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# HISTORY OF THE ATHENÆUM



HISTORY OF THE ATHLETIC

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THE ATHENÆUM, 1925.

*Frontispiece.]*



# HISTORY OF THE ATHENÆUM

1824-1925

By HUMPHRY WARD

WITH PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON  
PRINTED FOR THE CLUB

1926



HISTORY OF  
THE ATHLETIC CLUB  
1884-1922

THIS HISTORY IS BASED ON MATERIALS COL-  
LECTED BY THE LATE H. R. TEDDER, SOMETIME  
SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE CLUB

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## INTRODUCTION

SOME years before 1924, when it was intended to celebrate the centenary of the Athenæum, it occurred to the Committee that an essential part of such celebration would be the production of the History of the Club, based upon the long series of Minutes and Reports which have always been religiously preserved. Obviously the man to whom such a task should be entrusted was Henry Richard Tedder, who for over forty years had devotedly served the Club, first as Assistant Librarian, then as Librarian, then as both Librarian and Secretary, and finally for a short time as Librarian only. The time had come for his honourable retirement from active duties, but he readily agreed to devote his leisure to the preparation of this History, which would enable him to live over again in and for the Institution that he loved, among the records that he himself had prepared, and among the names of the men whom, for almost half of the century that he was to chronicle, he had personally known. He threw himself into the work with ardour, and prepared innumerable pages of extracts from the Minutes, with comments of his own, besides collecting references to the Athenæum from the literature and the journalism of the century. Unhappily the work cost more time than he was destined to be allowed. He died on Aug. 1, 1924, leaving a mass of material in a form not prepared for the printer, but such as must not on any account be destroyed. So at the beginning of the present year the Committee resolved to entrust this material to some member of the Club, to be recast, re-arranged, and re-written; and their choice fell upon the present writer, who has been a devoted member of the Athenæum for forty years, and who had fortunately leisure enough to attempt the completion of Tedder's unfinished task.

The result is now before the reader. So far as Part I of the volume is concerned, Tedder's arrangement has been pretty closely followed, though many details have been omitted and others inserted, such as the biographical notes on the members of our earliest Committee. It has been thought that the human interest of the History would be increased if some brief account were to be given of the men to whom the first organisation of the Club was due. Nearly all have been long since forgotten, but we owe them such a debt that they deserve to be recalled, however faintly, to our memory. The same principle has guided the writer in producing Part II, with which Tedder was in no way concerned. This consists of a complete list of the men chosen under our famous "Rule II," from the date of its first operation in 1831 to the present day. It is well that the list itself should be preserved elsewhere than in our secretarial archives, but the writer asked himself what would be the use of a mere series of names on the large majority of which, by mere effluxion of time, "Oblivion has scattered his poppy"? Of the 700 or 800 names of men who in their day achieved sufficient eminence to be elected for services to science, literature, art, and the State, how many would suggest anything to a reader of ordinary intelligence to-day? Of recent elections, a good many; of the men of fifty years ago, perhaps half; of the earlier elections, much fewer. So, by frequent reference to the many "guides to knowledge" that modern research has provided, and especially to the invaluable *Dictionary of National Biography*—edited, be it remembered, by two of our members, and counting among its contributors scores of others—the writer has aided his own and his friends' memory, and has furnished short biographical notes on almost every name. He hopes that these will not unduly swell the bulk of the volume. He is sure that they will add to its interest.

The writer must add a word of cordial thanks to those who have helped him in preparing the volume for the press; especially to his colleagues on the Library Committee, to Mr. R. Lambert,



the Librarian, to Mr. T. W. Hill, the Assistant-Secretary of the Club, and above all to Mr. John Murray, who has generously placed at the writer's disposal his great technical knowledge of printing, binding, and illustrating books, as well as his long experience as a member, and often a Committee-man, of the Athenæum.

*December, 1925.*





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## PART I





# THE ATHENÆUM

## CHAPTER I

### COFFEE HOUSES AND THE FIRST CLUBS

WITHOUT attempting to enter upon a general survey of the London Clubs, such as has been accomplished with varying success by many recent writers, we may cast a passing glance at the principal Clubs which existed before the year 1824 and at their far more numerous successors. As is well known, the Clubs had their origin in the old Coffee Houses which came into existence as a result of the introduction of coffee into England from Turkey, by David Saunders, in the year 1652. So rapid was the success of the new beverage, so universally was it found to lend itself to social gatherings, to promote conversation, and alas ! to afford opportunities for gambling, that by the middle of Queen Anne's reign the number of Coffee Houses in London and Westminster had grown to several hundreds, some imaginative estimates putting the figure at 2,000.

Mr. Spectator dealt with the Coffee House in several numbers, all conveying the true impression that the Coffee Houses were an important, nay, an essential feature in the London life at that time. Moreover, it is clear that people frequented them, not so much for the Coffee as for the Conversation. Serious conversation generally ; that is to say, conversation either about business or about public affairs. " It is very natural," writes Steele, " for a man who is not tuned for Mirthful Meetings of Men, or Assemblies of the fair Sex, to delight in that sort of conversation which we



find in Coffee Houses." There he can talk, or if he cannot talk, he can listen, while Mr. Beaver the Haberdasher "has the Audience and Attention of his Neighbours from Six in the morning till a Quarter of Eight," declaring "what measures the Allies must enter into upon this new Posture of Affairs." Mr. Beaver, down near Cheapside, was the "Statesman" of his little circle; others, of a wider authority, would lead the talk in St. James's. A report, which happened to be untrue, was spread of the French King's death; at once Mr. Spectator (this time Mr. Addison himself) went off to hear what the Coffee Houses had to say about it. At St. James's he found "the whole outward room in a Buzz of Politics"; but further on the speculations grew finer and finer, especially those of a "Knot of Theorists who sate in the inner room within the Steams of the Coffee Pot, so that I there heard the whole Spanish Monarchy disposed of, and all the line of *Bourbon* provided for in less than a Quarter of an Hour." Then forthwith to a French House, Giles's, where the writer found the refugees ready with a programme; and so on to Will's, where—

"I found their discourse was gone off from the Death of the French King to that of Monsieur Boileau, Racine, Corneille, and several other poets which they regretted on this occasion, as Persons who would have obliged the World with very noble Elegies on the Death of so great a Prince and so eminent a Patron of Learning."

Unfortunately neither Mr. Beaver, nor the noted men of business, nor the politicians of St. James's, nor the literary men at Will's, had the monopoly of the Coffee Houses. There were "Enormities" also, as Steele calls them; frivolous disputants, wagerers, whisperers, intruders of all sorts, who in time began to make fastidious persons ask for a new kind of accommodation. Hence arose the clubs in our modern sense; houses for the chosen few, where men of common tastes and of one class might meet together. In the fashionable neighbourhoods the indiscriminate type of Coffee Houses almost disappeared, giving place to houses which, thanks to the critical condition of politics, had

adopted a political or party colour of their own. Thus, before the middle of the century we read of the Whigs gathering at the St. James's Coffee House in the street of that name, the Tories assembling at Ozinda's, close to the Palace, and the Jacobites at the Cocoa Tree in Pall Mall and St. James's Street. The character of the last named is illustrated by a well-known story of the Duke of Cumberland, who, after Culloden, had captured the Pretender's coach and given it to a friend with the remark, "Drive it down St. James's Street and the horses will stop of their own accord at the Cocoa Tree." Much earlier, as every student knows, "Will's" in Bow Street had been frequented by Dryden, and "Button's" in Russell Street by Addison. The most famous of all bore a name which still survives; it was "White's Chocolate House" in St. James's Street, which was founded in 1693 by Francis White on a site much farther down the street than that occupied by the present building. Whether White was an Englishman or whether he was an Italian whose proper name was Bianchi is a question still discussed, and not settled even in that monument of industry and club patriotism, the late Algernon Bourke's *History of White's*. This famous chocolate house appears to have been the first example of that transformation to which we have referred. It was at first "open to all decent folk" and "class distinctions were waived in conversation," but soon the men of fashion who frequented it in considerable numbers proposed and carried out a change, and it was made into a Club very much after the modern type. The old building itself did not long exist, for in 1733 there came a disastrous fire which destroyed not only the house but the records and the collection of very valuable pictures deposited there by the celebrated Sir Andrew Fountaine.\* Later on, the

\* Sir Andrew, however, went on collecting, and bequeathed not only his possessions but also much of his taste and skill to his descendants. Forty years ago, in 1884, the marvellous Fountaine collection of Palissy, Limoges, and other works of Renaissance Art were sold for high prices at Christie's and dispersed among the many public and private museums of Europe and America.



Club was removed to the present well-known building at the top of the street, where it has preserved to the present day its exclusive social character, and to a certain extent its Tory tinge. Not so decisively, however, as was the case, in the interest of the Whigs, of its Whig rival across the way, still named after its founder Brooks, the wine merchant and money lender, of whom a satirist wrote in 1780 that he "exults to trust and blushes to be paid." Brooks indeed was not the real founder, but the more celebrated Almack, who had set up the establishment in Pall Mall simply as a gaming-house. In 1764, Almack moved to King Street, where he built rooms named after his son-in-law Willis; rooms which still bear the name, though they were shattered by a bomb during the Great War and subsequently rebuilt. Brooks took over the house in St. James's Street, where it became definitely the Whig Club, its leading members being the Dukes of Portland and Richmond and Mr. Crewe. The Club was moved to its present site in 1778, and the house was built by one of the most prolific architects of the day, Henry Holland.

More closely related to our present subject is the development of club life which took place during and after the Napoleonic Wars. In the original letter from Croker to Sir Humphry Davy, to be presently quoted, our founder complains—this was in 1823—that "the fashionable and military clubs have not only absorbed a great portion of society, but have spoiled all the coffee houses and taverns," and he claims, as we shall see, that there was a pressing need for such a club as soon after took shape in the Athenæum. Besides the clubs in St. James's Street, to which we have referred, there were, when Croker wrote, at least three new clubs covering new ground—the United Service, the Travellers', and the Union, while the Universities were about to provide two important buildings for their graduates, many of whom were living in London. The United Service was founded in 1815 "for officers of not less rank than Major in the Army and Captain in the Navy." The Union Club, designed for merchants, lawyers,

Members of Parliament and "gentlemen at large," was built in Trafalgar Square in 1822 by Sir Robert Smirke ; and only within the last two years, having completed its century, the Club has sold its building to the Canadian Government and has migrated to fine quarters in Carlton House Terrace. The Travellers' is slightly older ; it dates from the Peace of 1814, when Castlereagh suggested the need of such a house " for the resort of gentlemen who have resided or travelled abroad " and for foreigners visiting London. The immense development of club life which was to take place during the next ten years and which was entirely to transform Pall Mall, dates from the destruction of the Royal Palace, called Carlton House.

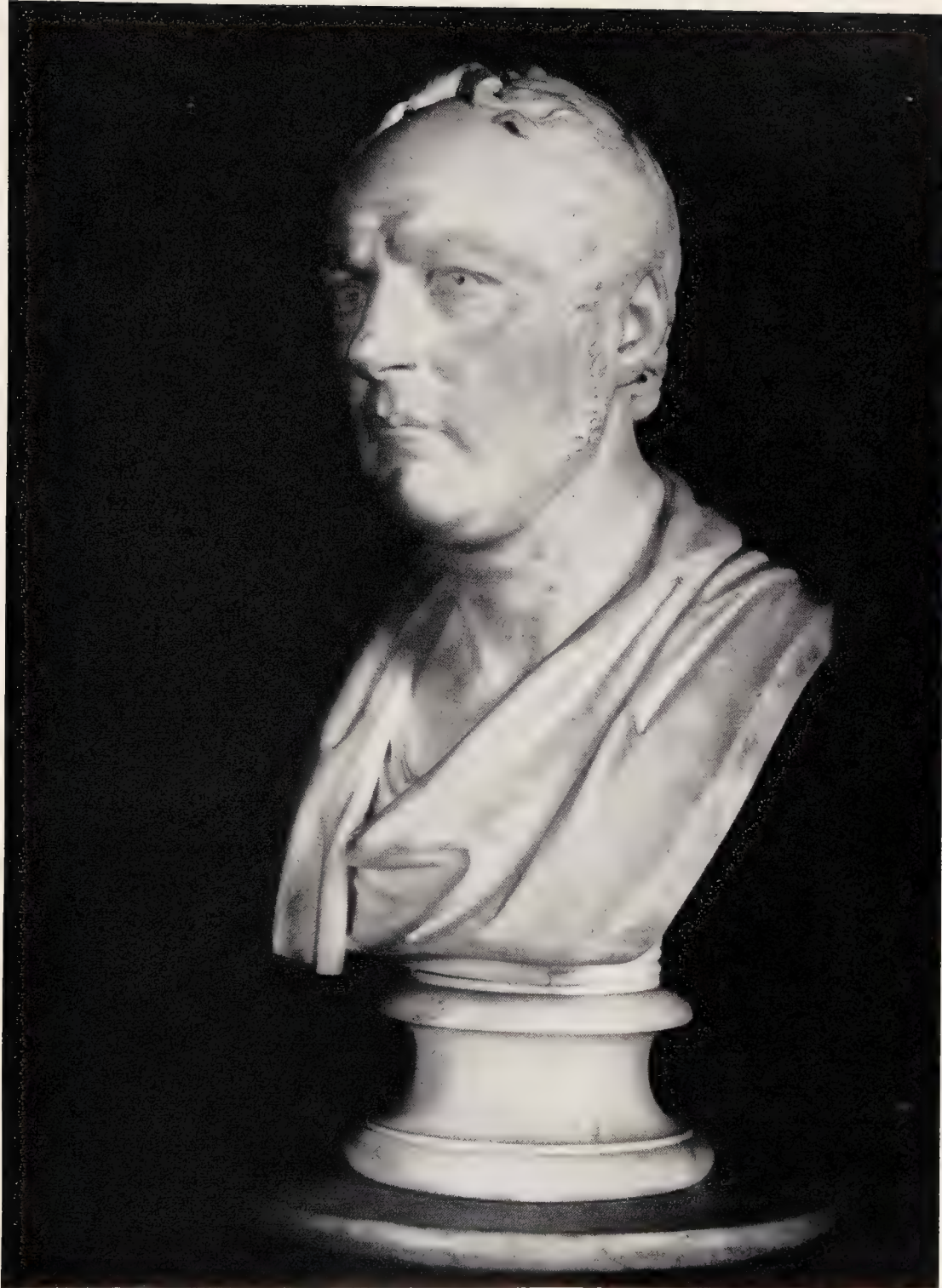


## CHAPTER II

### OUR FOUNDERS AND FIRST COMMITTEES

WHAT we have said is sufficient proof that there was during the years after Waterloo a general movement towards "Club-making" in the world of London. For this there were both moral and material reasons. There was the stimulus towards common action and a common life which had been caused by a long and victorious war, and there was also the great development of the professional classes, civil as well as military, and their rapid concentration in London. It is at least evident that the number of literary men, artists, and men of science to be found in London had greatly increased, and doubtless to many of these excellent people there had occurred the question, why should not we have the same opportunities for association and common action as those already possessed by the aristocracy, the Services, and the politicians? Such, at least, was the question that suggested itself to the acute and practical mind of the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, Member of Parliament and Secretary to the Admiralty, and the question was not set at rest till he had founded the Athenæum.\* Until lately, Croker was badly used by history, and it was only after the publication of three volumes of his correspondence and diary, just forty years ago, that justice began to be done to a man whom Macaulay had beaten with the bludgeon of his rhetoric, whom Whig historians like Miss Martineau had

\* A well-founded tradition records that the idea was first started in conversations held in Murray's publishing office in Albemarle St. This is confirmed by the fact that all the five names suggested in Croker's letter to Davy (see p. 10) are those of *habitués* of Murray's literary assemblies.



JOHN WILSON CROKER.  
By Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A.





treated like the Evil One incarnate, and whom the eminent author of *Coningsby* was supposed to have pilloried in the character of "Mr. Rigby," and Thackeray under that of "Wenham." A fair estimate, like that given by Sir Theodore Martin in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, presents Croker as a strenuous and hard-working public servant, a strong party man, of course, but neither unfair nor ungenerous, and only unfortunate in that, by certain successes in debate, he had provoked the hostility of a bigger man than himself. We need not dwell upon the details of his long controversies with Macaulay; it is perhaps enough to point to the curious fact that Macaulay himself was not unwilling to join the Club which Croker had founded and of which Croker remained for many years the ruling spirit.

"A project had long been in Mr. Croker's mind" [says his editor, writing of the year 1823] "which he now endeavoured to bring into some practical shape. This was the foundation of a club especially designed for men of letters and artists. 'I thought of it,' he says, in a note written on the margin of a biographical sketch, 'because the University Club, the Travellers, the United Service, and such other clubs, had superseded and destroyed the old coffee houses, and I considered that literary men and artists required a place of rendezvous also.'"

Very naturally, he began by inviting the co-operation of whatever intellectual Societies had already an organisation of their own, and he first applied to the Royal Society, whose President at that time happened to be both a personal friend and a man as distinguished for his practical gifts as for his scientific eminence. This was Sir Humphry Davy, and to him Croker wrote the first letter that definitely laid down his programme. It was as follows\*:

"Admiralty,  
"March 13, 1823.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I will take the opportunity of repeating the proposition I have before made to you about a Club for Literary and Scientific

\* *Athenæum General Committee Minutes*, Vol. I.

men, and followers of the Fine Arts. The fashionable and Military Clubs not only absorb a great portion of society, but have spoiled all the Coffee Houses and Taverns, so that the artist, or mere literary man, neither of whom are members of the established Clubs, are in a much worse situation, both comparatively and positively, than they were. I am therefore satisfied that a Club for their accommodation is desirable and would be very successful.

“As everything must have a beginning, I would propose in the first instance to write to each member of the Council of the Royal Society, and each Royal Academician, to propose to them to be of the Club—perhaps also a dozen letters to persons of acknowledged literary eminence might be ventured, such as Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Moore, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Rose, etc.

“This measure would produce enough to form a Committee which might then proceed to fill up the Club; which, in the first instance, ought, I think, to be limited to the number of 300 and to be composed of persons who are members of the Royal Society, or the Antiquarian Society, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Royal Academy, or who shall have published any work, or shall have exhibited a certain number of pictures.

“I do not at all propose that all such persons should be *ipso facto* elected; but only that they should be eligible, and that from amongst them, by selection, or ballot or otherwise, the Club should be formed. I attach great importance to a good situation, but perhaps for the first year or two we should confine ourselves to a hired home.

“Pray think and talk over this proposition, and recollect that it is just the season at which the thing must be done, if done at all.

“Yours, My Dear Sir, Most Faithfully,

“J. W. CROKER.”

Davy cordially agreed, and private negotiations with eligible future members went on during the remainder of the year. Writing again in November, Croker proceeded to lay down some strict conditions of membership which have been substantially, though not literally, observed since the Club came into being.

“In order” [he says] “to keep our Club what it is intended to be, a Club of literary men and artists, we must lay down clearly and positively, as our first rule, that no one shall be eligible into it,



except Gentlemen who have either published some literary or professional work, or a paper in the Philosophical Transactions—Members of the Royal Academy—Trustees (not officials) of the British Museum—Hereditary and Life Governors of the British Institution : the latter will open our doors to the Patrons of the Arts ; I do not see any other classes which could be admitted, unless Bishops and Judges who are *par état* literary men although they may not have published any literary work.”

Then comes his suggestion for what might be called an Organising Committee, containing such men as Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Spencer, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chantrey and others, who should write about 200 letters to desirable persons and propose, in the first instance, an entrance fee of ten guineas and a subscription of five. Everything went well, and in December Croker, with Davy's assent, sent out the following prospectus :

“ It is proposed to establish a Club for scientific and literary men and Artists, on the principles which have been so successful in the United Service, the Union, and other clubs lately instituted.

“ It is proposed that the Club shall consist, in the first instance, of 300 members, to be increased to 500, or more, if the Club, after it is instituted, shall think such an extension advisable.

“ That persons eligible to this Club shall be Authors known by their scientific or literary publications ; Artists of eminence in any class of the fine arts ; and Noblemen and Gentlemen, distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, or the arts.

“ Candidates shall be admitted, in the first instance, by the Committee, to the number of 300 ; after which the Club shall be considered as constituted, and it will form its own resolutions as to the mode of admitting other members

“ The rules of the United Service, Union and University Clubs, which have been found to combine so much accommodation to their members with so much *economy* and good order, shall be the guide of the Committee in the formation of the regulations of this new Club.

“ The admission money shall be ten guineas and the annual subscription five guineas.

The Committee will, as soon as a sufficient number of names are obtained, proceed to hire a proper house for the Club, until they shall be enabled to decide on the expediency of building a house for its accommodation.

“ Noblemen or gentlemen belonging to any of the classes before enumerated, and who may be desirous of belonging to the Club, are requested to signify their wish by letter (post paid, or franked) addressed to ‘ Mr. Faraday, Royal Institution,’ who has undertaken to act as temporary Secretary.”



With this Croker sent a letter to Davy which illustrates both his determination to keep the control, with Davy's help, and also his shrewd sense of what was likely to attract candidates. He wrote—

“ In all cases *founders*, as you and I are, must decide who are to be on the Committee ; and this is a matter of so great ultimate importance that I would beg you not to decide on any new names without a consultation. My experience in these matters is considerable, and I assure you that all depends on having a Committee with a great many good names and a few working hands.”

Then follows the suggested Committee, namely :

Aberdeen, Earl of, K.T., P.S.A.  
Ashburnham, Earl of.  
Beaumont, Sir George, Bart.  
Bexley, Lord.  
Colebrooke, H. T.  
Croker, John Wilson.  
Chantrey, Francis, R.A.  
Davy, Sir Humphry, Bart., P.R.S.  
Gilbert, Davies.  
Halford, Sir Henry, Bart.  
Hatchett, Charles.  
Heber, Richard, M.P.  
Jekyll, Joseph, F.R.S.  
Knight, Richard Payne (declined).  
Lansdowne, Marquess of.  
Lambert, Aylmer Bourke.  
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, P.R.A.  
Locker, Edward Hawke.  
Long, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, K.B.  
Mackintosh, Sir James.  
Moore, Thomas.  
Palmerston, Viscount.  
Parker, Thomas Lister.  
Rogers, Samuel.  
Rose, William Stewart.  
Smirke, Robert (Junr.).  
Spencer, Earl, K.G.  
Young, Thomas, M.D.



SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, P.R.S.  
By H. Howard, R.A.





It would appear that all these gentlemen accepted the position, though of course for practical and organising purposes such a Committee was too large. At the first Meeting, which was held at the rooms of the Royal Society on February 16, 1824—the real Birthday of the Club—Croker himself was unable to attend, but the list of those present, fourteen in number, includes with that one exception most of the important names from the above list. They set to work at once and passed the following Resolutions :

- “(1) The number of membership was to be limited to 500, of which 400 were to be nominated by the Committee and the rest admitted by ballot.
- “(2) Admission fee ten guineas. Annual subscription five guineas. Messrs. Drummonds to be the Bankers.
- “(3) Sir Humphry Davy, P.R.S., the Earl of Aberdeen, P.S.A., and Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., were appointed Trustees of the Club, and the following were added to the Committee of Management :
  - “ The Bishop of Carlisle,
  - “ The Hon. George Agar Ellis,
  - “ Earl Gower,
  - “ Sir Walter Scott, and
  - “ Sir George Staunton.”

Then followed the most important of all steps in the organisation of a new social body, the appointment of a working Sub-Committee, to whom in fact were entrusted all the powers required for making the Club a living thing. Their business was to engage a suitable house for the temporary service of the Club, to purchase furniture, to hire servants, and to make the necessary preparations for the accommodation of the members. They consisted of the Earl of Aberdeen, Francis Chantrey, John Wilson Croker, Sir Humphry Davy, Davies Gilbert, Charles Hatchett, Richard Heber, Joseph Jekyll, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Edward Hawke Locker, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Long, and Robert Smirke (Junr.). At the same Meeting eighty-two members were elected in addition

to the large number already chosen, and it may be interesting to some living members to mention that the last survivor, John Lettsom Elliot, retained his membership until his death in 1898 in his 95th year.\*

And here we may pause to dwell for a moment upon some of the men named in the above lists and to state in the briefest possible way some of their claims to rank among the really eminent men of their day. A few, of course, such as Scott and Lawrence, Davy and Rogers, have left names that remain familiar to all educated people, and that time will not willingly let die; but a few facts about the rest will show what a really admirable selection Croker and Davy made, how high were the qualifications of nearly all the members of their Committee, and how justly the Athenæum might claim from its earliest days to represent the true *intelligenza* of the country.

*Sir George Beaumont* (1753–1827), of Coleorton, has a triple claim to the regard, we may say to the affection, of posterity, for he had been the friend and associate of Sir Joshua Reynolds; he was the benefactor of Wordsworth; and he was one of the earliest and most useful friends of the National Gallery, to which he gave two Rembrandts, the superb “Chateau de Stein” of Rubens, and Wilkie’s famous “Blind Fiddler.”

*Henry Thomas Colebrooke* was the founder of Sanskrit Studies in England, and was in addition a devoted student of many branches of Science. During his 32 years in India, he had been a first-rate official but a severe critic of the East India Company, which, however, did not ultimately prevent him from obtaining a seat on the Council. His last years were saddened by adversity and blindness, but in and after 1824 he did good service to the Athenæum both generally and in the development of the Library.

*Sir Francis Chantrey*, R.A. (1781–1842), the most successful English sculptor of his day, was a very good friend of Croker,

\* He can therefore have been only just of age when elected.

whose fine bust from his hand is happily one of the ornaments of the Club drawing-room.\* He was of humble origin, a Yorkshireman; beginning as a wood-carver, he proceeded to study at the Academy Schools, drew and painted, made one or two successful busts and became rapidly famous. He was a keen Liberal politician, making busts of such men as Horne Tooke and Sir Francis Burdett, but in point of fact eminent men of both parties sat to him, and he is perhaps best remembered by his bust of Sir Walter Scott and his posthumous statue of Pitt in Hanover Square. He left a large fortune, the bulk of which he bequeathed to the Royal Academy as a fund for the purchase of the best British works of art. He was one of the most active and popular members of the Athenæum and of its Committee during the first eighteen years of its existence.

*The Hon. George Agar Ellis* (1796–1833), created Lord Dover shortly before his early death, was a man of wide interests and great cultivation, who in 1822 seconded Canning's motion for the relief of Catholic disabilities, and about the same time took an active part in securing the foundation of the National Gallery by the purchase of Mr. Angerstein's pictures.

*Davies Gilbert* (1767–1839) was a Cornishman, whose original name was Giddy. He showed an early fondness for Science, especially Botany and Geology, became a member of the Linnæan Society, and, with his friend Dr. Beddoes, discovered young Davy and set him forward on his great career. Giddy became M.P. for Helston in 1804, and soon afterwards married the heiress of Thomas Gilbert (whose name he took), a wealthy landed proprietor at Eastbourne. With the help of his wife's money he benefited the Royal Society, of which he became Treasurer, afterwards succeeding Davy as President in 1827.

*Sir Henry Halford* (1768–1844), born Vaughan, the Court Physician, was helpful to the infant Club in the social world, while *Charles Hatchett* (1765–1847), the son of a coach-builder in Long

\* It forms one of the illustrations of this volume.



Acre, became eminent in chemistry and was elected F.R.S. in 1797. He appears to have been popular, with a taste for literature, and in 1809 became a member of the Literary Society. He was a close friend of Croker, and contributed a list of the members of that society to Croker's Edition of Boswell.

*Richard Heber* (1773–1833), the half-brother of Bishop Reginald Heber, has left a name venerated by all bibliographers, for he was the most enthusiastic book-collector of his time. He was a Brasenose man, a close friend of Walter Scott (who dedicated to him a Canto of *Marmion*), and represented the University of Oxford in Parliament. When he died he is said to have left eight houses full of books, and as he had given no directions with regard to them in his Will, they were sold in a series of auctions extending over three years.

*Joseph Jekyll*, F.R.S. (1753–1837), wit, journalist, diner-out, a professed (but not very learned) lawyer, was a Master in Chancery, and M.P. for Calne, placed there, of course, by the favour of Lord Lansdowne. Though his scientific attainments were questionable, he was elected F.R.S. in 1790. He was intimate with Croker and one of his most active helpers in finding eligible candidates for the Club. As might have been expected, he seems in its early days to have contributed not a little to its attractiveness, but unfortunately few of his witticisms outlived him. In quite another direction he did a service to his profession and to the country, for it was he more than any one else that induced the Benchers to carry out the very necessary repairs to the Temple Church and to the Inn generally.

*Sir Charles Long* (1761–1838), Tory M.P. and Privy Councillor, belonging to a family which had made fortunes in the West India trade, had a lengthy Parliamentary career as Member for various pocket Boroughs. He was a friend of Pitt and Addington, both of whom regarded him as a very useful follower. He filled various political positions to his credit, but he is better known to the present generation from his interest in Art, which appears



JOSEPH JEKYLL.  
By George Dance.





to have been stimulated by his wife, a daughter of the celebrated Sir Abraham Hume, who formed the recently dispersed Ashridge Collection. Charles Long was created Lord Farnborough, and under that name he ranks high amongst the early benefactors of the National Gallery. He was also something of an expert in questions of London improvements, published a pamphlet on the subject, and no doubt was keenly interested in the particular improvement by which the Athenæum was so soon to benefit.

*Edward Hawke Locker* (1777-1849) was a man of cultivation and personal charm. He was an F.R.S., a good talker, and a friend of Scott and Southey; he was jointly responsible with Charles Knight for various popular publications for the spread of what used to be called useful knowledge, but he is better remembered for his work as Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, when he founded the collection of Portraits of Naval celebrities in the Painted Hall. Perhaps he established a still greater claim on the gratitude of posterity when he became the father of Frederick Locker-Lampson, author of the delightful *London Lyrics* and other volumes—the successor of Praed and in some ways the model of Austin Dobson.

*William Stewart Rose* (1775-1843) was one of the Clerks of the House of Lords and a friend of Scott and Hookham Frere. He was a facile versifier and a devoted admirer of the lighter Italian Poets. When he retired on a pension he went to Venice and, with the aid of Lord Holland, made a popular translation of Ariosto in verse. Croker had a high opinion of him, but he does not appear to have taken any great part in the organisation of the Athenæum.

*Robert Smirke* (Junr.) (1781-1867) was the second of the four sons of the elder Robert Smirke, R.A., who by dint of his skill in painting small pictures, mostly in monochrome, and by his talent as an illustrator, had gained a considerable reputation as an artist. All his sons became distinguished: Richard, who copied the wall paintings in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster; Sir Edward, an eminent antiquary and lawyer; and Sir Robert and

Sydney, both of whom as architects left a very decided mark on London. Sir Robert Smirke had been articled to Sir John Soane, the builder of the Bank of England ; he then travelled in Italy, and on his return home became one of the most consistent advocates of the Italian style, especially for public and semi-public buildings. He built the British Museum, the old General Post Office (now destroyed), the Inner Temple Hall, the College of Physicians and the Union Club (these two forming a joint design), and the original Carlton Club. The two brothers jointly built the Oxford and Cambridge Club, while to Sydney are due the Exhibition Galleries of the Royal Academy at Burlington House.

These may be called the working members of the Committee, but there remain certain more or less ornamental members, as to whom a few words should be said. George Hamilton-Gordon, fourth *Earl of Aberdeen*, held Cabinet Office under Wellington and Peel, was a convert to Free Trade, and after Peel's death became leader of the Peelites ; had played a large part as Foreign Secretary under more than one Government, and in 1852 succeeded Lord Derby as Prime Minister. His more direct claim to a place on the Committee of the future Athenæum was the fact of his being, on the strength of some writings on Greek Architecture, President of the Society of Antiquaries. Unfortunately, his evidence before the Select Committee on the National Gallery, 1853, shows him as a rather unintelligent critic of art. He was appointed one of the first Trustees of the Club, together with the Presidents of the Royal Academy and the Royal Society (Lawrence and Davy). The *Earl of Ashburnham* is perhaps chiefly remembered as the owner of a fine collection of pictures ; and *Lord Bexley*—Nicholas Vansittart—as having been a much-criticised Chancellor of the Exchequer. The third *Marquis of Lansdowne*, on the other hand, was, like so many of his family, a statesman of weight ; so much so that he was offered the Premiership in 1852, but made way for Aberdeen. He had been Chancellor of the Exchequer at five-and-twenty, and he remained through life, though his health was of the poorest,



a great Whig leader. His fitness for a place as one of the founders of the Athenæum was more definitely shown by his kindly munificence towards art and letters. It was to him that Bowood owed the greater part of its fine collections, while men like Moore, Sydney Smith, and Charles Lyell benefited by his generosity and influence. Of *Lord Palmerston* it is not necessary to say anything, except that he recognised, as a statesman should, the importance of art and letters and of the sciences to a civilised country, while, of course, his genial energy made him a welcome member of any Society. As to the second *Earl Spencer* (1758–1834), though he had done noble public service in the Napoleonic Wars as First Lord of the Admiralty, he had long before 1824 ceased to hold political office and had become one of the greatest of book-collectors. The Althorp Library had been begun by an ancestor, but it was he that developed it and made it by far the finest private library in England. As every one knows, the time came when it had to be sold; fortunately, a rich woman was found to buy it *en bloc*, and it now forms the nucleus of the John Rylands' Library in Manchester.

*Thomas Lister Parker*, F.S.A. and F.R.S. (1779–1858), was not a man of exceptional mark, but just a good example of a type of character that has happily never been uncommon among English country gentlemen. He had inherited a large estate in Lancashire, and from interesting himself in his family records he became a rather accomplished antiquary and aided the publication of various important local histories. He was also the friend of Gainsborough and Northcote, and possessed a good collection of old drawings and pictures. *Aylmer Bourke Lambert* (1761–1842) was also a country gentleman, but his special study was Botany. He was an F.R.S. and Vice-President of the Linnæan Society. His collections at Boyton in Wiltshire were famous, and he was the author of a magnificent folio book in three volumes on the Genus *Pinus*.

Several other distinguished names remain on the General Committee, but those who bore them are so well remembered



that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the details of their lives. They were *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, President of the Royal Academy and long the undoubted head of English Art ; *Sir James Mackintosh*, lawyer, journalist, philosopher and historian ; *Thomas Moore*, a great social favourite and for many years a much more popular poet than several greater men ; and *Samuel Rogers*, who already for forty years had enjoyed a reputation as a poet but who long before 1824 had maintained a more unassailable position as a wit, a talker, an entertainer, and as the social centre of all that was intellectually or artistically distinguished in London.

One more name remains which claims our recognition, all the more because he who bore it was an extraordinary genius though he is now almost entirely forgotten except by those who have studied the history of two quite unrelated branches of Science. This was *Dr. Thomas Young*, who, beginning as an infant prodigy, became an expert in ten languages, "The Founder of Physiological Optics," and an Egyptologist of the first rank. His parents were Somersetshire people, both of them members of the Society of Friends, and the boy was early taken up by the Gurneys of Norfolk ; but his distinction he owed entirely to himself and to a brain which seemed to be equally acute and equally comprehensive whatever the subject to which it was directed. Young's Optics were fiercely attacked by Brougham, in the *Edinburgh Review*, which ought in many ways to be a recommendation ; but nobody appears to have disputed the high value of his discoveries in the sphere of Egyptian hieroglyphics. His reading of the Rosetta Stone may be said to have guided Champollion to such an extent that ever afterwards the work of the Egyptologists became comparatively easy. Young's handsome face was painted by Lawrence, and there are "Lives" of him by Gurney, Pettigrew, and Peacock. Of him the great Helmholtz wrote, "He was one of the most clear-sighted men who have ever lived, but he had the misfortune to be too greatly superior in his sagacity to his contemporaries."



DR. THOMAS YOUNG.

From a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.





## CHAPTER III

### IN TEMPORARY PREMISES

SUCH were the Committee and the Sub-Committee, and the latter proceeded at once to hold many meetings in Jekyll's house in Spring Gardens. Their immediate work, carried on under Croker's constant direction, was to settle the details of finding and furnishing temporary premises. Their earliest decision (February 25, 1824) was that the house "should be situated in a very public thoroughfare." Various positions were looked at, one in Cockspur Street, and finally No. 12, Waterloo Place—the house at the north-west corner, now rebuilt and occupied by the Italian State Railways—was chosen as the most suitable. The landlord was a Mr. Fielder, and the Sub-Committee settled with him for a rental of £900 per annum, to include taxes. The Club records give the preliminary estimate of the necessary expenses; the wages of seven men servants, with three boys and five women servants, which were placed altogether at £551; rent, coals, lighting and other expenses were stated at £2,201. The purchase of plate, linen, china, glass and furniture worked out at £2,000, and the choice of plate and furniture was left to Croker. A still more important decision was made by the General Committee in the following April, when they resolved that the erection of a permanent home required, as a first step, the appointment of an architect, and "that Decimus Burton, Esq., be placed on the Committee and also on the Sub-Committee" (April 12, 1824). Of this distinguished man and his architectural work we shall speak further, when we come to the building of the Club-house, for which the members had to wait six years.

On March 8, 1824, the General Committee proceeded to make further regulations with regard to elections, and also to choose a name for the new Club. It is not generally known that the first name officially chosen was that of "The Society," and this name, brief as was its reign, derives a certain permanence from the fact that it was engraved on certain pieces of silver still used in the Club. After a little more than two months, the Committee changed its mind, and the Minutes of the Meeting on May 17, 1824, record that "the Committee, considering that the title of 'The Athenæum' is preferable to that of 'The Society,' proposed at a former meeting, ordered that this be submitted to the General Meeting, as the future designation of the Club." Meantime, elections went on rapidly. By the month of May the original limit of 400, nominated by the Committee, had been reached, and it became a question whether the number should not be extended, as it very soon was, and as it continued to be at intervals during a series of years till the present nominal limit of 1,200 had been attained. As regards the strictly domestic matter of providing the infant Club whilst still in its temporary premises with furniture, servants and wine, the details are brought vividly before us in the long report which Croker made to the Committee on May 17. We print it in full, for it both gives proof of the activity and shrewdness of our founder and shows what were considered the necessary requirements of a club-house a hundred years ago as well as affording some idea of prices at that date.

Croker states that \*—

"The house has been thoroughly cleaned within and some alterations in the lower part have been made under the direction of Mr. Burton.

"I have ordered," he continues, "from Messrs. Taprell and Holland, who have furnished the Union Club, twenty dinner tables and five dozen of chairs of the same pattern and at the same price as those furnished to the Union. They have also engaged

\* Sub-Committee, *Minutes*, May 17, 1824.

to lend the Society any other furniture which they may require during the time they are making new articles, as I was unwilling to order articles of a costly and ornamental nature such as sofas, easy chairs, and drawing-room tables until the Committee should be able to decide on its probable wants with reference to a new residence.

“In hiring the servants I was particularly anxious to obtain people who had been accustomed to the peculiar business of a Club. The comfort of members and the economy of the establishment will be greatly advanced by having persons already acquainted with the details of the services required from them. I have therefore hired a Steward and a Butler, the late head waiter of the Union Club. As Housekeeper, a respectable woman who was barmaid of the United Service Club, and as Man Cook, the person who was late second cook of the latter establishment. These three principal servants being well acquainted with their business, and being, as I am informed, very respectable in their lines of life, will enable the Club to proceed immediately in the same manner which has been found so satisfactory at the other Clubs. In selecting the inferior servants I have been chiefly guided by the upper servants under whom they are to serve. They proposed them to me, and when I had inquired into their respective characters I authorised their appointment. I have in all points implicitly followed the scale prescribed to me by the former resolutions of the Committee.

“I obtained proposals for wine from three respectable houses. I subjoin a comparative view of their proposed prices—

	Port.	Sherry.	Madeira.	Claret.*	Light Claret.	Champagne.
Chalié & Co. . . . .	63	63	70	105	80	—
Strongith'arm & Jeffard	64	64	112	124	104	124
Durand, Blakeway & Co. . . . .	49	52	71	from 78 to 90	from 56 to 66	105

[Prices are in shillings for dozens of bottles.]

“The Committee will see that the proposals of Messrs. Durand & Blakeway are so much the lowest (and the other wines not named were in the same proportion) that I could not be

\* The prices for claret remind us that it was only after the French Treaty of 1860 that light French wines, at 30s. or 40s. per dozen, were obtainable in England.



justified in ordering wine from the other merchants; and as it was necessary to take immediate measures for bottling some port wine in pints and some Sherry and Madeira in pints and half-pints for early use I have ordered from Messrs. Durand & Blake-way a Pipe of Port, another of Madeira, and a Butt of Sherry and twenty dozen of Claret for present use. The Club on tasting these wines will decide whether they choose to continue to deal with Messrs. Durand & Blakeway, but I am bound to say that before I made even this limited engagement with them I found that they had served some gentlemen of my acquaintance in a very satisfactory manner. The terms of payment proposed to all the wine merchants were the same, viz., Monthly or Quarterly as the wine should be consumed.

“I have also directed the Cellars to be filled with Coals by Messrs. Feetham, most respectable persons in that line of business, at 45 sh. a Chaldron. Two other offers which I received were at 48 and 50, and neither of these offerers seemed to me as fully established in business as Messrs. Feetham.

“I have also ordered a sufficient quantity of glass for sixteen dinner tables from Messrs. Pellatt & Green, who served the Union Club. Another offer which I received gave prices nearly one-third higher.

“I have also ordered and directed to be made up, washed, and marked with the Society's name a proportion of Table linen, Napkins, Rubbers, etc. I have bought them of Messrs. Halling, Pearce & Stone, who have furnished the United Service Club, and I find them to be cheaper than those supplied to the Union.

“It is obvious that I cannot here give any idea of the prices of these articles in detail, but I think they will be found very low, but of them as of everything else I have ordered only what was necessary to set us a'going in the first instance, reserving to the Committee the additions to our stock which circumstances may seem to require.

“I stated at a former Committee, but I may as well here repeat it, that Messrs. Thomas & Co., the Silversmiths, have prepared spoons, forks and similar articles of plate to the amount of 477 ounces for a sum of £176 18. 0. The plated articles ordered by the Committee will amount to £75 19. 0. and the Cutlery £14 17. 6.  
—Total £267 14. 6.

“ I have contracted with Messrs. Billings for the Servants’ liveries at £4 15. 0. per suit, viz., a fine drab coat with plated buttons, a waistcoat of the same with sleeves, and black velveteen breeches and drawers.

“ If the Committee after half a year’s trial should prefer Plush to the Velveteen I have contracted that should be supplied at 10/- additional per suit, but the Tailor himself recommended Velveteen.

“ I have also ordered bedsteads and beds for the servants from the same persons who furnished the Union. The bedsteads are to be made of iron and those for the three upper servants of rather a better kind. Kitchen furniture is also ordered.”

At the first General Meeting, the Club adopted a body of rules very similar to those which form the constitution of the Union and the United Services Clubs, and it is worth remarking that they are practically identical with those which are still in force. The one great exception relates to the well-known “ Rule II,” about which we shall have a great deal to say presently ; the Rule which enables the Committee to elect annually without ballot a small specified number of men of distinguished eminence. A further point emerges from the Committee’s early Minutes ; it relates to our earliest Secretary, the young Michael Faraday, who having been introduced by Sir Humphry Davy at one of the preliminary meetings, kindly but rashly consented to act, and to act gratuitously—though to be sure, the Committee presently voted him a small salary. But Faraday was already deep in his scientific researches, and very naturally he soon found that the affairs of a Club of 400 or more members demanded far more time than he could give. So he resigned in May, was thanked by the Committee, was at once admitted a member, and recommended as his successor Edward Magrath, an assistant at the Royal Institution. We shall have other opportunities of referring to Magrath’s valuable services, which were only terminated by his resignation owing to ill-health many years afterwards.

On June 22, 1824, the first list of members was printed. It



contained 506 names. Of those therein mentioned five remained in 1878, viz., John Lettsom Elliot, Captain Sabine, F.R.S. (Sir Edward Sabine), Lord Rosehill (afterwards 8th Earl of Northesk), Decimus Burton, and James Hughes Anderton. As copies of the original had almost entirely disappeared, Mr. Elliot, who was among the first 80 elected, reprinted the list for private circulation, October 10, 1878.

It is a very remarkable collection of well-known names in literature, science, art, public service (including Judges, Bishops, Cabinet Ministers, Members of both Houses of Parliament), as well as "noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons," as mentioned in the preamble. The names of the King of the Belgians and of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex are on the list. In addition to Lord Liverpool, it includes seven future Prime Ministers—Canning, Goderich, Wellington, Peel, Russell, Aberdeen and Palmerston. The list is evidence of the care and wisdom of those who made the selection, and also of the willingness of persons of recognised eminence to become members of the new Club. It may be said to represent every phase of the highest national intellectual character of the day, and thus laid the foundation of what has been the chief characteristic of the Athenæum during its hundred years of existence.

A pleasant example of the interest taken in the Club by its leading members at this early date is afforded by the action of Sir Francis Chantrey and Sir Thomas Lawrence. The former offered to execute and present to the Club a seal for its use if Lawrence would design it. Accordingly, Lawrence at once drew in pencil the beautiful head of Minerva which has ever since served as the crest of the Club. It was engraved by Wyon, and the original drawing is still carefully preserved. Another decision of the Committee before the end of 1824 shows the anxiety of its leading members to make the Athenæum known as a social centre. The resolution of November 2 was "that from the commencement of the sittings of the Royal Society until the rising of Parliament





MICHAEL FARADAY (our first Secretary).  
By E. H. Bailey.



a conversazione be held every Monday evening at 9 o'clock"; and a month later, by way of an additional inducement, the Committee resolved that "Tea will be served at the expense of the Club." It should be added that these were very successful for a number of years; but it is significant of the masculine predominance of those days that ladies were not invited. A contrast indeed to the crowded conversazione of 1924, which was the most brilliant feature of our Centenary Celebrations!

When Croker sent to the Committee the long Report printed above (in May, 1824), success had been already assured. While yet the accommodation was purely temporary, members had crowded in up to the prescribed limit, and there was already a waiting list of some hundreds of candidates. The proposed limit of members was by the month of December, 1824, extended from the original four or five hundred to one thousand, of whom fifty were to be nominated by the Committee; and now the main question was, how to finance the proposed new building? The following is a brief statement of the financial position at the end of 1824.

The funds of the Club amounted to about £16,000, to which would be added about £1,000 to be received in the course of the year. From this sum of £17,000 was to be deducted an amount of £3,600, the estimated expenses of the year 1825, when it was hoped that the Club would be possessed of a sum of between £13,000 and £14,000, applicable to the erection of the house. Croker's economical bias is well displayed in the next two paragraphs from the first Annual Report:

"The Committee must recall to the attention of members that the Admission Fee and the Annual Subscription are lower in the Athenæum than in any other similar institution,"

and

"They hope that by due economy in the current expenses, and by limiting the expense of the new building as much as

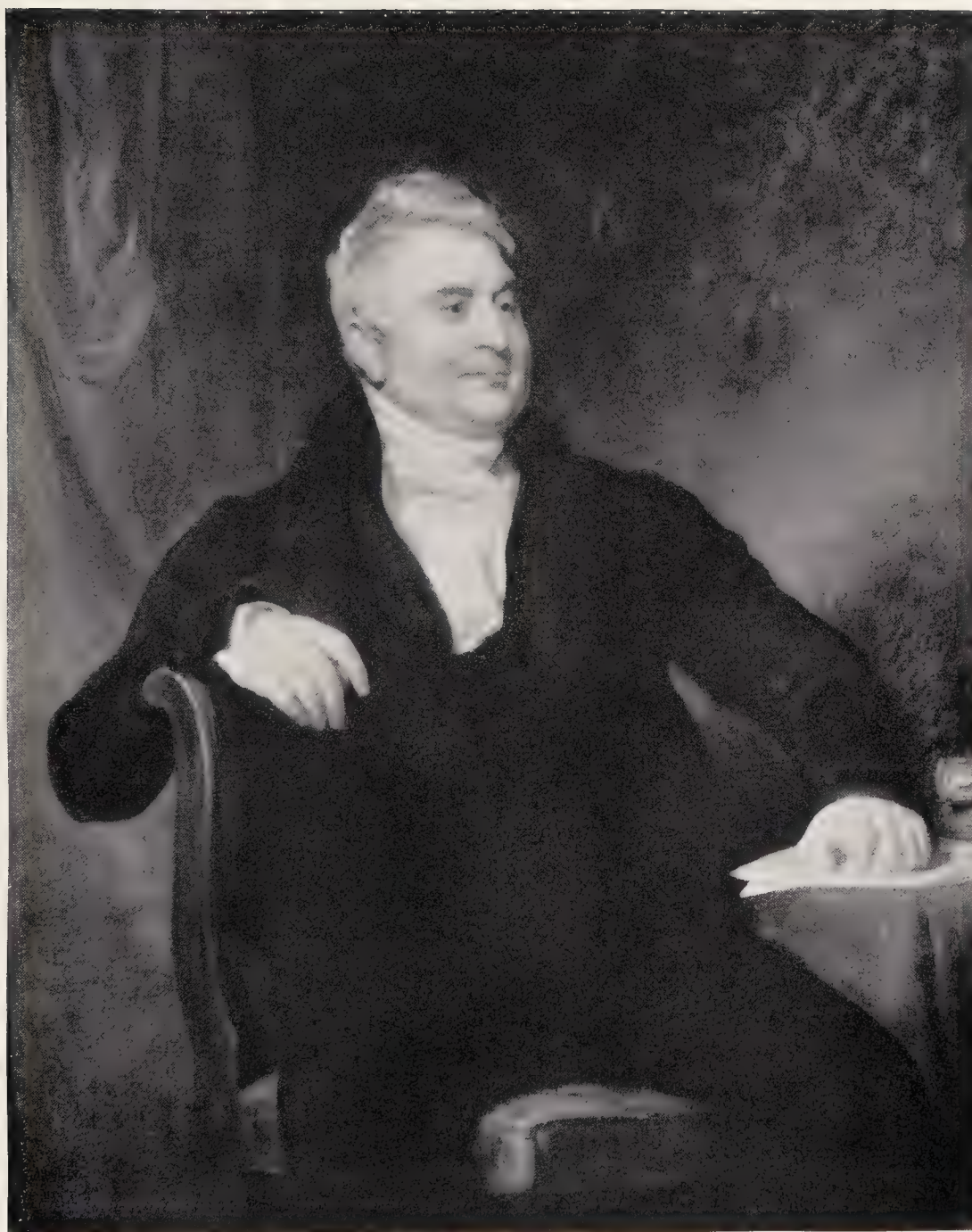


possible in decoration and ornament, they may be enabled to fulfil the just expectation of the members in the more important considerations of extent and accommodation . . . without incurring any inconvenient debt and without raising the subscription of members."

The rush of new members, after the extension of the limit to 1,000, had been beyond all expectation. The accounts show receipts commencing March 6, 1824, from Entrance Fees of 921 members at £10 10s., £9,670 10s., and from subscriptions of 909 members at £5 5s., £4,740, making altogether £14,411 5s. The expenditure, commencing May 23, included cost of silver plate, £339 14s. 6d.; furniture, £801 11s. 1d.; ironmongery, £227 15s. 5d.; glass and earthenware, £178 3s. 6d.; linen, £148 3s. 8d.; making, with other items for the outfit, £1,950 10s. 2d. In the current expenditure for the same period £510 is for rent; servants (including board and liveries), £774 9s. 10d.; fuel, £153 18s.; lighting, £168 os. 9d.; newspapers, printing, etc., £313 2s. 1d., with other items £2,403 17s. 6d. The loss on sales of provisions to members was £94 2s. 4d.

The estimate of probable receipts and expenditure for 1825 showed that the entrance fee was to be increased to £15 15s. An addition of £200 was contemplated as the cost of new silver plate. The Monday evening parties were estimated to cost £80.

The Annual Reports during the first few years of the Club were uniformly optimistic, and the General Meetings at which they were read always thanked and congratulated the Committee on "the efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Club from its institution to the present time." One obvious criticism will suggest itself to present-day members; the rejection of candidates at the ballot was far more wholesale than would appear to us to be either necessary or desirable. A cause which seems not to have occurred to the members in those days was the hour fixed for the ballots; for example, 9 to 10.30 p.m. was the time prescribed in the resolution of January 24, 1826. The



THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.  
From a painting by H. P. Briggs, R.A.





natural result was that very few members attended ; once, for example, on July 27, 1825, only six voted, which was below the minimum required, so that the ballot was declared void. Frequently the numbers present were between ten and thirty, whereas at the present time we think that the Club has not done its duty if at least one or two hundred members do not record their votes. The natural result of these small attendances was the prevalence of black-balling, for if only two or three members chose to say " No " to a candidate, he was rejected, and two or three might easily be influenced by trivial personal dislike or by simple ignorance of the candidate's qualification. Naturally, therefore, the ballot was regarded as rather a severe ordeal, and frequently in the records of the time we find eminent people canvassing rather plaintively on behalf of some friend that has to face it. For instance, Southey in a letter to Charles Wynn in January, 1827, writes, " Would you give your vote and interest for an old friend of mine who is to be balloted for at the Athenæum on February 5 ? Kenyon is his name, one of the best and pleasantest men whom I have ever known." \*

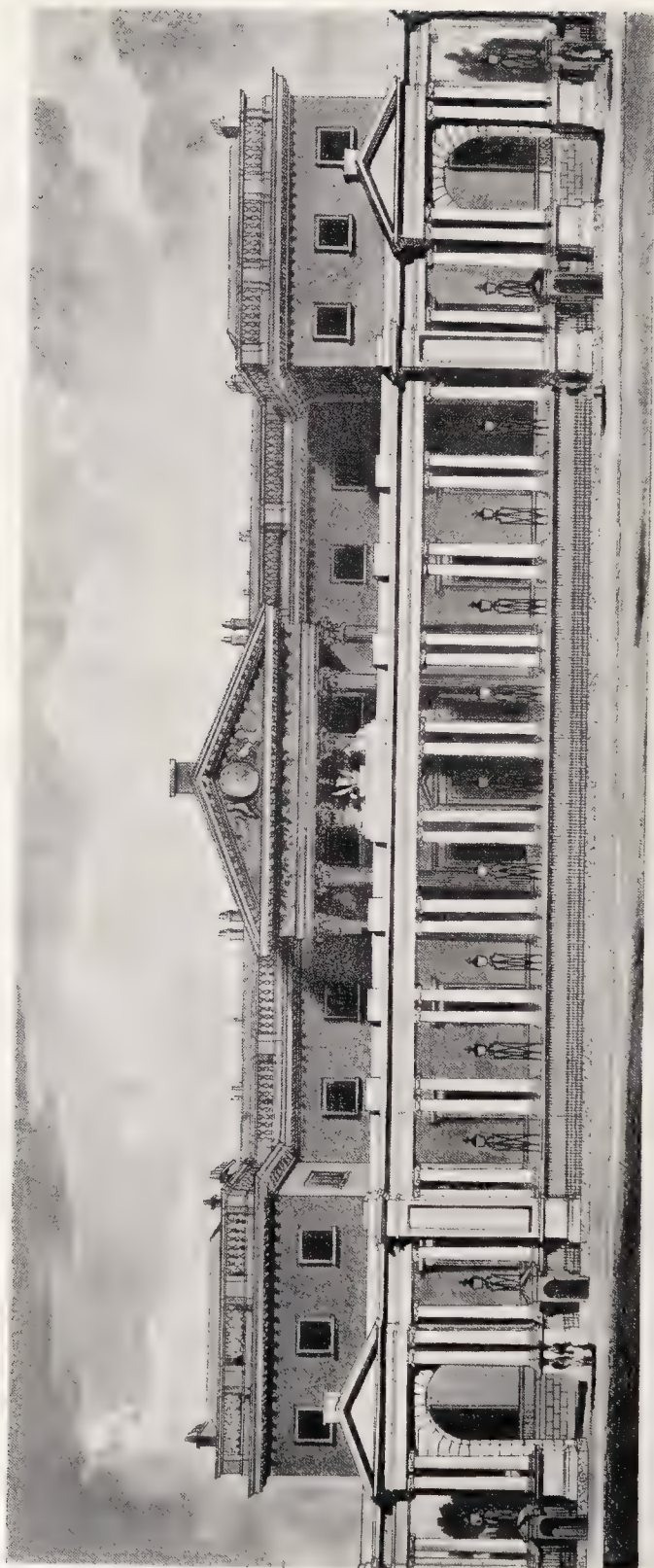
Kenyon was duly elected, and so, fortunately for the Club, was Viscount Mahon, who under his later title of Earl Stanhope was destined to do it most valuable service. But in that same election two candidates failed ; in the following week three out of ten were rejected ; in the week after only five were successful out of nine, and on May 7, 1827, only two out of seven. It is difficult to understand how the Club managed to survive and prosper when such a nipping wind was prevalent in the years of its infancy. This was evidently the feeling of the Committee, which from time to time proposed to meet the difficulty by increasing its own powers of electing certain candidates without ballot ;

\* John Kenyon (1784-1856), " a wealthy and hospitable man, known for good dinners and indifferent verse, with the face of a Benedictine monk," said Crabb Robinson (" or that of Mr. Pickwick," according to others), was very popular alike in life and in death, as he left legacies to 80 friends. Among them was Robert Browning, who received a bequest of £10,000.

for instance, it proposed in the meeting of May, 1828, to take power to fill without ballot one-third of the whole number of vacancies which should arise in the course of the year. In spite of the Committee's assurance that they would take care to elect only persons eminent "in arts, science or literature," the General Meeting was jealous, and carried a resolution which postponed the question. Two years later, the matter was settled by the passing of the famous Rule II, which enables the Committee to elect nine eminent persons annually. We shall presently have an opportunity of showing how this rule has worked and how to be chosen under it continues, after the lapse of a whole century, to be regarded as a high distinction.







*Temple of Mars Ultor*

## CHAPTER IV

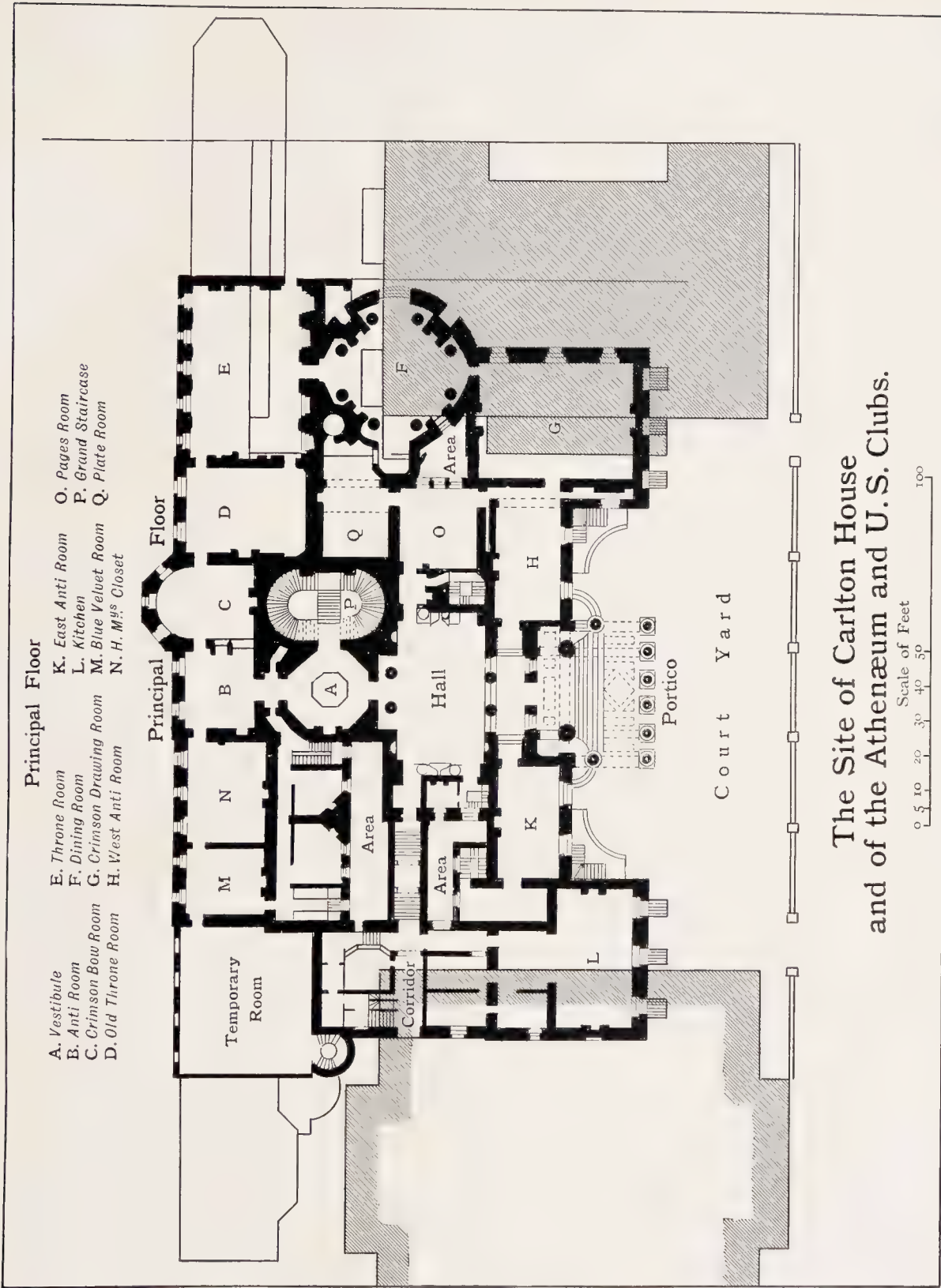
### BUILDING OF THE CLUB HOUSE

CROKER and his Committee lost no time in making arrangements for providing the new Club with a permanent home. Steps were at once taken to appoint a Building Committee "with authority to settle the Trust Deed and all matters relating to the building of the house and furnishing and completing it for the reception of the Club." The members were the three Trustees (Davy, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir Thomas Lawrence) together with Heber, Croker, Hatchett, Jekyll, and Robert Smirke. The first site to be considered was one owned by the Crown on the north side of Pall Mall East, with a frontage of 62 feet ; but when Burton began to prepare his plans he soon found that the depth was inadequate, and though negotiations began with the owner of the land that lay behind, the Department of Woods and Forests made difficulties, and the scheme was abandoned after several months had been lost. Croker then reported that the Government would be glad to provide the Committee with a piece of ground on the east side of what was still called Union Square (afterwards Trafalgar Square) ; but, fortunately for us, before any decision was arrived at a much better opportunity was given. The Government determined to complete the great scheme of London improvement which created Regent Street by pulling down Carlton House, and, to use the modern phrase, to "develop" the site of both the Palace and the gardens by allowing well-considered Clubs and private houses to take their place. On December 5, 1825, while our Committee was still negotiating for Union Square, the Commissioners

of Woods and Forests informed us that "as the present site of Carlton House was to be appropriated to building" they decided to offer a portion of it to the Athenæum in preference to that in Union Square.

The making of Regent Street had been the affair of seven years, for in 1813 Parliament had passed a lengthy Act authorising it. That Act provided for the destruction of the congeries of narrow streets and of more or less squalid houses reaching northward from Pall Mall, through what was called St. James's Market, to the west of the Haymarket, and up northwards, and to substitute for such narrow streets as Swallow Street and King Street the fine broad thoroughfare which now for three generations has been regarded as the main south-to-north artery of the West End. Design and execution were alike entrusted to John Nash, a favourite of the Prince Regent, who had done a great deal of work in Wales and elsewhere and had obtained considerable influence over people of authority. The original design in making this great street was to please the Prince Regent, by linking up his new park—the Regent's Park—with his Palace in Pall Mall; and we may surely call it one of life's little ironies that when the street came to be finished that Palace had ceased to exist. The idea of the destroyers was twofold; first, to make a mere profitable use of the large and most valuable area covered by Carlton House and its gardens, which reached as far as Marlborough House on the west; and secondly to open out Waterloo Place and the direct way into St. James's Park. Regent Street, with its fine quadrant and its southward branch or continuation, which we have been in the habit of calling Lower Regent Street, ended at the Palace Gates, which broke off any connection between St. James's Park and Westminster and the new avenue at the centre of the West End. It was a fortunate coincidence that Regent Street had been practically completed by the year 1820, when the old King died and the Prince Regent succeeded him as George IV. The question then arose whether he was to live as before in Carlton House or





The Site of Carlton House  
and of the Athenæum and U.S. Clubs.



in one of the other Palaces. We need not go into the interesting but rather obscure history of the decision ultimately come to; suffice it to say that Carlton House with its long colonnade, its ample frontage along Pall Mall, and its great garden behind, was condemned, the house was demolished, the gardens laid out for building, and Pall Mall was transformed into what we know, a street presently to be covered along one side—"the sweet shady side" that a Society poet \* sang of—by those modern palaces called Clubs.

\* "If one must have a villa in summer to dwell,  
O give me the sweet shady side of Pall Mall."

The phrase comes from a poem by Captain Charles Morris (1745-1838), the bard of the Beefsteak Club, and is to be found in his collected verses published posthumously in 1840 under the title of "*Lyra Urbanica*." It should be noted that in his day the south side of Pall Mall did not run close alongside of the gardens of Carlton House, though there must have been openings here and there between the houses. A charming view of the street, seen from the corner of St. James's Street, was painted some fifty years earlier by Samuel Scott; the picture belongs to Lord Stanley, who exhibited it at Wembley in 1924, and it was reproduced in colour in the *Illustrated London News* of Feb. 27, 1925. Among the houses there shown was doubtless the Star and Garter Hotel, frequented by the Dilettanti Society before 1824, when it shared the fate of Carlton House. Both buildings were thus pathetically lamented by Captain Morris, who was a member of the Prince's set, and naturally preferred the old buildings and the old ways—

"Again farewell ! for ill my sight can bear  
Thy crumbling ruins, once so famed and fair.  
What art thou now ? a heap of rubbish'd stone ;  
'Pride, pomp, and circumstance ' for ever gone !  
A prostrate lesson to the passing eye,  
To teach the high how low they soon may lie.  
Dust are those walls, where long, in pictured pride,  
The far-famed *Dilettanti* graced their side ;  
And where so long my gay and frolic heart  
Roused living spirits round these shades of art,  
Sunk are they all, in heedless silence lost,  
Or 'midst the flames, as useless refuse cast ;  
All hid, all hush'd—no vestige left to tell  
Where mirth thus honour'd rose, or where it fell ;  
Bare to the desert air now stands the space  
Long fill'd with classic taste and fashion'd grace.

"Down falls the Palace too !—and now I see  
The street, a path of deadly gloom to me :



London has always been strangely lacking in curiosity about its own buildings, and, if we are to judge by the lack of careful books on the subject, very little is generally known as to the innumerable changes that have taken place in the planning of streets, the appearance and disappearance of great houses, and the changes that have supervened. Much more is known about the transformations undergone by Paris and Rome than about those which have taken place in London. Yet Carlton House at least deserved a fuller record than is to be found in the literature of the time. One would have thought that the *Annual Register* would have been full of details as to the decision to destroy, the work of destruction itself, and the immense changes that followed. Yet it is difficult to find in that great repertory of facts anything more than a description of the fire of 1824, which burnt out one of the great rooms and gave the King and the Royal Family a considerable fright. It does not even refer to the condition of the fabric, which had become almost ruinous. As to the building itself and its history, however, much may be gathered from the third volume of W. H. Pyne's magnificent book called *Royal Residences*, with hand-coloured illustrations, "facsimiles of drawings by the most eminent artists" (1819, large 4to). The house originally belonged to Richard Boyle, the Earl of Burlington celebrated by Pope, and from him it was bought in 1732 for the use of Frederick Prince of Wales. Then, as the leases were expiring, many houses were pulled down and the view to Pall Mall was opened under the direction of Henry Flitcroft, the architect, who proceeded to make a vast number of alterations. Then the Prince took possession and began his social life and his political intrigues, with the aid of

And, as I range the town, I, sighing, say,  
 " Turn from Pall Mall : that's now no more thy way ;  
 Thy once-loved ' shady side,' oft praised before,  
 Shorn from earth's face, now hears thy strains no more ;  
 And where thy Muse long ply'd her welcome toil,  
 Cold Speculation barters out the soil."

(*Lyra Urbanica*, v. 2, p. 273.)

such friends as the Earls of Egmont and Carlisle, Lord Baltimore, the too celebrated Bubb Doddington (wit, coxcomb, owner of five rotten boroughs, and patron of the poet Thomson) and "Mr. Gibbon," the Tory father of the historian. Frederick Prince of Wales died in 1751, when his son (George III) was thirteen years of age; and his wife, the Princess, lived on at Carlton House till her death in 1772. From that date, the house remained unoccupied and decaying till 1783, when it was granted to the young Prince of Wales (George IV) as a residence, with a separate establishment. Forty years later, the Palace disappeared, and the Athenæum was ready to build itself a house on a portion of its site.

It has been already mentioned that when the Club was established in 1824, one of the first steps of the Committee—*i.e.* of Croker—was to appoint an architect, and the choice fell upon young Decimus Burton, then twenty-four years old. He was the tenth son of one James Burton, who seems to have divided with Cubitt the position of the most successful builder in London. Young Burton was trained in architectural design in the Royal Academy Schools, and devoted himself from the beginning to the Greek or strictly Classical style of architecture which had been so strongly stimulated by Lord Elgin's acquisition of the famous marbles still known by his name. Already in 1821, Burton had designed some of the private houses in the Regent's Park, and two years later he followed them up with the extraordinary building called the Colosseum, which some people may still remember as existing on the Albany Street side, a low-pitched dome more or less imitated from the Pantheon at Rome, fronted by a portico resembling as closely as possible the front of the Parthenon. What was more important for Burton's future was that by his work and his agreeable manners, and no doubt by his interest with his father the builder, he had from the beginning been taken up by John Nash, a man nearly forty years older than himself, who was in a position of high authority in all matters relating to Waterloo Place and what we may call the "Succession States"



of Carlton House, and who, moreover, was one of our members. It is evident that he approved of Burton's selection and encouraged him in designing our building. Before that work began, Burton had done his lodges in Hyde Park, his fine Wellington Arch at Hyde Park Corner, now at the top of Constitution Hill, and above all his Ionic Archway at Hyde Park Corner, the official drawing of the design for which still exists, approved and signed by George IV. The commission for the Athenæum was received in 1827, and the house was finished three years later.

Our Reports of 1826 and 1827 throw an interesting light upon the preliminary stages of our building operations. The former Report, dated May 1826, says that the Bill for authorising the improvements "is not yet through Parliament, but that the Committee have received from the proper Authorities a renewal of their promise, that the Athenæum shall be favoured with a site for its future residence as convenient and agreeable as may be at their disposal." It goes on to say, that the Union Square site has been given up and that application had been made for part of the Carlton House site. In the next year's Report it was stated that all had gone well and that "the western side of the new Avenue to be opened between Pall Mall and St. James's Park, in continuation of Regent Street, has been assigned to the Athenæum, while the opposite side of the same avenue is appropriated to the United Service Club." The Commissioners insisted at first that the designs of the two buildings should be exactly uniform, and for some time it would seem that the two architects proceeded on this supposition. Then came a certain delay. Two occupiers of private houses on part of the site of the Athenæum refused to give up possession, and finally had to be "bought out" for the sum of £1,500, the Government paying two-thirds and the Athenæum one-third of that sum; and simultaneously the United Service had obtained permission to make a considerable departure from their original design. What were we to do? These alterations, said our Committee,





1. WATERLOO PLACE, 1830.  
2. THE ATHENÆUM, same date.



“obliged the Athenæum either to follow that Club in the deviations, or to adopt for the exterior of their building some distinctive characteristic which might place it at least on a level, in point of appearance, with the opposite edifice.”

And so, after some discussion, we obtained permission to modify and improve our plan. There was to be an increase in the size and dressings of the windows and in the proportions and enrichments of the balustrade and cornice, with the addition of a highly ornamental Frieze. As to this last very characteristic feature

“the Committee had no hesitation in selecting the Panathenaic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon as the most appropriate as well as the most beautiful specimen of sculpture which could be adopted. To an edifice which borrows its name from Athens, intended for the reception of a Society professedly connected with Literature and the Fine Arts, they flatter themselves that the celebrated production of Athenian taste, restored as it here is to a degree of perfection in which it had never been seen in modern times, would not be considered inappropriate.”

We in our day are a little shy of copies or restorations of the antique, but this was not the case a hundred years ago when the fascination of the Elgin marbles was fresh and strong. So the Club thought itself fortunate in securing the services of John Henning, a decorative sculptor, who though he had been brought up only as a carpenter, had developed a passion for Greek Art and had worked assiduously in the British Museum. Henning's original estimate, in the form of a letter to Decimus Burton, is in the possession of the Club and is as follows :

“2, Somers Place West, New Road,  
28th July, 1828.

“SIR,

“I hereby agree to execute in Bath Stone for the Athenæum Club, a continued frieze about two hundred and sixty feet in length, to extend round three sides of the Club House erecting in Waterloo Place, the same to be an exact copy of such parts of

D



the frieze of the Parthenon, taken from Marbles in the British Museum as far as they may be sufficient, as the Committee may decide upon, and the remainder of the frieze to be executed and the mutilated parts restored, from drawings which I agree to make from those made of the E. frieze on the spot by the artists employed by Lord Elgin, and from the fragments in the British Museum. The whole to be finished in the best style of workmanship and to be completed within one year from the date of commencement upon the building, and I agree to complete the whole, including all Drawings, Models, Tools, Molds and all Materials whatever, except the stone which is to be fixed ready for use in the wall, and except scaffolding and canvass or other covering over the same, for the total sum of *One Thousand Three Hundred Pounds*; to be paid monthly as the work proceeds at the rate of 75 per cent. on the value of the work done in the preceding month, in proportion to the amount of the Contract.

“I am, Sir,

“Your Obedient Servant,

“JOHN HENNING, Junr.

“To Mr. Decimus Burton.”

The Reports from 1826 to 1830 deal at length with the building, furniture, etc. They have a permanent interest, and we print the substance of them as an Appendix to this Chapter. But we may here be content to state that the total expense, including furniture and all extras, amounted to £43,101 14s. 8d., the excess over the original estimate being mainly due either to the delay and the consequent alteration in the plan, or to an under-estimate in the cost of furniture. On the whole, the Committee and the members at large were fairly well satisfied with the account. As to Burton's work, its success has been generally admitted for a hundred years, and when we criticise, we must remember his difficulties. He was limited as to the height of his building, which prevented his adding the bedrooms for which there is now so great a demand; he ought certainly to have given us a better visitors' room; his arrangements for lighting and ventilation were inadequate; but his lavatories were up to the standard of his time, and in 1830 there

seemed to be little demand for accommodation for smokers and billiard players. On the other hand, the main rooms are both fine and comfortable, the hall and staircase excellent, and the external effect of the building is at once handsome and not pretentious.

The architect had promised that the new building should be ready for occupation early in 1830, and he kept his word. The first General Meeting was held there on May 30, and very appropriately Croker, the originator and *primum mobile*, as Jekyll calls him, was in the chair. His report makes interesting reading even at the present time, and we can sympathise with his pride when, speaking in the name of the Committee he said, "They believe that they may congratulate the Club at large in having a residence not inferior in beauty and convenience to that of any other Society." But after congratulation came the disagreeable question of finance. Although the Club was possessed of property which covered all existing debts twice over, still that property was not in cash, and for the payment of the debt on the building cash was required. Roughly speaking, something like £20,000 had somehow to be found and the Meeting must determine how it should be done. Croker, as more than once before, suggested two alternative methods—a general raising of the subscription on the one hand or, on the other, the admission of a large number of new members. It is curious, as one reads the account of a number of these Annual Meetings, to find how uniformly unwilling the Club was, at least during the first thirty years of its existence, to hear of raising the subscription, and the meeting of 1830 was no exception to the rule. It decided that 200 members should be added to the Club, but technically they were to be supernumerary members, "the vacancies occurring in the original 1,000 being supplied as heretofore." On the question what should be the procedure of electing these new members, the decision was interesting, since it showed that, as is usual in Societies of the kind, the general body, while ready to give its confidence to the chosen Committee or Cabinet, or whatever it may be called, is never will-



ing to abdicate its own authority entirely in matters of high importance. No doubt Croker would have liked to do the whole business himself, but he was a shrewd man and did not over-press the claims of authority, while such "free and independent" members as there were had the wisdom not to claim an unfettered right of selection. The old British principle of "split the difference" prevailed; half the new members were to be chosen by a small "electoral committee," which was to be chosen by the meeting from the actual Committee, and the remaining hundred were to be subsequently selected from a general list of the candidates by the Club itself.

As the meeting in question marked an epoch in the history of the Athenæum, and as many of the people concerned have a place in the chronicles of their time, it may be as well to dwell a little longer upon the details. There were perhaps one hundred members present, and their immediate business was to choose an electoral committee of thirteen, to whom should be entrusted the power of naming one hundred new members of the Club. The record, which of course has been preserved, offers curious evidence of the relative popularity of certain prominent men, or perhaps we may say more correctly, of the general feeling as to the probable value of the service to the Club that might be rendered by this or that leading member. We find, for example, that the great Croker, to whom more than any one else the Athenæum owed its being, and who had worked for it during six years with untiring energy, did not emerge at the head of the poll. He received only 81 votes, which means, we may suppose, that some twelve or fifteen of those present did not personally like their chairman or approve his arbitrary methods. Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, always amiable and always devoted to the Club, came out first with 94 votes. Then followed Davies Gilbert, F.R.S. (whose character we have sketched already) with 92 votes, and he was closely followed by the admirable Cambridge Professor of Geology, the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, who managed through a long life to combine a



high scientific position with a regard for the orthodoxy of the day. Thomas Moore, popular alike as a poet and as a social being, came next with 74 votes, while 71 were obtained by a very eminent man whom it is difficult to regard as a popular Club member. This was James Mill, the founder with Bentham of the English Utilitarian School of Philosophy, who, as the historian of India and an important Indian official, had obtained and kept through many years a high position in the intellectual world of London. The fame of James Mill has been obscured for posterity by that of his greater son John Stuart Mill, and the philosophy of both is no longer in favour, but there is no question as to the remarkable qualities of his work, as to the keenness of his intelligence, and as to the strenuousness of his life. It is interesting to find in this Athenæum vote an unlooked-for testimony to his possession of gifts quite different from those of a philosopher and an historian. On the other hand, several persons whom we might have expected to find among the universally acceptable were not chosen. Only 23 votes, for instance, were given to the Marquess of Lansdowne, only 19 to Henry Hallam the historian, and, worst of all, only 8 to Thomas Amyot, who was not only a very prominent antiquarian but a member who had done excellent service to the Athenæum in the preliminary organisation of the library. Amyot's case looks like ingratitude, and it is all the more difficult to explain as he was a generally popular character.

The names of the hundred new members chosen by the special Electoral Committee were published on June 12, and those of the hundred chosen by ballot of the whole Club were made known a month later. It is interesting to compare the two lists. The Committee had the first choice, and perhaps the more prominent names fell to them, but both lists show that the recommendation only to elect persons of known position and attainments was carefully observed. The "liberal patrons" were not forgotten; the list included four Peers and four eldest sons. All the latter were already eminent and destined to be more so; they were Lord

Althorp, Leader of the House of Commons ; Lord Howick, son of the Premier ; Lord Ashley, later the famous Earl of Shaftesbury ; Lord Stanley, at this time a member of the Reform Ministry, but destined later as Lord Derby to be one of the most distinguished of Tory Premiers. It is a curious example of the poverty of that moment in poetry and creative literature, that both lists are entirely wanting in those elements. On the other hand, the Committee's list contains the names of Macaulay, J. S. Mill, and Thomas Barnes, the highly influential Editor of *The Times*. Among the other names we find many men of academic distinction, some orientalists, Robert Willis the archæologist, and two important officials of the British Museum. These were Sir Henry Ellis (1777-1869), Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and ultimately, more by luck than by strict desert, Principal Librarian of the Museum. Some may remember that his subordinate and ultimate successor, the famous Panizzi, made many scornful comments upon Ellis's work ; the truth is that though he was amiable and popular, he was not quite equal to the government of a great institution in a reforming age. His colleague, Sir Frederick Madden (1801-1873), head of the Manuscript Department, was a really distinguished palæographer and is remembered by his edition of Wiclif's Bible. The supply of artists had run very low ; in some cases their names are their only memorial. We doubt, for instance, whether any one but a historian of painting has ever heard of Richard Cook, R.A., or of Sir R. K. Porter. One of the two sculptors elected, E. H. Baily, had special claims upon the Club, for it is to him we owe the statue of Athene over the portico, and he had made the interesting bust of the young Faraday which we illustrate in this volume. The younger Richard Westmacott had also a fair right to be elected, as had G. S. Newton, A.R.A., some of whose clever pictures have remained popular to the present day ; while Edwin Landseer, though only 28 years old at the time, was already beloved by the public and admired by his colleagues.



The Electoral Committee had swept into its net most of the prominent artists and men of science, but when the list of the second hundred elected by the Members at large was produced in July, it was found to contain as many men of real eminence, and what may be called ideal Club members, as did the Committee's own list. Here are some of them. Few of the literary or social chronicles of the time omit the name of Charles Austin, who has been described by a competent modern critic as "the forensic equal of Follett and Scarlett, the most eloquent disciple of Bentham, the rival in conversation of Macaulay and Sydney Smith." The fullest account of his extraordinary talents and of his youthful eminence is to be found in J. S. Mill's autobiography, while any records of Macaulay's career are pretty sure to speak of Charles Austin with delighted admiration. His famous brother John Austin, the jurist (b. 1790), was nine years his senior, and his intellect was of severer type than that of Charles, but each in his different way had a passion for the law; and Charles had what his brother lacked, the gift of conducting legal arguments with astonishing facility. Legal circles at the time were full of stories of Charles Austin's successes, and of the vast sums that he earned during the litigation that followed the railway mania. In 1830, when he joined the Athenæum, he still worked a little at literature, writing for the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals, but this ceased after a time, the pressure of his legal work becoming too heavy. He retired from the Bar, and from London, before he was fifty, and henceforth for twenty-five years one of the two or three most brilliant men of his time was only known as a country gentleman and as Chairman of Quarter Sessions in East Suffolk. Another of the elected had something of the same qualities as Austin. This was Charles Buller, of a distinguished Cornish family, Member for West Looe in the unreformed Parliament, possessed, like Austin, of a high Cambridge reputation, a strong Liberal, and the friend and political pupil of Mill, Grote, and Molesworth, adored by his tutor Carlyle, and loved by Thackeray. He died in



1848 at the age of forty-two, a “heritor of unfulfilled renown.” Another of the elected was Sir Stephen Glynne, brother-in-law of Mr. Gladstone and an antiquary with an extraordinary passion for English churches, their architecture, and their history. Another, who has left a more enduring memorial of himself and his time, was Charles Cavendish Greville, the diarist, whose book is still a mine of information on nearly every department of social history during something like fifty years, though not, it may be remarked, on the Athenæum. The list also contains two very eminent Jews, Sir Francis Goldsmid, the first Jewish barrister, and after the removal of Jewish disabilities in 1859, one of the first and most active Jewish Members of Parliament; and the well-remembered Sir Moses Montefiore, remarkable for his philanthropy and for the long life that was granted to him. He was a member of the Club for fifty-five years and died in 1885, having passed his 100th year. With them was a man already elderly, Michael Angelo Taylor, Member of Parliament, whose small stature and portentous Christian name had long made him the prey of the caricaturist, but who has a claim upon the gratitude of Londoners for his services to the lighting and paving of London. Other recruits were two great lawyers, Charles Romilly and Sir James Stephen—the first of a family ever since well represented in the Athenæum; John Murray the publisher, the second of the dynasty; and lastly, a person who from a club point of view, was perhaps more important than any of them, Theodore Hook.

From what is known about Theodore Hook’s antecedents, published writings, and general character, it would not have seemed likely that such a man would have become a prominent and really important member of the Athenæum. Born in 1788, the son of a composer of popular music, he picked up some kind of education at private schools and at Harrow—where, however, his residence was brief—and early developed an amazing gift for rapid composition in prose and verse and for jokes, verbal and practical. Some of these, such as the Berners Street hoax, must



THEODORE HOOK.  
After E. U. Eddis.





have nearly brought him within the law, but he escaped prosecution, went to Oxford for a couple of terms, returned to town, and somehow made friends with the *entourage* of the Prince of Wales. Then to everybody's surprise he achieved what even in those days was almost a "record" example of the abuse of patronage; he was appointed Accountant-General to the Island of Mauritius. He knew nothing of business and could not keep either his own accounts or those of others, the natural result being that vast defalcations were discovered, that a clerk committed suicide, and that Hook himself, acquitted of corruption, had his property confiscated and was imprisoned for a long time in the vain hope that the losses might be made good. He had been sent home, and began to write for a living, turning his pen at first to unworthy attacks upon Queen Caroline, who, as we all know, was about 1821 the centre of fierce party ribaldry, almost as bad on the one side as on the other. Even the great Sir Walter Scott soiled his hands by obtaining for Theodore Hook the post of editor of a satirical Tory paper called "John Bull." Hook's name did not appear in this connection, for Mauritius had not been forgotten, and after it became known it is believed that the influence of the paper, which, according to Lockhart, had been prodigious, declined. Then Hook began his long series of novels and miscellaneous writings, culminating in "Maxwell" and "Gilbert Gurney." Already he had made fun of the august institution of which he was presently to be an ornament; in a poetical calendar of the Clubs of London, some time after 1825, he had thus spoken of ourselves:

"There's first the Athenæum Club, so wise, there's not a man of it  
That has not sense enough for six (in fact that is the plan of it).  
The very waiters answer you in eloquence Socratical  
And always place the knives and forks in order mathematical,  
Then opposite the *mental* Club you'll find the *regimental* one."

The Club was not likely to be offended by verses as cheap as these, and by the year 1830 Hook's fundamental good nature and

amazingly ready wit had made a way for him into all ranks of society, aristocratic, dramatic and the rest, so that the Athenæum was glad enough to elect him. For years he dined here regularly, and his table became the favourite meeting-place of members grave and gay ; so much so that when he withdrew it was commonly said that the Coffee-room became almost deserted, to the great injury of its funds. Lively and witty as he undoubtedly was, Hook was oppressed by the sense of debt and by family troubles, so that when he died in 1841 he was, to use his own words, “ done up in purse, in mind and in body.” Some years afterwards two volumes of his *Life and Remains* were published by the younger Barham, son of the author of *The Ingoldsby Legends* ; a poor performance, but interesting in its way.

#### APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

THE Committee, in its Report of May 14, 1827, speaks with satisfaction of the arrangement under which the Government consents to assign to the Athenæum “ the western side of the new Avenue to be opened between Pall Mall and St. James’s Park.” It proceeds to say that the corresponding site on the east side is assigned to the United Service Club ; that the two edifices are to be “ uniform ” ; that plans and specifications for our building have been prepared, and have been “ submitted to competition of four of the most eminent builders of the metropolis.” The result, says the Committee, is that “ the tender of Messrs. Bennett & Hunt has been preferred for completing, at the expense of £26,715, an Edifice which the Committee flatters itself will be ornamental to the quarter of the town, while it fulfils every reasonable expectation which could be formed, in point of convenience and accommodation.”

Then follows a statement of the difficulty and delay caused by the refusal of the tenants and two private houses to give up possession. As we have said in our account of Pall Mall at that date, private houses covered the greater part of the south side, as of the north, and the tenants of the two at our corner were obstructive, as tenants often are. They had to be bought out at a cost of £1,500, of which we paid £500.

Afterwards we have a discussion of the measures taken by both clubs to modify the strict “ uniformity ” which the Woods and Forests had at first demanded. The substance of the Committee’s recommendations, including its laudatory remarks on the frieze, have been given above. Of course these implied additional expense, as did the measures demanded in consequence of an unfortunate discovery. This was that an artificial foundation was necessary, “ in consequence of the substratum of the ground appearing, on being opened, to consist of a shifting sand, with pits from which the sand had been excavated.” This extra charge, however, only amounted

to £367, whereas those incurred through alterations, compensation to the tenants of two houses, and to the builder for unexpected delay, worked out at more than £5,000.

The following is the full report presented by the Building Committee, April 26, 1830, when the new Club House was finished :

*Report of the Building Committee, 26th April, 1830.*

“ The Building Committee, having fulfilled all their duties, and examined and passed all the Accounts for the Building, fitting and furnishing the New House, think it right to submit them to the General Committee.

“ The Building Committee beg leave, in the first instance, to offer the following comparative statement of the Estimate and of the actual Cost of the Building.

“ The following was the Estimate submitted to the General Meeting in the Spring of 1829—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Estimate of Building.	Builder's Contract .. .. .	26,715	0	0			
	Papering, Fittings, etc. .. .	1,285	0	0			
	Extra Works .. .. .	4,785	13	7			
	Architect's Commission .. .	1,400	0	0			
	Portico, voted at that Meeting .. .	1,000	0	0			
	Architect's Commission on Extra Works, including Portico (£5,785) .. .	289	5	0			
		<hr/>			35,474	18	7
	Furniture .. .. .				4,600	0	0
	Compensation in last Year's Statement included under the head of Extras ..				800	0	0
					<hr/>		
					40,874	18	7

The Actual Expenses, under the before-mentioned heads are—

Cost of Building.	Original Contract .. .. .	26,715	0	0			
	Papering, Fittings, etc. .. .	860	17	2			
	Extra Works .. .. .	4,709	0	6			
	Architect's Commission .. .	1,614	4	10			
	Clerk of the Works .. .. .	350	0	0			
		<hr/>			34,249	2	6
	Furniture .. .. .				6,708	11	0
	Compensations .. .. .				800	0	0
	Gas Fittings .. .. .				771	19	0
	Two sets of unused plans .. .. .				250	0	0
	Sundries .. .. .				322	2	2
					<hr/>		
					43,101	14	8



"The Committee will see by this Account that the actual Cost of the Building has been £1,225 16s. 1d. less than the Estimates reported at the General Meeting in the Spring of 1829.

"The Committee will observe that the excess of £2,226 16s. 1d. over the total Estimated is confined to the articles of Furniture, which it is so very difficult to estimate, and of Gas Fittings, not estimated at all ; and this latter expense will be amply repaid by the saving in the current charge of lighting the House."

The Committee adds the following list of the moneys spent on Furniture and Fittings—

Furniture—						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Upholstery	..	..	..	..	..	2,881	8	0			
Ironmongery	..	..	..	..	..	1,308	9	0			
Carpets	..	..	..	..	..	904	7	0			
Looking-Glass	..	..	..	..	..	85	0	0			
Clocks	..	..	..	..	..	96	10	0			
Chandeliers	..	..	..	..	..	1,202	3	0			
Candelabra	..	..	..	..	..	129	12	0			
Pedestals and Casts	..	..	..	..	..	101	2	0			
						<hr/>			6,708	11	0
Fittings for Gas	..	..	..	..	..				771	19	0

And finally it adds a handsome little testimonial to Burton and to Sir Thomas Lawrence, as follows—

"The Building Committee are bound to express their entire satisfaction at the manner in which the Work has been conducted by Mr. Burton. They can testify, and indeed the foregoing Accounts evince the general accuracy of his Estimates, and they trust that the Club at large, as well as the public, must be satisfied of his professional skill, and the beauty of his Architectural Designs.

"The Building Committee think it due to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence to state that, although not especially named in the Building Committee, he favoured them by an assiduous attendance, and contributed very essentially to guide the decisions of the Committee in all points connected with decoration and the Fine Arts."

## CHAPTER V

1830-1840

EXCEPT for Annual elections under Rule II, of which the details will presently be given, there is nothing of very exceptional interest to be recorded within the history of the next few years. The Club was well settled in its new building ; it was steadily paying off its debt to the Phoenix Insurance Co., which had materially helped to finance its building operations ; keeping a careful watch on the annual replenishing of its cellar, fighting the chronic difficulty of lighting the rooms in a manner which should at once be effective and not injurious to the comfort of the members or the binding of the books, and steadily raising the Library to the high position which it was in due course to attain. Club scandals of any kind were so rare as to be almost non-existent ; which means that the twelve hundred members kept their vexations to themselves and did not lose their tempers. There was indeed one case, occurring in October, 1835, which made a great noise at the moment and which is still amusing enough to deserve a record. The practice of posting a name in a Club is one familiar to novel readers, though it probably was never of frequent occurrence in actual life ; but the case in question was one of "posting" in a sensational manner, and the Committee, having no special rule to guide them, were at a loss how to deal with it. On the morning of Thursday, October 15, 1838, the Secretary found the following notice affixed in four of the public rooms of the Club ; (the names are of no present interest and need not be reproduced) :—

" . . . , a Member of this Club, is a villain and a scoundrel.  
Signed . . . (Bolton Street)."

What was the origin of this startling announcement was not divulged ; it may have had some basis of fact or it may have been merely a crude method of indicating personal dislike. This was the first public scandal in the short life of the Club, and of course the proceeding was severely censured by the Committee, who issued a formidable rescript to the offender, told him that they were doubtful whether they ought not to call a General Meeting that he might be instantly expelled, but hoped that he would on reflection withdraw and apologise, though any person offending in a similar manner in future would certainly be expelled from the Club. The offender did apologise, and sometime afterwards he presented a book to the Library, no doubt as both a peace-offering and a thank-offering. It was a *History of English Poetry*.

As we have said, the question of lighting and ventilation was always present and became more and more pressing as time went on, nor was it ever to be solved until the blessed invention of electric lighting, surely one of the few very unquestionable "improvements" that our age has seen, had been made and perfected. The Club records are full of complaints of the stupefying effects of gas, and once serious consideration was given to the proposal to light the Drawing-room with wax candles, until it was discovered that to do so would mean an expenditure of £578 a year ! One old gentleman, wishing to shade his eyes from a gas bracket, hung a newspaper in front of it and went to sleep ; the newspaper caught fire, many of the books were damaged, and it was only by something like a miracle that the flames were stopped in time to prevent a conflagration. To improve the ventilation, our scientific members were busy with suggestions, and in this connection it will be well to pay a tribute to one member, eminent and useful in his time, but not immortalised by any great discoveries such as those connected with the names of Davy and Faraday. This was William Thomas Brande, F.R.S. (1788-1866). He was of German descent, but born in England, where his father, an apothecary, was settled. As a boy, young Brande was lucky enough to attract



the notice of Charles Hatchett, a member of our original Committee, who took him on as an assistant in his chemical laboratory, encouraged his researches, introduced him to Davy and read at the Royal Institution a paper written by the boy in his 17th year. At the age of 21, Brande became an F.R.S. and for over forty years continued to work steadily and hard and attained a position only short of the very foremost. He was certainly most useful to the Athenæum and was always ready to give advice whenever, as was often the case, the Committee asked for it. For the bad ventilation he primarily blamed the original plan of the building, and declared that new stoves and a system of air shafts in all the principal rooms were necessary; an expensive work, as the Club was to find out when in 1836 these and other alterations and repairs, together with the provision of new furniture, were undertaken at a cost of over £8,000.

A good deal of this expenditure was caused by the renewed attempts which were made to improve the lighting and ventilation. As to the lighting, we might fill much space with a record of complaints and experiments which continued for the first fifteen years of the Club's existence in its permanent home, but it would make monotonous reading. At one time, gas in the Coffee-room was vehemently objected to, and the Committee conciliated the members, though very partially, by providing oil lamps. In 1841, Mr. Aikin and Professor Brande recommended, with Faraday's approval, that the new system of naphthalising coal gas should be adopted throughout; for these eminent persons declared that it would increase the illumination and lower the general temperature of the rooms, and moreover—a vital point for a Library like ours—that it would greatly diminish the injurious effects of the gas on the bindings of the books. The process was adopted in October 1841, and at the General Meeting, seven months later, it was declared to be quite satisfactory. However, for some reasons not fully explained, the improvement did not seem permanent, and the method was given up. Very soon after, Faraday

introduced his own new and afterwards celebrated gas-burner.\* In this system, the burner was entirely closed within an outer glass cylinder, with mica plates at the top ; the products of combustion being carried over the upper part of an inner glass chimney and then downwards through a ventilating pipe into the outer air. In this manner it was said that the heat was modified, the atmosphere made respirable and comfortable, and the illumination increased. The patent rights had been transferred by the inventor to his brother Robert, who was in business in Wardour Street and who supplied gas apparatus to the Club. The invention was considered successful when tried in the South Library, and it was decided to adopt it for the glass chandeliers in the Drawing-room (May 30, 1843). According to a paragraph in the Annual Report, the new system (which cost £359 19s. 6d.) gave much satisfaction to the members. In connection with this subject we may put on record some figures submitted to the Committee about this time as to the cost of different systems of lighting. When the naphthalising process was in use, the Chartered Gas Company charged us no less than 13s. per thousand feet, but this price was reduced to 8s. when that process had been abandoned. Oil was found to cost per burner twice as much as gas, and as it gave a less intense light it really cost three times as much as gas as an illumination medium. Wax candles were eight times as dear as gas.

A further improvement in the lighting was made some years later when the system of sun burners was introduced, to remain with fairly satisfactory results until the house was finally lighted by electricity in the year 1886.

The heavy expense of the alterations mentioned caused a certain anxiety, and in 1838 it was thought desirable to take a step analogous to that taken in 1830, for materially and at once increasing the number of members. Accordingly at the Annual Meeting it was resolved that the number of ordinary members should hence-

\* Described in a paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, June 13, 1843.

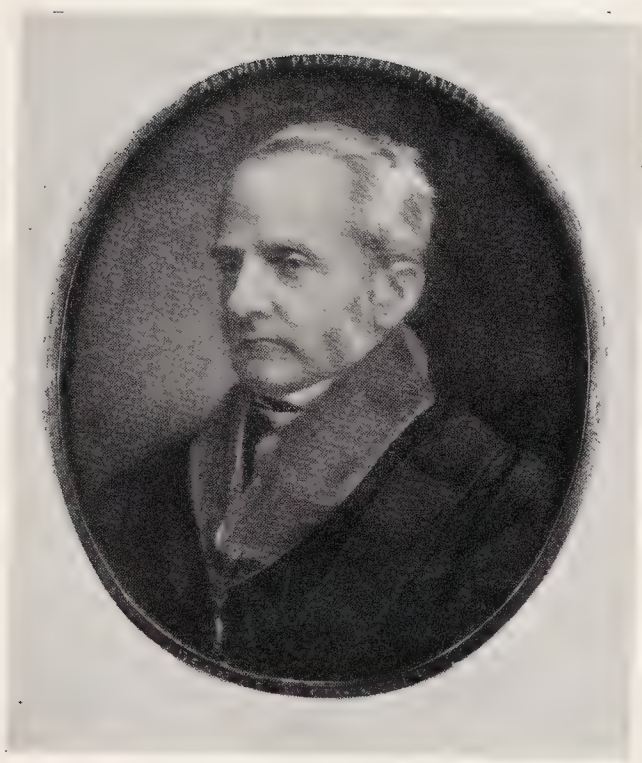


forth be fixed at twelve hundred—which left forty to be elected at once in order to bring the numbers up to that figure. The election of the forty was left to the Committee with the instructions that the persons chosen should belong to the class described in the first Rule—*i.e.* men distinguished in literature, art or science, or well known as patrons of one or other of them. The election was to be exercised with due formalities, and must be unanimous. The Club minutes show that these instructions were carried out with great care and that a very full attendance of the Committee marked the day of the election. Lord Shaftesbury was in the chair; Croker, Sir Martin Shee, Callcott, Eastlake, Hallam, Charles Lyell, H. H. Milman, and Lords Lansdowne and Mahon were all present. The result was a choice of many really eminent men. In literature, there were Charles Dickens, Richard Monckton Milnes, George Grote and Arthur Stanley. In science, there was Charles Darwin, and in applied science, if one may so call it, Richard Partridge, the afterwards eminent surgeon, who in 1862 was sent to Italy to attend the wounded Garibaldi. In the arts, there were Sydney Smirke, who was presently to build more than one of the new Clubs in or near Pall Mall, and Philip Hardwick, who later designed for the Goldsmiths' Company their fine new Hall; while painting was represented by one of our famous water-colour men, George Cattermole, and by J. D. Harding, whose drawings and lithographs are still much admired by people with a taste for the romantic. Cattermole was a man of real mark who has been too much forgotten. An admirable painter, he did much to introduce into England the influence of the French romantic school of 1830 and at the same time commanded the admiration of Ruskin, while his power of enjoying life was considerable, for he was a sportsman, an amateur actor, and a close friend of Dickens, and had been well known in the gay assemblies at Gore House. The Committee's list also included the two "Patrons," Robert Vernon and John Sheepshanks, who formed, and left to the nation, two large collections of modern British pictures.



Others were Macready the actor, the Marquis of Northampton, who was afterwards a trustee, and Lord Lyttelton, the well-known scholar. Such an election naturally enriched the Club, not only by introducing many men of mark, but financially ; and two years afterwards the Committee was able to report a large reduction in the floating debt and the pleasing fact that the debt incurred to the Phoenix was now only £6,000.

The Athenæum from early days has been in the habit of utilising its commanding position to enable visitors from outside to view great State Processions. Two of these occasions deserve a special record, one being the Coronation Procession of Queen Victoria (June 28, 1838), and the other the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington (November 13, 1852). As every one knows, the accession to the Throne of a charming young girl stirred the sentiment of the country to an unprecedented degree, coming as it did after such reigns as that of the uninteresting William IV, his dissipated and unpopular brother, and the father of both whose last years had been passed in a condition worse than death. It was no wonder that the whole people regarded the coming of the new Queen as the dawning of a new day, and that the ladies of London were among the foremost in their enthusiasm. So great preparations were made ; seats on a platform outside and on the balcony were reserved for ladies and children, who, accompanied by members, were the only strangers admitted. There was no ballot for seats, which were not numbered, and no charge was made for seats or refreshments. The Committee, indeed, had under-rated the public interest in the affair, and there was consequently a good deal of over-crowding, for four hundred members and 1,130 ladies and children made their way in. The steward was quite pathetic in his report of what happened at luncheon time, declaring that " members carried off whole dishes of sandwiches and cakes to all parts of the house and that the breakage of china and glass was very great." However, this was not thought to matter very much, for the whole cost did not amount to £300 and



DEAN STANLEY.





the pleasure given was great and widespread. The diarist Lady Graves-Sawle bears enthusiastic testimony to the scene when she writes :

“ We saw the magnificent procession from the Athenæum Club. The fair young Queen looked very youthful and sweet, her young head heavily weighted with the Royal Crown. She was most enthusiastically received ; and not much less so was old Marshal Soult, who drove in the procession.”

This last name brings us naturally to the day, twenty-four years later, when Soult's old enemy and conqueror was carried along the same streets to his last resting-place. The attendance of members and ladies was scarcely less than it had been on the former occasion, but of course the tone was quieter and—an interesting point which shows how deep the feeling for the old Duke of Wellington really was—the Club had gone to the expense of providing mourning for all the female servants.\*

A subject more or less cognate with these procession festivities, is that of the illuminations in which the Athenæum has now and then indulged on occasions of national rejoicing. We illuminated on the passage of the great Reform Bill (it is not recorded how Croker took this demonstration in honour of the Whig triumph) ; and we illuminated again on February 10, 1840, in honour of the young Queen's marriage. On this last occasion we were very proud of a new illumination gas device which was shown for the first time outside the Club. One wonders what the then Committee would think if they could return one evening to witness the vulgar blaze of electric advertisements which now makes night horrible at Piccadilly Circus !

Of much greater importance to the well-being of the Club was the serious but happily fruitless threat of an outbreak of discontent

\* A curious memorial of the Duke's connection with the Club remains in the stone outside the entrance, which was placed there to enable him to mount his horse without difficulty.

among the members early in 1840. It is hard to say what were the causes, for the Committee was not generally unpopular, and the only definite grievance was a very small one—the fact that a ballot fixed for the Royal Marriage Day had been postponed. Although the grumblers were probably not of much personal importance and few in number, their whispered threats alarmed thirty influential members, among them being Hallam, T. P. Courtenay, and Dean Milman, who drew up this memorial :

“ In consequence of the unfortunate irritation which at present prevails and the expressed determination of several gentlemen to black-ball every candidate who may be proposed during the present session, We, whose names are undersigned, very earnestly request the Committee to postpone the ballots for the present.” (February 21, 1840.)

The Committee held a special and fully attended meeting, and replied that having

“ taken the foregoing proposal into attentive consideration have nevertheless come to the determination that the ballot should not be postponed, being fully impressed with the conviction that the several gentlemen to whom allusion is made must have misunderstood, or that upon calm consideration they will not persevere in an intention that could not be otherwise than injurious to the best interests of the Club.” (February 22, 1840.)

The storm passed off, no indiscriminate onslaught was made upon innocent candidates, and the wonted dignified calm again settled upon the Club. For many years afterwards there were no disagreeable incidents, and in fact we can record only one as happening in the ten years under consideration. In 1846, the Committee became conscious that for some time past the Library had suffered losses of books, and this had given rise to many anxious investigations. After much trouble certain of the volumes were directly traced to a member of the Club (elected in 1830). It was not a case of irregular borrowing, but of repeated sales of the Club

property to booksellers. All the details of the inquiries, made with the assistance of the police, were very carefully considered by the Committee, who expelled the offender from the Club (December 3, 1846); a solitary and most painful incident in our annals.



## CHAPTER VI

1840-1860

By this time the Club was financially in calm water, and the course of its history ran remarkably smooth. There is therefore little for the historian to record except the periodical elections of distinguished men ; the steady growth of the Library ; one or two exceptional outlays on repairs, which hardly amounted to reconstruction ; and the occasional breezes which ruffled the surface of things, as they are accustomed to do now and then at General Meetings. The price of provisions kept rising, and this of course affected the prices of meals and refreshments, a subject which was a chronic cause of grumbling at the Annual Meeting. For a long time the Club had been engaged in a foolish little dispute with our neighbours the Travellers' Club, as to the party wall and certain window rights, but this was satisfactorily settled by the agreement of the Travellers to pay a nominal window rent. A serious inroad on our finances had to be made in 1845, when the Committee decided that thorough renovation of the premises was absolutely necessary, the last having been undertaken nine years before. This it was estimated would cost no less than £7,750, a figure which, taken in conjunction with the deficit on the Coffee-room, caused a certain alarm. Thirty members demanded an Extraordinary General Meeting and proposed that three specially named members of the Committee should forthwith examine all the plans and estimates of the contemplated repairs, and submit the details for the inspection of members in the Library, one month before making any contract. Clearly this was an invasion

of the rights of the duly appointed Committee, which at once issued a statement strongly objecting to the resolution as "incompatible with the constitution of the Club." This firmness was rewarded when the members held their meeting; the attitude of the Committee was approved, and the resolution of the malcontents was not even moved. Still, the little agitation did no harm. Forthwith, the Committee called in Decimus Burton, and with his aid went carefully through the details. As a result, the Club was closed for three months from August 16, and during that compulsory vacation the offices in the basement were reorganised, the Faraday system of lighting was installed in the Coffee-room, the front hall, and the grand staircase, with a consequential increase in the system of ventilating shafts; the Coffee-room and Drawing-room were elaborately redecorated; new fireplaces were erected in the hall, and so far as was possible a grave fault in the original construction was remedied by the enclosure of two recesses close to the front door, making of one the porter's lodge, and of the other the Strangers'-room. Probably nothing in the Athenæum has been during all these years the subject of such sharp criticism as the paltry accommodation for strangers who might have business with the members. We own and deplore our deficiency in this respect, for which as yet no ingenuity has been able to find a remedy.

One effect of the closing of the Club on this occasion was to bring home very painfully to the members the need of some friendly accommodation elsewhere. The best that the Committee could do for them was to rent three rooms on the first floor of the British Coffee House (or Hotel) in Cockspur Street at twelve guineas a week, newspapers, periodicals and writing materials being provided and refreshments being obtainable. It was a thoroughly unsatisfactory arrangement, though the three months of vacation were the least crowded of the year; and when twenty-four members petitioned the Committee for better accommodation, three of them made what now seems a very obvious suggestion—that

reciprocity of membership might be arranged with some other Club. The Committee's reply is worth quoting, if only to show how short-sighted such bodies, even the best of them, often are on questions of reform. Now, in 1925, for as long as any of us can remember, it has been the invariable practice for the members of the Athenæum and the United Service to visit one another on perfectly equal terms every summer, so that while we are "cleaning up" we become to all intents and purposes members of the "Senior," and when they are "cleaning up" they become members of the Athenæum. There is never a hitch; the members of each Club are delighted to have the opportunity of making friends with men of different professions and habits from themselves, and in fact we learn a great deal from each other. Yet what our Committee stated in 1845 was as follows :

"With respect to the suggestion that arrangements should be made for the admittance of members to other clubs, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the suggestion cannot be advantageously complied with, and that a scheme of reciprocity is not conducive to the best interests of the Athenæum."

One is disposed to echo the sage of old, *Quantulâ sapientiâ regitur mundus !*

It is a painful fact that the Minutes during these years, and for some time afterwards, are much occupied with Coffee-room troubles. Members kept complaining on two grounds, first that the expense was increasing, and secondly that the cooking was not good. The Committee's reply to the first complaint was always the same—that the market prices of provisions were continually rising and that the Club could not afford to supply meals at a loss.\*

\* On this point it is worth while to quote the following official statement dated, it is true, fifteen years later, but illustrating what was, after all, only an extreme case :—

"The prices of provisions have been high during the thirteen weeks. Taking



And with regard to the complaint about the cookery, the question was settled by a change of *chef*. We never attempted to rival our neighbours of the Reform and their *chef* the celebrated Soyer, but Alexander Ferrand, our new head of our kitchen, proved eminently satisfactory for a good many years. As to the charges, all that was done was the withdrawal of certain rights to gratuitous refreshments, and an increase in table money charges. Members, however, were not yet satisfied, and a quarrel arose between the Club and the Committee, to which only the pen of a Thackeray could do justice. The great "Coffee-room revolt" of 1854 was a serio-comic affair the story of which is not too creditable to the dignity of the Athenæum, but it is an episode which must not be omitted from this history. The question at issue was whether or not the members should be allowed to cut and carve the hot and cold joints for themselves, or whether this should be left to an official carver? The former had been the practice for some years, with the natural result that artistic carving was becoming a lost art, and that the waste was excessive. But members rebelled; they clamoured for their rights, and in April no less than thirty-eight habitual diners sent a memorial to the Committee, asking them to abolish the official carver and to return to "the old prices and regulations which have so long afforded satisfaction." They protested against the rule that no member should be allowed to carve for himself; they considered the increase in the table charge (from 6*d.* to 1*s.*) unjustifiable; and they suggested that by a judicious purchase of provisions and better management the problem of the cost of the Coffee-room might be adjusted. Should the Committee be unable to return to the former prices and regulations, the memorialists requested that an extraordinary meeting

the corresponding weeks of 1859 as the starting point, the price of wheat rose 34 per cent.; beef 7 per cent.; mutton 11 per cent.; potatoes 59 per cent." The average prices during the quarter were, wheat 59/*1d.* a quarter; beef 5½*d.* and mutton 6¾*d.* a pound by the carcase, and York Regent potatoes 138/- a ton in the markets." (*Registrar-General's Quarterly Return*, 29th Oct. 1860.) No doubt this general rise was partly caused by the exceptionally bad weather of that year.

should be summoned to settle the dispute. The Committee replied, that the whole question should be put on the Agenda for the Annual Meeting in the following month, and remarked, in their own defence, that the House Committee had reported that the new charges ought to be maintained and that plans had been carried out to meet the demand made in the previous year for improvement in the "Culinary Department." Much improvement had been effected and the expenses had increased in consequence. So on May 8, 1854, battle was engaged, the Committee's defence being the painful and alarming fact that in the previous year the expenses of the Coffee-room had exceeded the receipts by no less than £1,000, and that the cost of provisions, so far from falling, was still rising. A heated debate ensued, and on a division the Committee were badly beaten. The members insisted on their old rights and privileges, and by an overwhelming majority resolved that it should be permitted to any one, if he so pleased, to carve the joints, and also that the old table charge of 6*d.* should be restored. Thus ended the great Coffee-room revolt. The Committee did not resign, and it may be added that gradually the reign of common sense has been restored, so that nowadays, and for many years past, the delicate and economical operation of good carving has been left to an official, while the table money question has been solved by a compromise, 6*d.* remaining the charge for luncheon and 1*s.* for dinner.

This matter of food links itself naturally to the question of the water supply. One reads with astonishment that in the early days of the Club, and for long afterwards, water for drinking and cooking purposes was derived from three sources. One was a well, dug in 1830 under the house ; another was St. Martin's pump (this water being reserved for making tea and coffee) ; and the other was the Chelsea Water Works. Happily, after 1853 we abandoned the pump and presently filled up the well, while the then usual rules for filtering all drinking water were adopted. It need hardly be added that at the present day our water supply,



EDWARD MAGRATH.  
Secretary, 1824-1855.





like that of all London, is under public control, and that the drainage system of the Club has been since 1855 linked up with that of London generally.

In 1855 the Athenæum suffered a serious loss by the resignation (soon followed by death) of its Secretary, Edward Magrath, who had served it ever since Faraday withdrew from his temporary tenure of that office. Magrath had worked well, and it must be remembered that the heaviest portion of the organisation of the new Club rested upon his shoulders. It is one thing to carry on a policy and a system founded by others and settled by long experience; it is quite another to inaugurate and invent, even though one has to be guided and superintended at every point by a Committee. Of a large share of the inaugural work of the Athenæum, whether it concerned the general comfort of the members, the organisation of the kitchen, the management of the servants, or the first arrangement of the Library, the credit belongs to Magrath. He was little known outside the Club, but there are still in his handwriting a number of memoranda which show that he was a man of considerable ability, well educated, on friendly terms with several leading members such as Jekyll and Faraday, and gifted with a keen sense of humour. For the last twenty years of his life, the Library had been under the charge of his relative Spencer Hall (d. 1875), about whom we shall presently have more to say; but during the first three years, when the initial problem of its organisation had to be considered, Magrath was in constant communication with the Committee and the architect on this subject, as on every other.

Two years later, the death of our Secretary was followed by that of our Founder. John Wilson Croker died quite suddenly on August 10, 1857, at the age of 77, after spending almost the last hours of his life in working on his notes on Pope. He had long been out of health, and had for some time ceased to take an active part in the management of the Club. It was not till long afterwards that the Committee was able to purchase, from Messrs.

Graves, the print-sellers, his fine bust by Chantrey, which has ever since been one of the ornaments of the Drawing-room and which is reproduced in this volume.\*

The bust is evidently a likeness, and as such is superior to any other extant portraits of the man. It represents him as strong and able, and not on the whole disagreeable ; in a word, rather as his colleagues in the Athenæum always regarded him, than as the " varlet " whose jacket Macaulay tried to dust, or as one who, as Lord John Russell declared, enjoyed " the pleasure of a safe malignity." With the death of its Founder and of its Secretary, the first stage in the history of the Athenæum may be said to have closed.

\* It is rather pathetic to find that the price that we paid for this bust was 20 guineas, though at the period when it was made Chantrey's prices for a work of this kind were from £150 to £200. There is nothing so variable as prices in art, except perhaps estimates in history. It may be added that the credit of " discovering " this bust belongs to Lord Rosebery and Mr. John Murray.



## CHAPTER VII

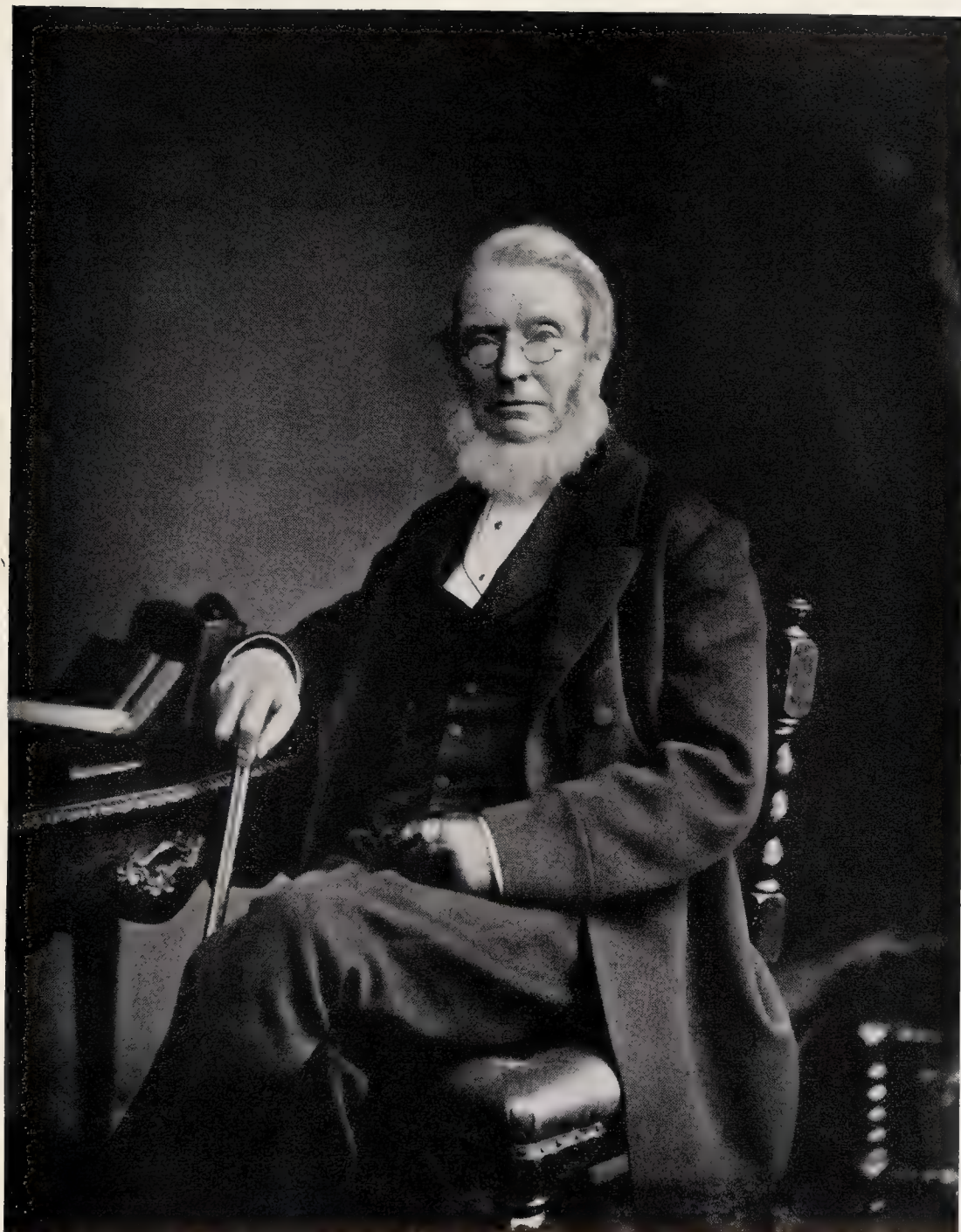
1860-1880

ALTHOUGH the debt on the building had long been paid off, the financial position of the Club in 1860 and 1861 gave some anxiety to the Committee. Nothing was owing on the mortgage, but the floating debt amounted to about £4,500, and it was discovered that in some unaccountable way the statutory limit of 1,200 members had been exceeded, and that the actual number was 1,287. This had to be remedied, and unless the rules were altered the only way to remedy it was by declaring that for some time to come there would be no vacancies, and consequently no entrance fees from new members. There was nothing for it but to reopen once more the old question, whether the increase of members should be for some time permitted or whether the entrance fee and subscription should be raised. The Committee took the unusual course (January 29, 1861) of issuing a circular to the members asking their opinion, with the result that of the 794 replies, 389 were in favour of an increase of members and 374 for higher fees. In accordance with the constitution of the Club, the Committee called an Extraordinary General Meeting and proposed that the entrance fee should be increased to £30 and the annual subscription raised from six to seven guineas, and that only three ballots should be held annually till the number of ordinary members should be reduced to 1,200. Then a vexatious thing happened. It is a law of the Club that a motion "fundamentally affecting the arrangements of the Club" requires a two-thirds majority, if it is to be carried; and in the present case this result

was just missed by one vote, the ayes being 105, and the noes 54. The delay was very tiresome, not only because the question had to be adjourned till the Annual Meeting on May 13, but because when the question came to be submitted to that Meeting, the Committee's proposal was not fully agreed to. The vote to increase the subscription was rejected, while that for raising the entrance fee from twenty-five guineas to thirty was carried. In other words, the majority of the members said, "Let our debts be paid by future members and not by ourselves." This was not the first, and it was by no means the last, time that the majority of members showed their determination to "eat their cake and have it"—to increase the comfort of the Club and neither to pay an increased subscription nor to consent to small increases of prices in the Coffee-room. In 1865, we find 64 members joining in a protest to the Committee against the imposition of a small charge for table money at luncheon; and in the same year a majority rejected the proposal, not of the regular Committee but of a joint committee of which more than half had been chosen *ad hoc* from the general body of members, to pay for certain very great improvements in the building, partly by borrowing and partly by raising the annual subscriptions from six guineas to seven. Naturally, it was found impossible to carry out a large programme of improvements on such a system, and the proposals, which included the provision of a much needed third story, had to be dropped, not to be revived for many a year. This was specially to be regretted; if the plan had been carried through, our completed Club would have been the work of one architect, for the designs for the new story and the other alterations were the last work of Decimus Burton, who retired in April, 1864, after completing forty years' service as architect to the Club. He went into retirement at St. Leonards, where he lived till 1881, his successor at the Athenæum being T. H. Wyatt, one of the well-known family of architects which bore that name.

The Athenæum naturally took a conspicuous part in the famous





DECIMUS BURTON.  
Our Architect.





welcome to the Princess Alexandra when she entered London to be married to the Prince of Wales in 1863. Between that date and the date when these words are written, sixty-two years have passed, during the greater portion of which we may claim to have been close neighbours of the Royal lady, who both as Princess of Wales and as Queen Mother had Marlborough House for her London home.

These early 'sixties were notable from a domestic point of view for two innovations which have continued to mean a great deal to the members. In 1862 a great step forward was made in the solution of the Smoking Question, which had been growing in importance for many years. It seems incredible to us that just a hundred years ago a building should have been erected for the convenience and the common daily life of many hundreds of men devoted to arts, sciences and letters, and that pipes and cigars, not to mention cigarettes, should be practically forbidden to all of them ; but so it was, and people could no more smoke in the Athenæum than they could smoke in church. Not till the middle of the century was any attempt made to provide accommodation for smokers, but when the agitation began it seems for some time to have been considerable. It is associated, by common report, with the illustrious name of Thackeray, but there is no authority for this in the Club archives, any more than there is for the tradition that on one occasion a rash member attempted to smoke a cigar in the Coffee-room after dinner, to the unbounded wrath of the Committee. The honour of bringing forward the demand belongs to two well-known members, Dr. William Smith of dictionary fame, and Dr. John Percy the metallurgist, who at the General Meeting on May 20, 1862, moved and seconded a resolution " that the Committee do take into consideration the expediency of converting one of the rooms in the Club into a Smoking-room " ; and this very mild measure was only carried by a single vote. The first proposal was to adapt with every kind of ventilating precautions and double doors the Committee Room on the first floor,

now the Secretary's Office ; but this was too radical a reform, and all that was done was to turn a very small room at the very top of the house, used by the Librarian, into a Smoking-room. Here, at the outside, four or five smokers at once could sit and indulge, and among them Thackeray was often to be found. For a long time this was all that the Club consented to do for the lovers of tobacco,\* but little by little the privilege was extended, first to the underground Billiard-room, then to the Morning-room on the ground floor (now extended to the Writing-room adjoining), then to the North Library, and finally, when the new story was added in 1899, to the large Card Room at the top of the house. Even up to the other day strenuous efforts were continually made to allow the pipe to invade the sacred Drawing-room, but this matter was settled—let us hope permanently—in 1924 by a compromise which permits smoking in that room after dinner but leaves it during the rest of the day to the unvexed enjoyment of students who, like Faraday, cannot bear the smell of tobacco.

Another very welcome innovation dates from 1863. As we have already said, the question of what to do with the members whenever the Club was closed for cleaning or repairs had never been comfortably solved, while the obvious solution of an exchange of hospitality with some other Club had been deliberately set aside by the Committee. We had to wait over thirty years before that solution was applied. At last, in August, 1863, the members of the United University Club very courteously invited the members of the Athenæum to be their guests while their own Club was closed, and the invitation was cordially accepted. The United University in Suffolk Street, which of course had not yet been

\* The smokers were not long contented, and on February 27, 1866, Charles Landseer brought up a representation, praying for more space and better air in the Smoking-room. This was signed by fourteen members, specially described as "mathematicians, chemists, engineers, clergymen, artists and natural philosophers." A year later, the same plea was advanced in a more pathetic fashion by Professor Tyndall and fifteen other smokers who signed a memorial "appealing to the humanity of the Committee for a room in which they could enjoy their tobacco without being compelled to inhale an atmosphere charged with poison and in the highest degree detrimental to health."



rebuilt by Reginald Blomfield, was a much smaller building than the Athenæum, but it proved quite large enough, and our members were naturally grateful for the accommodation. Two years later, the same invitation was sent us by our larger and more magnificent neighbour, the United Service, and with the acceptance of this invitation (July 11, 1865) began that long interchange of visits which had continued to establish a true reciprocity of membership between what Theodore Hook called the "mental" and the "regimental" Societies.

It is worth while to record an odd little incident of 1866, which throws light upon the state of education among the humbler classes four years before William Edward Forster, one of our members, carried his Education Act through Parliament. The Committee of the Athenæum arranged to pay a teacher recommended by the National Society to hold a night school for the purpose of teaching elementary subjects to the servants.

Another incident of that same year was less pleasant, but besides the alarm it naturally caused, it had a rather amusing sequel. Everybody has heard of the Hyde Park riots, when, the Home Office having prohibited a political demonstration which the Reform League had arranged to hold in Hyde Park, the mob rushed the railings and broke them down. A portion of this same mob, excited by their success, invaded Pall Mall and broke the windows of the Athenæum and United Service Clubs. Shortly afterwards, a courteously worded letter, purporting to have been written by the well-known Reformer, Mr. Edmond Beales, President of the Reform League, was received by the Committee. The writer expressed his regret for the occurrence, adding that "Mr. Beales has been credibly informed that the popular leaders on the occasion mistook the Athenæum for the Carlton," and offering to request the National Reform League to refund the cost of the damage. Unfortunately, the letter was a hoax, and to show that the writer had mistaken the character of his man, the real Beales wrote to say that the supposed

apology was "a mere fabrication." It was a little hard that we, who had illuminated when the first Reform Bill was passed, should be punished when the second Reform Bill was rejected.

A second hoax of the same kind was practised upon our innocent Committee two years later, and became celebrated rather from the character of the chief victim than from its own importance, which was very slight. The persons concerned were the two prominent members Frederick Locker (Lampson) and John Forster, the latter of whom was known not more for his merits as a historian than for his "big voice and bluff manners." Mr. Augustine Birrell, Locker's son-in-law, in a "character sketch" of the poet which he published in 1920, tells a dramatic story of the incident, which we regret to say is not entirely confirmed by the Club records. Mr. Birrell's story is that when the first edition of Locker's anthology, called *Lyra Elegantiarum*, appeared in 1867, it contained no less than forty small poems of Walter Savage Landor, who had recently died at a great age; and that these had been published without the permission of John Forster, who claimed to be Landor's literary executor. Forster was very angry, and finding a copy of the book on the table of the Athenæum took it and publicly tore it up. So far Mr. Birrell, but the Club records tell a rather less melodramatic tale; in them the story begins with the following letter which was received by the secretary—

"Palace Gate House,  
"Kensington, W.  
"20th July, 1868.

"SIR,

"I have removed the *Lyra Elegantiarum* from the Athenæum Club Library, and I considered under the circumstances of its publication I was justified in doing so. Mr. Locker had no right to the book, and had no right to put it there.

"I am, Sir,

"Your faithful servant,

"JOHN FORSTER."



The Committee asked Forster for an explanation, pointing out that to remove a book from the Library was a heinous offence, and in reply received from him an indignant denial and a denunciation of the letter as "an infamous forgery"; and the Committee's apologetic answer to this only made matters worse. They had talked of the "pain caused by this imposture"; he answered "the pain of the imposture has been nothing to that of the wrong inflicted by the Committee themselves in taking for granted the authenticity of a letter purporting to be written by a member of the Club, so monstrous in its terms, without any previous reference whatever to that member himself." We are not told what happened to the incriminated volume, except that it disappeared; nor are we told who was the member possessed of such a dangerous gift for copying the handwriting and the style of his brother members.

Another incident of the year 1868 was the proposal, originated by Lord Stanhope, that the Club should give a dinner to Longfellow, who was visiting London. This was heartily endorsed by the members at large, but unfortunately the poet's stay in London was too short for him to accept the invitation. Yet another incident was the acceptance, under the will of Edward Badeley, of the fine marble bust of Pope by the celebrated sculptor Rysbrack, which has a permanent place in the South Library. Badeley, a Brasenose man, was an important ecclesiastical lawyer, who had been a prominent Tractarian, had joined the Roman Catholic Church, and become a great friend of Manning and Newman, the latter of whom dedicated to him his *Verses on Various Occasions*, which were published in this very year. Another gift, less important perhaps, but quite as appropriate, was made by Mr. John Gould the ornithologist; it was a fine specimen of the Eagle Owl, a glorified sister of the little "Temple Owl," sacred to our patroness the Goddess Athene.

Gould's owl has long adorned the Billiard-room, and a specimen of the Temple Owl is in the Card-room.



Yet another incident of the year 1868 is worth mentioning, if only to show the interest that the Athenæum, and the most distinguished members of it, take in good service by whomsoever rendered. One of the oldest servants was John Bennett, the butler, who had been with us for more than forty years and had begun his service as a page-boy. In this year, it became necessary to appoint a new Steward, who ranks as an official of a higher class even than that to which a butler belongs. When the vacancy was made known, a memorial was sent to the Committee by no less than 106 members, among whom were Dickens, Browning, Archbishop Thomson, Matthew Arnold, Tyndall, Huxley and Wilkie Collins, and this called attention to Bennett's long and faithful service and asked that he should be appointed to the vacant post. Even if the Committee had wished otherwise it could not disregard a memorial like this. Bennett was appointed, and carried out his duties to the satisfaction of every one till his retirement in 1880. He died in 1883.

We may here refer to a matter of more vital importance to every member of the Club, as it was, *mutatis mutandis*, to every inhabitant of London. This was the seemingly eternal question of the pavement outside, and the age-long controversy between the Clubs in Pall Mall and the Vestry of St. James's, as to the possibility of an improvement. In these days of wood and asphalt it requires an effort of memory for the oldest among us to recall the terrible clatter of the streets, when cobble stones had not yet disappeared and when even macadamised pavements were not by any means general. The Athenæum had tried agitation more than once, and in February, 1869, it joined with the Travellers', the Reform and other Clubs in a memorial to the Vestry, praying that the street might be macadamised. There was no result, and in 1870, and again in 1876, the attempt was renewed, the Vestry on the last occasion positively refusing to bear the expense (estimated at £6,000) "as the old stone pavement would last 20 years." The Vestry's estimate was just about double the

cost of an offer from a certain wood-paving company, but nothing was of any effect till September, 1879, when, thanks to the consent of most of the Pall Mall Clubs to contribute to the cost, a reluctant assent was at last wrung from the Vestry. Our contribution was a cheque for £105 9s. 4d.

One more question, which is being agitated still at the present day, was raised in a pointed manner in June, 1874. This was the great bedroom question, which arose from the fact that many country members, perhaps a little jealous of other Clubs, possessed of larger space and more facilities, were anxious to provide the Club with a certain number of bedrooms. The common idea had been to build a new story for this purpose—for of course the present Card Room story was not built till much later; but it so happened that in this year there seemed a chance of finding a practical solution elsewhere. The corner premises of Pall Mall and Waterloo Place, exactly opposite the Athenæum, fell vacant, and five influential members made a proposal to the Committee to buy the lease of these premises, to furnish them with bed and writing-rooms, and possibly to build an underground passage between the two buildings. An attractive proposal, which, if it had been practicable, would have solved many difficulties. But on investigation it was found that the lease was only for about forty years, that the redemption of a mortgage would cost £4,500, that the furniture and fixtures would come to nearly as much, and that the rent was £1,800 rising to £2,250. These costs were rightly found to be prohibitive; we made no offer, and the premises, rebuilt on a larger scale, have since been occupied by Messrs. Henry S. King, the bankers, Messrs. Williams Deacon & Co., and an Insurance Company.

Before we pass to finance, a few details of the Club's history during the years between 1860 and 1880 remain to be mentioned. Careful as the Athenæum has always been to avoid controversial politics, it has once or twice been within sight of difficulties of the kind, especially when feeling ran high with regard to foreign



questions. Some trouble, for instance, had been caused about our giving hospitality to Prince Louis Napoleon just before the political agitations of 1848, but this little breeze soon died down, and the Prince, after he became Emperor, frequently expressed his gratitude to the Club for having made him a temporary member. When twenty-three years later the dethroned Sovereign sought refuge in England, he was too ill to accept the Committee's invitation to make use of the Club ; but the offer made an impression, and after his death the Empress sent his cousin Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte (the philologist, who had been a full member) to call upon the Secretary with an expression of her thanks for the Committee's kind attention. Twelve years before, a more awkward international episode was narrowly avoided. A few members can still recall the hot partisanship which prevailed in this country during the American Civil War, and the dangerous resentment felt throughout the Northern States against the encouragement which our upper classes gave, or wished to give, to the Southern cause. At a General Meeting of the Club in November, 1861, a proposal was made to extend to the Senior Commissioner of the Confederate States the hospitality which the Club commonly offers to Ambassadors. There was a warm debate, but common sense prevailed and the motion was withdrawn. For the rest, the Minutes during these years reveal no other incidents which are in the least exciting—except, by the way, one which happened in June, 1869. A military member, who had failed to pay his subscription in January, without any satisfactory explanation, went on using the Club, although the Committee in accordance with the rule had removed his name. This step aroused his indignation, and one day the unfortunate Committee were informed of his appearance in the hall “with a naked sword in his hand, and of his removal by two policemen.” Membership of the Athenæum has always been prized by its possessors, but this is the only instance of an attempt to defend it “by armed force.” Of course, the poor man was not in his right mind, and after he had





THE 5TH EARL STANHOPE, HISTORIAN.  
By L. Macdonald.



written many incoherent threatening letters to the Committee, his friends had him placed under restraint.

The rest of our extracts in this section are more purely business-like. In 1875, the hours of the ballot were changed from the evening to the afternoon, a simple reform which ought to have been passed many years before, and which followed logically upon the change in social habits which altered the ordinary dinner-hour from five or six to seven or eight. The Coffee-room question kept coming up again and again; for instance, in 1871, when fifty to seventy persons dined daily at an average cost of three shillings without wine, vehement protests were raised against any new charges, which, said the malcontents, ought to be paid out of the recently increased subscriptions. Lord Stanhope indignantly reminded them that "that guinea was wanted to pay the debt," but even so, the Committee consented to a mild compromise. A few years later, statistics were prepared which convinced most people that the increase in the cost of provisions had been such as to make an increase in the charges absolutely necessary. One telling little fact was enough to prove the Committee's point; it was that "an increase of one halfpenny per pound of meat cost the Club £93 a year," and a comparison of the figures shows that between 1852 and 1872, the price of meat had risen from sevenpence to tenpence, which meant a loss to the Club of £558 a year.

Two small technical points were raised by and immediately after the death of Lord Stanhope, early in 1876. As President of the Society of Antiquaries, he had been *ex-officio* a Trustee of the Club, and the question arose whether it was desirable to continue the rule which made the Presidents of the three Societies (Royal Society, Royal Academy and Society of Antiquaries) Trustees by the right of their office. Every change in these offices implied some trouble and some legal expense, which could be avoided by making these Presidents not *ex-officio* Trustees, but *ex-officio* members of the Committee. This change was at once agreed to. Similarly, the recent passing of the Judicature Acts



(1873-5-6), and the Disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869, raised questions about the definitions of "judge" and "bishop." As the words stood, a County Court Judge and a disestablished Bishop would still be eligible under Rule XII, so, to prevent misunderstanding, the following Regulation was passed for the guidance of the Committee:—

"That in all future elections under this Rule it be understood that by the term 'bishop' is meant, a Bishop of the Church of England being already a Peer of Parliament and having a right of succession to a seat in the House of Peers. And that by the term 'judge' is meant, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, the superior Courts of Law and Equity in Ireland, and the Court of Session in Scotland."

## CHAPTER VIII

### FINANCE AFTER 1870

It will be convenient to treat as one subject the various financial investigations which took place between 1870 and 1895, and the records of which occupy a large space in the Minute books. It must be owned that it is a monotonous subject, telling over and over again a story that is only too familiar, and varying chiefly in the names of the eminent men who formed the different Committees and signed their Reports. One point deserves to be emphasised: the very best financial authorities in the Club, who were among the very best in the country, gladly gave their time and their best abilities to the different investigations—a fact which offers interesting testimony to the affectionate interest which its chief members have always felt in the Club, as though it were a second *alma mater*.

Broadly speaking, the problem was always the same, and it was one which is always only too familiar to private persons in their domestic arrangements, and never more so than at the present time. It was simply how to enable the Club to live within its means. On the one hand, the cost of articles regarded as the necessities of life was constantly rising, and the demand for more comforts, conveniences, and small luxuries was always growing. On the other hand, that old unwillingness on the part of individual members to increase their contributions to the common funds was not diminishing—rather the contrary. No measure increasing the demands upon the pockets of the members could be carried without a two-thirds majority; that is to say, a proposal brought

before an assembly of a hundred members had to find sixty-seven supporters if it was to be carried. But experience constantly showed that it was very difficult to persuade these sixty-seven members that the object in question was one which they as individuals had particularly cared about ; that, for example, a man who did not play billiards or cards would be benefited by the building of a Billiard or Card Room, or a non-smoker by the furnishing of a Smoking-room. Hence the numerous failures of the Committee to carry that extra guinea or two guineas in the annual subscription, which they, as representing the general interests of all the members, had concluded to be necessary ; and hence also the easy adoption from time to time of the more tempting course of borrowing from the Bankers and increasing what is so seductively called The Floating Debt. In 1870, expenses had increased in every direction, especially in articles of kitchen consumption, as was shown by the simple fact that the cost of the board of servants per head per week had risen in one single year from 7s. 10d. to 10s. 1d. The Committee were obliged to make their old proposal to raise the ordinary subscription from six to seven guineas, but this was only carried by a very narrow margin at the Annual Meeting on May 8, 1871. Even this resolution had to be ratified at the confirmatory meeting a fortnight later, and the increase was only sanctioned for the space of five years.

So things went on until April, 1877, when at a Meeting of the House and Sub-Committee, with Cæsar Hawkins as chairman and Herbert Spencer as vice-chairman, Mr. Childers (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer) made a little speech so alarming that he was requested to put his proposals into writing, and he did so in a memorandum which was printed a year later. That brief and important memorandum reviewed the past history of the Club finance. It pointed out that the Club held its premises on a lease of 99 years from 1828 ; and that the building and equipment had cost £43,000, of which £16,000 was borrowed. Between



1830 and 1855, the Club saved enough (1) to repay the whole debt ; (2) to execute two general repairs, costing together about £18,000 ; and (3) to put by a surplus of £2,000 for future needs. The average saving had been £1,400 annually, which, had it continued, would have been enough, but unfortunately what the writer called "good finance" had stopped in 1855. Since that date there had been no saving and there was now no surplus, but a debt of £8,000. What was to be done ? The answer, as of old, was that it was necessary *either* to elect 150 more members *or* to raise the subscription by one guinea. With a view to future needs, and especially to provide for the cost of renewal of the lease 50 years later, a sum must be annually raised, and paid into a special fund in the names of the trustees, for the large "general repairs" which would be necessary about every ninth year, and for the ultimate renewal of the lease or, as Mr. Childers put it, "to provide for a new building."

Nothing was done for a year, but in April, 1879, Mr. Herbert Spencer replied with an elaborate memorandum in which he showed that assuming that new members would pay eight guineas, and existing members seven guineas, the actual debt would be paid off by 1900 and a surplus of £25,000 or probably £30,000 would be accumulated by the year 1924. This rather optimistic view commended itself to the Committee, which in the Annual Report, in 1879, gave it as their opinion that the extra guinea paid by new members would suffice for both purposes.

Things, however, did not immediately improve. By 1882, the Committee reported that the Floating Debt still stood at over £7,000 and that no money was as yet available for the large "general repairs" due in the following year. An increase in the subscription was clearly required, but it was agreed to postpone an appeal to the members until further investigation had been made. This was entrusted in the first instance to the Dean of Lincoln's Committee, named from its Chairman Dean Blakesley, which consisted of ten members, including Herbert Spencer and

Professor Abel, the latter of whom, it may here be remarked, continued to do yeoman's service to the Club for many years. The instructions of the Committee were to report "whether any, and if any, what, reforms can be effected in the details of the expenditure." The report of this Committee was inconclusive,\* and, in fact, its work was not very important until a year later, when it was enlarged by the inclusion of Sir Reginald Welby, Mr. Arthur Lucas, and as Chairman that rather masterful person Sir Edmund Beckett, afterwards known as Lord Grimthorpe.† This re-invigorated Committee issued in June, 1883, what it called a "Second Report" which has continued to hold an important place in the Club's official archives, and, though the usual delays and difficulties had to be faced before the recommendations could be carried out, it certainly cleared the air and made the conduct of affairs much easier.

At first, indeed, only one of the Grimthorpe suggestions was adopted; but this, though it seemed to be of minor importance at the time, led directly to that raising of the subscription which had so often been demanded. The General Meeting in July, 1883, could not provide a two-thirds majority for the eight guineas, which had to wait for another year, but it agreed to the appointment of an expert to revise the kitchen and Coffee-room management. Such an expert was not very easy to find, but before long the Duke

\* The Blakesley Committee was appointed on May 8, 1882, but it did not issue its Report till the following April. In the interval (July, 1882) the Dean issued for private circulation a brief pamphlet, probably now unobtainable, though the Club possesses a single copy. Based upon a careful study of the archives, it is a survey of the Club's finances from 1824 till 1880, the gist of it being that till 1855, our finances were prosperous, but that after that date there followed a rapid decline. It points out, *e.g.* that the Smoking and Billiard-rooms had cost to build £4,188, *being 67 per cent. above the estimates*, and that the charge for interest on this sum had been allowed to accumulate for twelve years. The official Report which followed is not so comprehensive as the Second Report, issued by Sir Edmund Beckett as chairman, but it denounces the extravagance and waste in the kitchen, where the breakages were terrible, and it urges the creation of a Lease Renewal Fund and the issue of more detailed statistics with the Annual Reports.

† Lord Grimthorpe took the place of Dean Blakesley, who was ill.



of Sutherland kindly offered the services of Mr. Henry Wright, who had managed the domestic affairs of Stafford House. He was, of course, new to the arrangements of Clubs, but his report was approved and everybody welcomed his praise of the "discipline, order, attention and contentment" of the servants. On the whole, however, the report did not indicate any royal road to the payment of our debts, so that the Committee again brought forward the resolution to make the annual subscription of eight guineas uniform for all members. The indispensable reform was at last carried, but the delay of so many years was not creditable to the good sense of the majority. As we shall see, so much still had to be done before the Club was freed from its pressing obligations that it required four full years before the members as a body awoke to the need of serious constitutional reforms. In May, 1888, the Meeting instructed the Committee to consider the provision of a Book Store, and also, what was even more important, "to report what measures they proposed to remedy the chronic indebtedness of the Club." For this, a very strong special Committee was appointed, five members from the existing Committee and five from the Club in general, and as one reads the list of names, one feels that it would have been impossible to nominate a stronger body.\*

With Abel to bring to bear his long experience of the Club's affairs, Childers, Giffen and Welby to represent official finance, Sir James Hannen the legal point of view, Lord Thring the critical side, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth the side of sober caution, and Sir James Carmichael culture and knowledge of the world, it might fairly be felt that the high-water mark of efficiency had been reached. The special Committee worked hard and did not produce their report till six months later. The main conclusion

\* The names were : Sir Frederick Abel (Trustee), Sir James M. Carmichael, the Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., Mr. John Evans, P.S.A., Mr. Robert Giffen, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Hannen, The Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., Lord Thring, Mr. Richard B. Wade and Sir Reginald E. Welby.



was that responsibility was not defined with sufficient clearness, for even though the records of the increase of expenditure, etc. were minutely and accurately recorded,

“ It was nobody’s business to inquire into the causes of the increase or to prevent its recurrence . . . the real control of the expenditure is largely in the hands of subordinates who have no adequate responsibility.”

The first great reform must be the appointment of a small Executive Committee of Management, to form part of the General Committee but to be entirely independent of their control. This important recommendation was at once adopted and has remained to this day an essential part of the constitution of the Club. The next reform worked successfully for many years, but in the end it was found to impose too much work upon a single individual and was quite recently changed, the Club reverting to an improved version of the older arrangement. It was to abolish the old post of Secretary and to appoint a new “ Secretary and Librarian ” in one, while relieving the holder of duties connected with “ domestic and housekeeping affairs.” These, on the other hand, were to be administered by a Manager “ qualified by previous experience and training, to act under the orders of the Executive Managing Committee.” Further important recommendations provided for the re-establishment of the Reserve Fund, with a view to the ultimate renewal of the lease, etc. ; and it was estimated that for this purpose the sum of £1,000 a year might easily be put aside.

The first practical result of the adoption of this report by the Club, which took place at an Extraordinary General Meeting on March 25, 1889, was the retirement of the Secretary, Mr. J. C. Webster, after thirty-four years’ service. A pension, of course, was granted to him, and the usual complimentary expression of regret for the loss of Mr. Webster’s services was made in the Committee’s Report ; but the impartial historian cannot but record the opinion that a more economically-minded Secretary

would have contrived to keep the balance between the credit and the debit side of the Club's accounts more near to the eminently satisfactory condition in which Mr. Webster had found it in 1855.

On the retirement of the Secretary, the new post of Secretary and Librarian was almost as a matter of course conferred upon Mr. Henry Richard Tedder, who since the death of Mr. Spencer Hall had acted as Librarian as well as Assistant to the Secretary. Of Mr. Tedder's work in both these Departments, and of the great services which he rendered to the Club during a long series of years, we shall have more than one occasion to speak, if indeed it is necessary to appeal to any other evidence than the existence of this book, which, as we have already acknowledged in the first pages of this volume, is based and built upon his careful researches into the Club's voluminous archives. One effect of his appointment as Secretary was almost instantly visible. The very first Report of the new Executive Committee, issued in 1890, showed the large surplus of £2,162, and this, with a draft on the Reserve Fund, had reduced the Floating Debt to something over £1,400. The Report praised both the new Manager and the new Secretary, and also the Secretary's clerk, Mr. C. J. Fitch.\*

Again in the following year (1891), the Committee had to meet the annual gathering of members with good financial news, announcing the extinction of the Floating Debt, the payment of a first annual credit of £750 to the Lease Renewal Fund, and the banking of a cash balance of over £1,000. "For the first time since 1855," said the Report, "the Club has been made clear of debt and possesses money in hand." Then followed a sentence which we may quote once for all, though the substance of it was several times repeated in later years. It ran—

"The Committee desire again to record their high appreciation

\* Mr. Fitch had just resigned, in order to be appointed Secretary of the Garrick Club. His place as Secretary's clerk was taken by Mr. T. W. Hill, who to the great advantage of the Club still retains his post, with the title of Assistant Secretary, after thirty-five years' service.



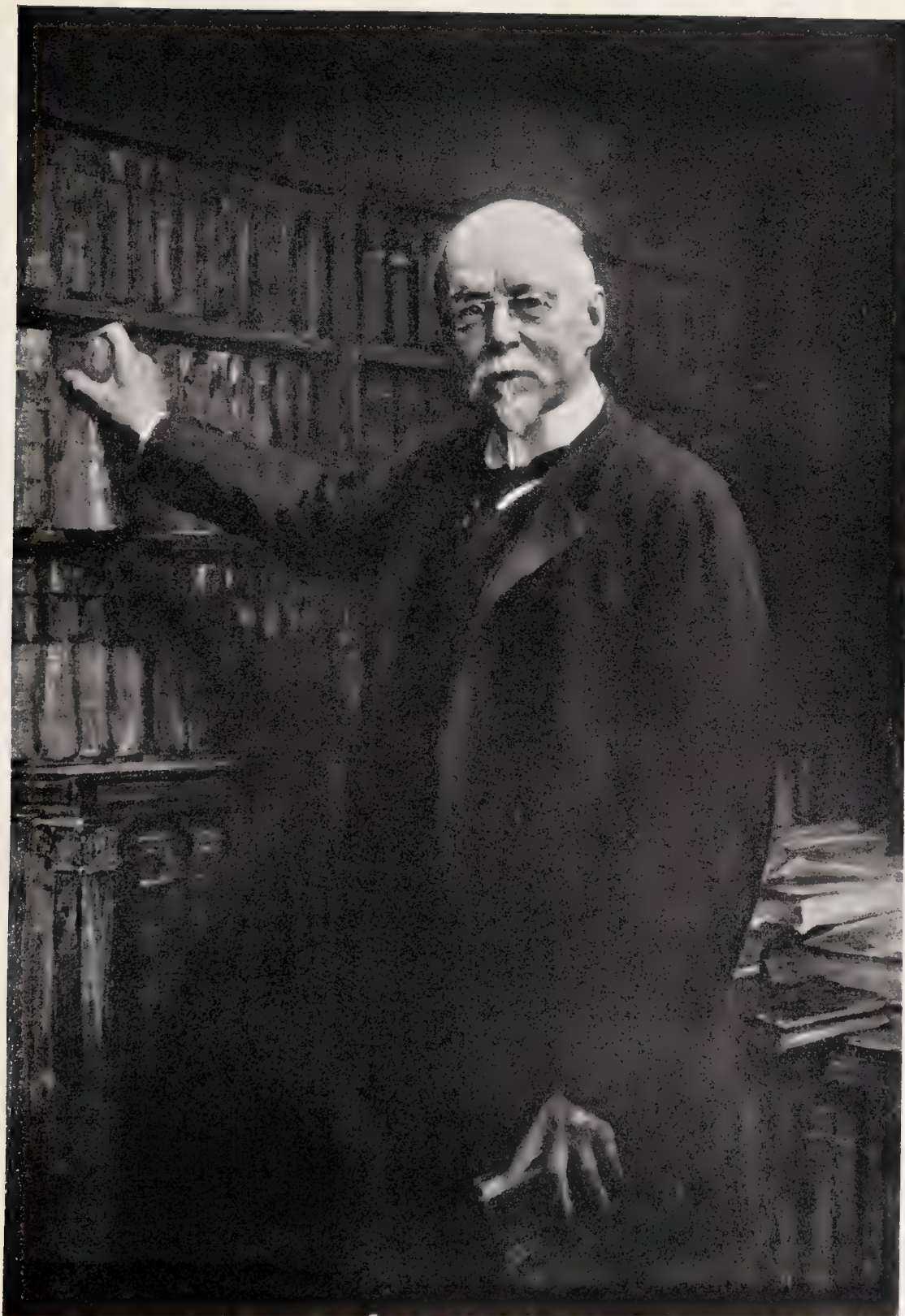
of the valuable services rendered to the Club by its Secretary,\* to whose constant exertion for the improvement of the Club's administration and for the better conduct of its affairs, the present prosperous condition of the Club must be largely attributed."

That prosperous condition, which happily continued for many subsequent years, offers a striking proof, if proof were needed, of the vital importance of a good Secretary. A Club is like any other large business establishment; however good its Board of Directors, or its Committee, may be, success or failure ultimately depends on what in the City is called its Managing Director. If he is lazy or incompetent, if he has not the accounts at his fingers' ends, and if he has not the command of that "word in season" which may turn the Committee from an imprudent decision when necessary, the business will be badly done; which was emphatically not the case with the Athenæum after 1889.

Excellent as Mr. Tedder's secretarial work was during these early years, there is no doubt that the Library always occupied the first place in his affections. Twelve years before he had been Joint Secretary of the first meeting of the International Library Association, and he always felt the true bibliophile's pleasure in talking about printers and binders and scarce editions. It was probably at his suggestion, and certainly with his full concurrence, that just after his appointment as Librarian, a great step forward in the organisation of the Club Library was taken by the change of what had been a "Library Sub-Committee," chosen out of the General Committee, into a special and practically independent Library Committee. From a somewhat later date, the Library Committee has been quite distinct from the body which regulates the general affairs of the Club, but at first it was composed of five members of the General Committee and four members of the Club specially nominated. The first very admirable selection of those four members consisted of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Mr. R. R. Holmes (the Windsor Librarian), Mr. Lecky and Sir Frederick Pollock.

\* *I.e.* Mr. Tedder.





H. R. TEDDER.  
Secretary and Librarian, 1889-1924.  
Painted by G. Hall Neale.



About the same time, the Committee, stimulated by the new Secretary, decided that it was time to make a systematic revision of the Rules, and they appointed for this purpose a small special Committee, consisting of Mr. Hemming, Q.C., Mr. Alexander Young, and Mr. J. R. Thursfield. Naturally, the original Rules of 1824 had been a good deal altered in the course of time, but there had been no systematic revision. This was made by the new Special Committee, and their work remains with very few alterations to the present time. The most important improvement made by them was to drop the provision of a second or ratifying meeting when the Annual General Meeting had passed a new Rule or altered an old one. The expediency of this change was obvious, for, as we have already indicated, very few members were in the habit of attending the second meetings, and they contained a large proportion of irreconcilables and people "agin the Government," which often had the vexatious result of delaying an accepted reform. Otherwise, very little essential change was made; the time-honoured preamble setting forth the objects of the Club was not altered, nor was the original stately language of Rule II. The revised code was adopted with a few trifling emendations at the next General Meeting.

One important administrative alteration in the practice of the Club was passed at that same meeting. We have spoken of the "nonennial" system by which great "general repairs" were carried out every ninth year at a cost amounting to several thousands of pounds. This was now abolished, and it was decided that repairs should be carried out, so to speak, by instalments whenever necessary; a change which both spread the cost over the whole period and did away with the awkward necessity of closing the Club for several months at a time.



## CHAPTER IX

1880-1914

DURING the first nine years after 1880, by far the most important events in the history of the Athenæum were connected with Finance, and these are treated separately in our chapter on "Finance after 1870." We need not, therefore, tell over again the story of recurring difficulties, of special Committees and Sub-Committees, and of the various ineffectual attempts to remedy what was called the "chronic indebtedness of the Club" down to 1889, when Mr. Childers's Committee decided upon the salutary step of changing the Secretariat. That one step brought the Club into a position in which progress was level and easy. Until it had been taken, the historian finds little to note in the records except what might be called normal changes, the disappearance of some members and the appearance of others, a few interesting gifts, and one reform which, though it came in the natural course of things, was by no means trifling, since it at once contributed enormously to the comfort of every member present in the Club after sunset. This, it need hardly be said, was the introduction of electric lighting. First discussed among our scientific members in 1881, it was fully installed five years later, the electricity being produced by our own engines from 1886 to 1896, by which latter date efficient Companies had been established all over London, so that we could safely and economically hand ourselves over to the St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Lighting Company. In August, 1880, died Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, who fifteen years before had succeeded Decimus Burton as Club architect, and who had served

as a helpful adviser to successive Committees, though he had not been called upon to do any creative architectural work for the Club. His place was taken by the younger Charles Barry, son of the famous architect of the Houses of Parliament; but he, though he designed many imposing alterations which would have entirely transformed the Club, was not called upon to execute them, so that as far as we are concerned, all that remains of his work is a series of drawings.

Unsatisfactory as was our financial position at the beginning of this period, public confidence in the Club was not in the least shaken, as appears from the fact that in 1881 we had a waiting list of no less than 1,673 candidates, showing that a large number of men belonging to the classes to which we appeal were willing to wait twelve or even fifteen years for election. What those "classes" were, and are, is comprehensively shown by the analysis of the existing members made about this time by a member, William Richard O'Byrne, who carried his love for statistics to the extent of a passion. Many years before, he had become known by the publication of his *Naval Biographical Dictionary*, a volume of fourteen hundred closely printed royal octavo pages; a work, according to the eminent authority Mr. J. K. Laughton, "of almost unparalleled accuracy." It had won him his election under Rule II, but this it appears was the only advantage that he received from it, for he died a very poor man. The note below summarises the most important items of his summary of our members in the year 1884.\*

\* Law : Judges 56, Q.C.'s 30, Barristers 161; total, 247. Divinity : Bishops 37, Clergy 132; total, 169. Medicine : total, 487. University Degrees : Oxford 356, Cambridge 302, Scotland 47, London 38, Dublin 36; total, 779. Professors, 55. Societies, Fellows of (chiefly F.R.S. and F.S.A.), 290. Royal Academicians 27. Naval officers 8; Military officers 84. Peers 121. Other titled persons 290. M.P.'s, including Speaker, 47. From this list, it would appear that the Judges far outnumbered the Bishops, as they still do, though Theodore Hook's oft-repeated jokes have accustomed the world at large to regard the Athenæum as peculiarly the home of episcopal dignitaries. The explanation of that idea is simple enough; it is that a Bishop's every-day costume is special and easily recognisable, while a Judge when off duty dresses like anybody else.



An interesting little negotiation was opened in 1886 between the Athenæum and the Dilettanti Society, who suggested that they might be received by the Club for the purpose of dining on six Sundays in the year. If this were granted, they proposed to deposit their fine collection of portraits, including the famous groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to be hung on the walls of the Club. With the best will in the world, and well knowing that the possession of such pictures would greatly raise our reputation in the world of art, the Committee regretfully found that the scheme was impracticable, and negotiations soon dropped. As far as our art collections are concerned, we have had before and after that date to content ourselves with a few occasional gifts, such as the late George Richmond's present of twenty-one proofs of engraved portraits of celebrities after his own drawings (1884); a similar gift from the late H. T. Wells, R.A. (1898), and much more recently a gift of the same kind from Mr. John Murray, together with certain portraits in oil of celebrated men of letters or science recently hung in the Coffee-room, and, above all, a fine collection of modern engravings and etchings, including a large number of superb examples of Méryon, bequeathed by the late Colonel Lucas, who died in 1918.

The ten years which followed the administrative reorganisation of the Club, and the appointment of a really efficient Secretary, were marked by two structural reforms: the transformation, as it may be called, of the main part of the interior under the gratuitous direction of our two distinguished members, Sir Edward Poynter and Sir Laurence Alma Tadema (1891), and the building of a new top story (1898). Present-day members have become so familiar with the hall and staircase in their actual aspect, that they have little idea of the great change that was effected when Poynter and Tadema introduced that large expanse of coloured marble, and the painted surface of the wall above, which together make so rich a harmony. Before, everything was so quiet as to be almost dull; after our artists had finished, the eye could rest



with satisfaction upon a fine colour-scheme which seemed to complete in a natural way the dignified lines of Burton's architectural work. Thanks to the good management of our finances in the two preceding years, the cost of these decorations was safely met, and all went well in this way till 1898, when the Club felt itself able to grapple with the great question of the enlargement of the house, for the special benefit of the smokers, the card-players, and the books. It is true that we had had some troubles. In 1895, the "Manager" who had been appointed after the report of the Childers Committee to look after the kitchen and similar departments of expenditure, and who had worked very well, was suddenly found to be (as he himself put it) "short in his cash." In other words, he defaulted, and though the loss was made good by a guarantor, the news came as a great shock to the Committee and led to a further rearrangement of the Kitchen and Coffee-room affairs. Again, we had had trouble with the Local Authority as to the reassessment, implying the usual protest, appeal, and compromise ; but none the less we were ready in 1898 to appoint a Building Committee which should take the building question seriously in hand. This Committee consisted of Sir Frederick Abel, Sir L. Alma Tadema, Sir John Bridge, Mr. Arthur Lucas and Mr. John Murray—all devoted members of the Club and fully qualified for this particular work. They chose an architect well known at the time, Mr. T. E. Collcutt, whose plan for a recessed story was readily adopted by the General Meeting ; the work was put in hand at once and was finished in the autumn of 1899. To complete such a piece of work in little more than twelve months was a creditable achievement, for the new story comprises much more than the large single room reserved for cards and smoking. It has two small private rooms for the Secretary (one of these is now given over to books that are being "weeded out" of the Library) ; there are serving rooms and lavatories, and about ten small bedrooms for the women servants. The large Card Room measuring some 80 ft. by 24 ft., has space for several tables, and

is regularly frequented by a little group of members much better accommodated than their fathers were in the days when William Forster, Anthony Trollope, Abraham Hayward and one or two others used daily to meet at the Whist Table in one of the ordinary rooms. More than this, the room supplies the necessary space for a vast number of books, no less than 7,800 in all, which include a fine collection of Voyages and Travels old and new, and a still larger aggregation of pamphlets, which have always formed a special feature of the Library. Of these a more detailed amount is given in another chapter.

The total cost of the new story was £15,427, and the question of how to pay was happily settled without the necessity of borrowing any large sum of money. Since 1889 our accounts had fortunately always shown a balance on the right side, and we had recently been able to put by an average sum of about £2,000 a year towards that Lease Renewal Fund which had once or twice in earlier years been begun and then abandoned. Under our new prosperous *régime*, this fund amounted in 1898 to £12,123—not far short of the total amount required to pay for the new building, so the Committee adopted the device so well known to all leasehold tenants when the time for renewal approaches; they proposed to secure the renewal at once in return for the payment of a largely increased rent instead of deferring the whole matter and then paying out a huge capital sum when the original lease came to an end in 1927. After a great deal of difficulty, the Crown officials consented, valuers were set to work, and it was agreed to cancel the old lease, under which we paid a rent of £360 a year, and to grant a new one at a rent of £1,800. On the whole, these were thought to be tolerably advantageous terms. As we shall see when we come to discuss the financial position of the Club during and after the War, the strain of this large rental, in addition to the extraordinary rise in prices, came in time to be felt as a burden; but, after all, the rent never amounted to more than about one-eighth of the total expenditure of the Club, and if the new arrangement



had not been made we should at this day be faced with the almost immediate prospect of a capital outlay which would be very difficult to meet. And in 1899 nobody anticipated a World-War, nor are Club Committees more richly endowed than other people with the gift of prophecy.

The Committee and the members in general were pleased with their improvements, and even agreed that Mr. Collcutt's alterations had not seriously injured the appearance of the building from outside. In the Report for 1900, and again in that for 1901, many compliments were paid by the Committee to the architect, and in the second of those two Reports the Committee, having had full time to think the matter over, declared that the anticipations of the Building Committee in 1898 had been completely realised. Those anticipations had been that "from a financial point of view the ordinary working of the Club will not be hindered by the increased rental, nor will the comfort and convenience of the members be curtailed in any way. Acceptance of the proposals will furnish to the members the increased accommodation which they have been demanding for so many years, and will also secure for the Club a most valuable asset in the shape of a new lease for sixty years, and these great benefits will be obtained without incurring debt, or making any fresh calls upon the members."

Some additional expenditure was required in 1899 by improvements in the drainage system, and by throwing into one large room, with accommodation for two tables, the Billiard and Smoking-rooms built some years before in the basement; but none the less, the Report for 1901 contained the cheerful words, "The Committee are glad to congratulate the members on the buoyant state of the finances of the Club."

Turning from these exceptional matters to the general history of the Club after 1900, we find that the Athenæum suffered like the rest of London from the unfortunate postponement of King Edward's Coronation in 1902, caused by the King's illness. As we all remember, he happily recovered, and the procession was



only postponed ; but in the interval we had to take down our gallery, and only members were admitted to view the procession on August 9. A more special event, which touched the Athenæum very nearly, was the institution on June 26 of the Order of Merit, for nearly all the twelve men on whom this high Order was first conferred were members of our body. The Committee rose to the occasion and determined to invite the twelve members of the Order to dinner, on July 25. Nearly all accepted the invitation, though Mr. Morley and Mr. G. F. Watts, for reasons of health, only came to the Reception ; the Chairman was Lord Avebury, our senior Trustee (better known as Sir John Lubbock), and quite one hundred and fifty of the members of the Club had the honour of joining him in the welcome to our guests. Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, and Sir William Huggins sat at the high table in company with the Bishop of Winchester, the President of the Royal Academy, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Goschen, The Speaker, Mr. Balfour and several others of almost equal intellectual rank. Many of the speeches were charming, perhaps none more so than that of the veteran Lord Roberts, who turned the compliment to himself into a happy compliment to the Athenæum, by pointing out that not only had he been elected a member under Rule II, but that he had shared that distinction with many great soldiers of the past, such as Lord Clyde, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Gough, Lord Strathnairn, “ and last but greatest of all, the Duke of Wellington, who was an original member of the Club.” The audience perhaps did not expect oratory from men who had risen to their high position through deeds, not words ; but we were human, and the mere fact of having them there and hearing their voices was an immense pleasure to all. Mr. Balfour, at that time Prime Minister but not yet a member of the Order, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and added a cubit to everybody’s stature by declaring “ that never in the history of the great metro-

polis—probably never in the history of this country—had there been gathered in a room of that size such a body of undiluted distinction.”

One of those present at the dinner, who might claim both from the public point of view and from that of the Athenæum itself the “ distinction ” to which the Prime Minister referred, had but a few weeks longer to live. This was Sir Frederick Abel, who died on September 6, at the age of seventy-five. Of German descent, and coming of a family distinguished both in science and in various branches of Art, he had early made himself a position in both, for he was a remarkable musician, and he was, if judged by his work, the greatest master of applied chemistry of his time. His name is permanently associated with the increase of the world’s knowledge of explosives, which had meant so much already and which a few years later was to enable civilised men almost to wreck civilisation, but it is needless to say that this terrible side to his character was far removed from that of which we at the Athenæum were so long and so pleasantly conscious. For twenty-six years he was from time to time a member of the Committee, and for half that period he was Chairman of the Executive as well as a Trustee, and, as we have already indicated more than once, he was specially useful as a member of those practical committees which did so much to put the affairs of the Club in order some twelve or fifteen years before the date of his death. The tribute paid to his memory in the Report of the Executive in October, 1902, was most fully deserved. As Chairman he was followed by three equally devoted members in succession—Mr. Arthur Lucas, Mr. John Murray, and Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Society of Arts, the last of whom after many years of constant service resigned not so long ago.

Few periods in the history of the Athenæum have been so lacking in events, and perhaps for that very reason so happy, as the twelve years which intervened between the Banquet of 1902 and the Declaration of War. We were prosperous and quietly



progressive, and thus shared the felicity of the Peoples which, as the saying goes, "have no history." The great exception is the constant renewal of our ranks by those whom we call the "men of Rule II," and of these the reader will be presented with various details presently. We had also, of course, great personal losses by death, some of those who left us being men who had done noteworthy service not only to the world but to ourselves, such as Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, one of our Trustees, who died in 1906, and his fellow Trustee Lord Collins, who followed him to the grave, in 1910.

We had from time to time to spend a good deal of money on redecoration and repairs, and in some cases we saved large sums by doing the work ourselves.\* Other incidents of the period were the extension of our hospitality to visitors on such occasions as the Celebration of the 250th Year of the Royal Society (1912), and the Congress of Historians in the same year; the usual arrangements to view King George's Coronation Procession; and the introduction of a few liberal changes as to admitting strangers to lunch and dinner. But, as we have said, the course of events between 1902 and August, 1914, was scarcely such as to offer materials to the historian.

\* In 1904 the hall and grand staircase had to be repainted, and the Committee decided to reproduce exactly the colour system and the ornamentations designed by Sir L. Alma Tadema in 1891. In that year the work had been placed in the hands of a well-known firm of decorators, whose net competitive charges were £785 16s. Exactly the same work was executed by the Club for £354 12s. 9d. This was by no means the only instance of work done directly by ourselves under Mr. Tedder's own supervision, and recorded by him with excusable satisfaction.



CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR BALLOT.

*On Monday next*

June 9<sup>th</sup> 1873

No. 44623

Date of entry

9 January 1860

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

NAME The Rev. George Granville Bradley. M.A.

Residence

Residence University College, Oxford. Age 23

Profession, Occupation, or other description

Profession, Occupation, or other description *Master of University*  
*College, Oxford. Late Head Master of Marlborough*  
*College*

PROPOSER

PROPOSER. His Grace The Archbishop of Canterbury

## SECOND

SECONDER *J. Mayne McGrachy. '09*

Those Members who think proper to certify, to the eligibility of a Candidate from **personal acquaintance or knowledge of his works**, may here subscribe their names.

~~Sydney~~

J. A. Kippney  
J. W. Thompson  
L. L. L.  
C. S. Barker  
E. H. Plumptre  
F. E. M.  
W. J. Pottiswood  
John W. L. L.  
J. Jones -  
Edw. H. Keeney  
A. Landaff  
J. B. Byles  
R. G. Clark  
S. W. Lloyd  
M. Pierce Jones  
Wm. J. Eastwick  
J. H. Richards  
T. H. Huxley

Thos Hughes  
 Chap. Vaughan  
 W. R. P. M. A.  
 John T. M. A.  
Robt. J. M. A.  
 B. L. M. A.  
 F. W. M. A.  
 W. P. M. A.  
 J. M. M. A.  
 B. D. M. A.  
 E. M. M. A.  
 M. D. M. A.  
 Cap. M. M. A.  
 F. M. M. A.  
 J. M. M. A.  
 M. M. M. A.  
 Thos. M. A.

J. Cheney.  
E. M. Ward  
George Brodick  
Frederick L. Wood  
Francis Galtier  
George Schurz  
Chas. D. Smith  
H. S. Maine  
Ransom  
J. W. Blakesley  
H. A. Holden  
Robert Browning  
A. R. Stanley  
F. Alleyne H. G. G. G.  
J. Ward  
R. Seelye  
Matthew Hall  
Wm. H. H. H.  
H. H. H. H.

ELECTION CARD OF THE REV. G. G. BRADLEY, 1873.



## CHAPTER X

### THE YEARS OF WAR

IT was natural that the Athenæum should share with the other London Clubs, and with the whole Nation, the losses, difficulties and efforts which were the common lot from August, 1914, till long after the Armistice. As to personal losses, indeed, the average age of the members prevented a large proportion from entering upon active service ; but still our Roll of Service was considerable, and our losses were relatively many. On September 8, 1914, the Committee posted a notice as follows :

“ The Members of the Club will be glad to be informed that all the unmarried male servants of the enlisting age have offered to serve in the Army. Ten of them have passed the medical examination and have joined His Majesty’s Forces. The waiters who have enlisted are now being replaced by older men.”

A week before, the men had been offered two months’ wages in advance with the assurance that “ the interests of such servants will not be forgotten by the Committee after the War.” As to the replacement of the waiters, it may be mentioned that as well as bringing back some older men the Committee soon after the outbreak of War ventured upon the happy innovation of introducing waitresses, and these did their work so well that they have till now remained a permanent institution, though their numbers are not quite so great as they were a few years ago. We contributed, of course, not only individually but as a Club, to various organisations for the relief of suffering. Our first step being an



appeal from the Committee for the provision of a Motor Ambulance to the British Red Cross Society, a sum of £583 was at once subscribed by the members for this purpose. Shortly afterwards a second appeal produced about the same sum for a gift to the French Red Cross, and this took the form of a powerful Bianchi Motor Ambulance, specially designed for rough usage over roads in the War area. Our personal losses in members who gave up their lives are recorded in the Annual Reports from 1915 to 1919. The names, given in alphabetical order, were as follows: In the first three years, Captain Raymond Asquith, Colonel Sir H. F. Donaldson, Colonel Guy du Maurier, D.S.O., Colonel V. A. Flower, D.S.O., Captain A. J. Rowan Hamilton, Captain Bertram Stewart and Captain Harry F. Yeatman; and in 1918 Professor Bertram Hopkinson, F.R.S. (August 16, 1918), Major G. Hely Hutchinson Almond (1918), while Colonel H. R. Beddoes was killed by the explosion of a mine two months after the War had been supposed to be over. In addition to these valuable members of our Society, we may fairly claim as War losses two men of still greater eminence, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, our Trustee, whose death in November, 1914, may be to a great extent traceable to the anxieties of those fearful months; and Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.S., the very eminent surgeon, who died of heatstroke while with the forces in Mesopotamia. The death of these two men crowned lives of long achievement, whereas such deaths as that of the brilliant young Raymond Asquith cut short careers of almost immeasurable promise.

From another side, the years of War were years of serious difficulty to the Athenæum. They had been preceded by thirty years of quiet prosperity, but all this was brought suddenly to an end. We had indeed been suffering for some years before 1914 from that general rise in prices, or as one may call it, that general decline in the purchasing power of money, which even then had begun to be felt by every class. But, as the Committee put it in its Report for 1919, "the conditions have been sharply

accentuated by the War. The accounts of 1917 and 1918 show each year a loss, and it is due to the most careful administration in all directions for many years that the loss has been confined to the last two years only." There was only one way of meeting the situation ; and consequently " the Committee have decided with regret that the time has come when it is their duty to propose to members that the amount of their subscription shall be increased from £8 8s., at which it has stood from 1885, to £10 10s. a year, as from January 1, 1920"—an increase which, as the Committee said, would raise the subscription to the level of that of most other Clubs of the status of the Athenæum. In this way it was hoped that the receipts would not only balance the ordinary expenditure for some years, but would make it possible to undertake a good many very necessary improvements, suspended since 1915, and to make good the Reserve Fund. The General Meeting bowed to necessity and accepted the increase, but again many of these necessary improvements had to be postponed, for prices went on rising and the hopes that we had reached finality in the subscription rate were again doomed to disappointment. At the meeting in 1921 a yet further step upwards had to be taken, and the Club, under the compulsion of hard facts, was obliged to consent, and another increase of the subscription from ten guineas to twelve was agreed upon.

## CHAPTER XI

### THE LIBRARY

EVEN before the building of the Club House, the Committee of the Athenæum had resolved that one of the leading features of the Club should be its Library, and some idea of their success in realising this idea may be gathered from the fact, that by 1832—*i.e.*, within two years of the opening of the new building—the Library numbered quite 10,000 volumes. This, of course, was a very different thing from the 69,000 volumes accounted for in a recent census of the books, but to accumulate so many in so short a time was an achievement which implied great energy on the part of the Committee and considerable liberality on the part both of the Club as a whole and of its individual members. From the beginning the leading members, whether in the Committee or outside it, wished to form a good and comprehensive Library composed of “useful works in the different provinces of Literature and Science”; but as they had to provide for several hundreds of members gathered from the whole educated class of the country, they could not specialise, and never attempted to do so. What may be called the Library policy, inaugurated in the early days of the Club and followed with little alteration down to the present time, may be learnt from the following memorandum, dated April 11, 1836. We quote it in full, both because it is a clear statement of what may be called the Club’s view of what its Library should be, and also because it was written by Henry Hallam, one of the most active members of the Library Committee at that time. We may demur a little to the phrase in which he says that the





THE SOUTH LIBRARY.



Committee have not given "any other preference to particular subjects than popular taste appeared to prescribe"; but it is clear that the writer meant by "popular taste," not the fashions prevailing outside and in the newspapers, but the decided wishes of the majority of members. Nobody, of course, could successfully organise a Club Library on any other principle.

"Saturday, April 11, 1855.

"The Library Committee have endeavoured during the past year to lay out the funds intrusted to them in such a manner as seemed likely to meet the wishes of the majority of the Club. It has been their object to form a collection of useful works in the different provinces of literature and science, without giving any other preference to particular subjects than popular taste, and what they conceived to be the inclination of the members, appeared to prescribe. By the application of the sums annually set apart for this purpose, as well as by the liberal donations of many members of the Club, a Library has been already collected not wholly deficient, as the Committee trust, in any line of useful information or literary amusement.

"It will, however, require a further expenditure to render this collection adequate to the wants of so numerous and enlightened a body as the Members of the Athenæum. Notwithstanding the intention above expressed, it has not been found easy to keep up every class of books at its fair level, and in some there are still considerable deficiencies. That of English History is the most complete, and in the strict sense of the word contains almost every standard work of reference. In Scottish and Irish History, and in books relating to the Constitution of Parliament, there is much wanting. The same observation is applicable to the extensive and interesting department of general Biography, to Moral Philosophy, and miscellaneous polite literature; and though this deficiency has been partially supplied with regard to Theology, the Committee might easily enumerate other blank spaces in the Catalogue, but the Club is already well acquainted with what the Library wants, as well as what it possesses; and the Committee only allude to it, that they may not be supposed inattentive to just demands which they are desirous gradually to supply.

"It is a principal object in the formation of such a public library as that of the Athenæum, to purchase such works in the fine arts, in Natural History and Antiquities, as, though eminently instructive or interesting, are too costly or bulky for the majority of private persons. As the foundation, however, of a library must be laid in volumes of common utility, it has been hitherto beyond the means of the Committee to furnish the Club with many publications of this kind. They flatter themselves that in future it will be practicable to allot a larger portion of the funds of the Club to this object.

" (Signed)	MAHON.	H. HALLAM.
	THOMAS AMYOT.	W. R. HAMILTON.
	W. J. BRODERIP.	EDWARD HAWKINS."
	M. ELPHINSTONE.	



Between 1824 and 1830, while we were still in temporary premises, there were comparatively few purchases, and the liberal annual grant which the Library subsequently received was not yet given. On the other hand, voluntary contributions were requested without scruple. The very first printed list of members (June 22, 1824) contains the following announcement, which has appeared with slight variations in every subsequent list: "All members of the Club are invited to present copies of their published works, or any other useful publications, more especially books of reference, for the purpose of forming a Library." Already the first donor had made his appearance, for on June 8 of that same year, William Stewart Rose had presented his *Letters from the North of Italy*, his *Court of Beasts* (the *Animali Parlanti* of J. B. Casti), and his translation of Ariosto in two volumes. Rose, it may be observed, was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, who had recommended him to translate Ariosto, and he had dedicated his Letters to Henry Hallam. He was, indeed, a member of the regular literary set of his day—Rogers, Frere, Moore and others. Another early donor, who seems to have an equal claim with Rose to be the actual Founder of the Library, was William Tooke, F.R.S., who gave a translation of Lucian in two quarto volumes, reported to be "a poor translation (from the German) but a well-printed book enriched with a fine engraved portrait of the translator." The first periodical mentioned in the Minutes as purchased was very appropriately *The Classical Journal*, and science was shortly afterwards recognised by a subscription of *The Zoological Journal*. Then came the first purchase of Library furniture, namely, a glazed bureau-bookcase, purchased for the use of the steward, at a cost of thirteen guineas. This is believed to be the excellent example of eighteenth-century cabinet work now placed in the Print Gallery at the top of the house, a piece of furniture for which some ten times its cost has been offered in vain. More presents followed, but for some years the principal purchases consisted of newspapers and magazines, the cost of which in six months



HENRY HALLAM.

From a painting by Thomas Phillips, R.A. (in the possession of Mr. John Murray).





amounted to over £40 ; and it is worth while recording that before the end of 1824 a number of American periodicals had been subscribed for, headed by *The North American Review*, together with the *American Annual Register* and *The National Calendar*. Among the numerous presents of 1825 were two made by the Secretary of the Russian Embassy, to one of which a curious story attaches. The Committee gratefully accepted from him the Count de Ségur's *History of Napoleon and the Russian Campaign*, and another book, but with regard to his third contribution, Volney's celebrated *Ruins of Empires*, the MS. record of Magrath, the Club's Secretary, contains the following strange entry :

“ This was objected to as an improper book for the Library by Sir Humphry Davy, and I was directed to remove it from thence and to keep it safely out of sight.”

Surely there never was a more amazing instance of the intolerance of those days of reaction, or of the timidity with which even first-rate men of science sometimes regarded any departure from theological orthodoxy. Volney was so far from being a political extremist that he narrowly escaped the guillotine, and his book is a plea not for the abolition of religion, but for the abolition of religious differences. To find that our leading men of science should have regarded such a treatise as too strong meat for the members of the Athenæum, is to make us rub our eyes with astonishment. The *Letters of Voltaire* disappeared at the same moment, but it should be recorded that some time subsequently, the Committee lost their fear of Volney and purchased his complete works.

A word should here be said about the services rendered to the Library in these early days by a member, Thomas Amyot, in his day a well-known antiquary. Of old Huguenot stock, he was born at Norwich in 1775, became an Attorney, and was taken up by William Windham, who made him his political agent

and afterwards, when he himself had become a Cabinet Minister, his private secretary. Later, Amyot edited Windham's speeches and published a Memoir of him, and then after having been, in the comfortable fashion of those days, provided with one or two official appointments, he was able to follow his antiquarian bent, to become an important Member of the Society of Antiquaries, and, after the foundation of the Athenæum, to do much useful and gratuitous work in the Library of the Club. He was himself a successful book-collector, and was thus well qualified to become the chief member of the little Committee of three, which, when the new house was built, was appointed to organise the Library, the other two being William Richard Hamilton and Colonel Leake, the author of the well-known *Travels in Greece*. In communicating the fact of their appointment to Mr. Amyot, said the Committee, they "beg to express their obligation to him for the great care and labour he has bestowed on the formation and arrangements of the Library." As to Amyot's colleagues on this small Committee, Colonel Leake's name is well remembered by scholars, but many have forgotten that William Richard Hamilton had rendered a still more enduring service to classical knowledge. He had been Secretary to Lord Elgin, had superintended the transport of the Elgin marbles to England, and, what is more, had rescued the Rosetta Stone when the French, contrary to the Treaty, were attempting to carry it away from Egypt.

The best evidence of the seriousness with which the Club regarded the task of forming its Library is the fact that as soon as the Club house was occupied, the Committee voted a grant of £500 a year for the purchase and preservation of the books—independently of any sum that might hereafter be required for salaries. This being the central fact of the situation, it is not surprising that the growth of the Library was rapid and that the need of a special Librarian soon came to be felt. In choosing the first Librarian (November 10, 1830), we have to confess that the Committee made a lamentable mistake when, for the sake of



Thomas Amyot.

THOMAS AMYOT.





cheapness, they appointed a man of little education and, as it unfortunately turned out, of less character. This was Charles Daly, the Secretary's clerk, who had helped in arranging the books, and was described as "of constant good conduct, attentive habits, experienced in keeping accounts, and perfect command of temper." Unhappily this excellent recommendation was falsified two years later when, after he had worked really well at the catalogue and to all appearance attended to his other duties with regularity, it was discovered on January 8, 1833, that Charles Daly had disappeared and that his accounts were wrong to the extent of £200. The Committee, of course, took the necessary action, and as soon as the vacancy was announced, several good candidates appeared, of whom the choice fell upon Mr. Spencer Hall, a kinsman of Edward Magrath. It proved to be an admirable selection, for Spencer Hall, who at the time of his appointment was articled to a bookseller, retained his post at the Athenæum for forty-two years, retiring on a pension in 1875. He was a skilled bibliographer, and had he lived longer would no doubt have been a prominent member of the Library Association; and to his training his Assistant, Mr. Tedder, owed much of his proficiency in the Librarian's art. Naturally, his position in the Athenæum brought him into contact with most of the prominent writers, publishers, and literary patrons of the day, and especially with John Murray, who, like others of his family, was of great assistance to the Athenæum Library. Indeed, just about this very time, when appeals for gifts of books were being annually sent out to the members by the Committee, Murray (in December, 1830) generously offered as a gift to the Library "all the Works comprised in his present Publication List," and the grateful acceptance of this offer naturally made a considerable impression upon the empty shelves. The Committee made a selection, and a long list of donations from Mr. Murray was printed in the Annual Report. Among the many important gifts that followed, we may specially mention the "extensive collection of

publications relating to the United States ” which had been made by the celebrated Captain Basil Hall, R.N., during his voyages and travels.

All these gifts and purchases had to be accommodated, and it was very soon borne in upon both the Club and its architect that no provision had been made in the original plans for the reception of a Library such as this one promised to be. Members at the present day, who are accustomed to see books and bookshelves in every room on the upper floors, are probably not aware that the original idea was something very different. There was to be a good Library, and the early reports of the Committee insisted upon its being “comprehensive” and representative of the literature and science of the country in its best form; but it seems to have occurred to nobody that such a Library could by no possibility be squeezed into one comparatively small room, or even two. But whenever the word “Library” occurs in these early reports it means the South Library only; the Drawing-room and the North Library were not book-rooms at all, and of course the big Card Room at the top of the house, which now contains over seven thousand volumes, was not yet thought of. And even the South Library itself was not as we see it to-day; the bookshelves only reached half way up; there was no gallery. It was only in 1832 that Burton designed even the first stage of the gallery as we know it, a work which the Committee praised in their report, saying that “the taste and execution of the work do honour to the architect by whom it was designed, and the Committee have endeavoured to arrange it so as to interfere as little as possible with the ground-plan of the room.” The books at this date were, as we have said, about 10,000 in number; and the growth continued to be so rapid that in the very next year we read “that it was resolved to put up bookcases in the Great Room” (the Drawing-room), to be designed by Mr. Burton.

Unfortunately, during all these years, some of the members, in regard to the Library, were not free from those lapses



of conscience against which every keeper of a library has to be on the alert, and which seem to be akin to that shop-lifting habit to which we are told that some otherwise respectable women are at the present day liable on the occasion of the "January Sales." Already in 1832, the Librarian reported that a number of books from the Circulating Library, as well as some belonging to the Club, were missing, and also that newspapers were constantly disappearing. He adds, that "the *Age* is a constant victim." This complaint was met a few months later by a strong official notice threatening the pilferers, if discovered, with "immediate expulsion." But misdemeanours continued, and in 1840, the Librarian reported that the French novels "were being frequently abstracted from the Foreign Circulating Library" and that many books had vanished from the shelves of the Club, including such large folio volumes as Brockedon's *Passes of the Alps*. As we have already mentioned, a very bad case of the kind, in which the guilty member was detected and expelled, occurred in 1846; but happily it has not been known at any later date that any member had removed books with a clearly dishonest purpose.

With the growth of the Library in these early days, the Library Committee also kept growing. By 1836, Colonel Leake had withdrawn, and the Committee besides Amyot and Hamilton included Hallam, who was to render such long and valuable services to the Club, Lord Mahon (afterwards Lord Stanhope) the historian, who afterwards became almost a permanent Chairman of the General Committee and the Club's "benevolent despot," Canon Christopher Benson, W. J. Broderip, magistrate and amateur naturalist, and T. P. Courtenay, afterwards a Privy Councillor. The purchases made by this Committee grew to be formidable indeed, and many of them consisted of those magnificent volumes "which no gentleman's library should be without" but which, in these degenerate days of ours, it is to be feared that no gentleman ever reads. Let us take as a specimen a paragraph from the Committee's report of April 1836:

“The last report of the Committee expressed an earnest desire that they might be enabled to purchase such works in the Fine Arts, in Natural History and Antiquities, as, though eminently instructive or interesting, are too costly or bulky for the majority of private persons. They can now refer with pleasure to the purchase of such works as Rosellini’s *Egyptian Antiquities*; *Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiæ, Siciliæ, Sardiniaë*, etc.; *Cura et Studio Georgii Graevii et Petri Burmanni*, 45 volumes folio, chart, map; Hearne’s *Historical Works*; *Agassiz on Fossil Fishes*; and Temminck, *Planches Coloriées d’Oiseaux*. In French Historical Literature, they have obtained Buchon’s collection of original *Chronicles*, in 47 volumes.”

So long as Governments and publishers continued to issue books of this huge size and costly form, the Athenæum, like a few other semi-public Libraries in England, continued to buy them. We have some scores of volumes of this class, of “Royal Folio” and even “Elephant Folio” size, and for the most part bound in heavy calf; they are kept in glazed cases especially made for the purpose. Any member is perfectly free to examine and study them, but they are so heavy to handle and so unmanageable that people shrink from the effort, and the repose of these stately volumes is scarcely ever disturbed. Yet, in the case of many of them, it is well worth while to make the effort, for they recall an age when palaces were built and lived in and when the “grand style” was esteemed.

Such a book, for example, as the great Neapolitan State publication, *Le Case ed i Monimenti di Pompei*, Naples, 1862, four volumes, with a multitude of coloured plates, finely and exactly drawn, is in itself a great work of art and a precise record of Pompei as it was then known, before modern researches had altogether transformed the remains of the ancient city. Strange indeed that it should have been published just after the Neapolitan kingdom had fallen! But, of course, the work in question had been prepared during many years preceding the expulsion of the Bourbons, and was meant by them as a monument, not only of Pompei but of



themselves. Or, again, take the innumerable volumes of Gould's Birds—the birds of Great Britain, of Asia and of New Guinea, with the splendid full-page illustrations, drawn by John Gould himself from nature. Now, with the easy help of photography and with all the resources of modern colour-printing, nothing of the kind is produced; we can get accuracy and beauty at a cheaper rate and in a more convenient form. But none can say that our Library Committee was wrong in acquiring such books when it could, or that it could have done otherwise than buy such fine old county histories as Hoare's *Wiltshire*, in six volumes, or as the costly illustrations of foreign Galleries, such as the Musée Napoléon and the great official book on the Dresden collection. It is quite true that a modern illustrated catalogue is infinitely more scientific and gives a far more trustworthy account of each picture, its history and provenance. But a great book of fine line engravings has a historical interest of its own, if only as a memorial of an art that is past or is passing away.

After all, these large folios form but a very small part of the acquisitions of the library even in those early days. We have said that by 1832 the number of books was estimated at 10,000; in 1841 it had reached 17,495 volumes; in 1844, 20,300; in 1850, 30,276. Fortunately, the increase since that last date has not been quite so rapid, but, as we have indicated more than once, it has brought the whole number at the present day up to the neighbourhood of 70,000, has filled the house, and has made the problem of future increases almost insoluble. As to the cost, the accounts of the year 1844 give figures which come quite up to the average of the sum annually spent right up to the present day. The figures for that year are—for books £451; for periodicals £200; for building and repairs £83, and these sums are of course separate from all expenditure on salaries and service. They also take no account of books presented, whether by the authors or by owners of libraries; and it must be remembered that these were in those



days very frequent, special requests for them having been for a long time a regular feature of the Annual Reports.

A few words may be added on certain special collections which form an important part of the Library. They are (1) Voyages and Travels, (2) Pamphlets, (3) the 400 volumes of Dante literature, presented in 1908 by the Hon. Warren Vernon, and (4) Books, maps and pamphlets relating to the Great War. As to (1), a mere glance at the many shelves in the Card Room which they occupy, and at the titles of some of these hundreds of volumes, brings home in a striking way the fact that for at least four centuries the English have been a race of travellers; very naturally, for we, as an island Power, have lived by trade, and trade lives and grows through Exploration. Of course the books are not all English, but the greater part deal with the travels of Englishmen in Asia, Africa and America, from 1750 to recent times. The pamphlets form an astonishing collection, the bulk of them covering the two centuries from our Civil Wars down to about 1850—the period, that is to say, when men who had a cause to advocate wrote pamphlets where we in modern times publish our views in the newspapers or the magazines. Some of the groups are historically very interesting, as, for example, the Civil War tracts and the 23 volumes which were formed by Gibbon the historian and which came to us from a member of his family. The tracts from 1642 to 1649 give a vivid picture of the causes for which the two parties were really fighting—religion on the Puritan side, and aristocratic privilege, disguised by a veil of religion, on that of the Cavaliers. “Tom-Tell-Troth” in his *Discourse touching the Murmurs of the Times*, tells the King that the people regard him as Head of the Church, not of the Church Triumphant or the Church Militant but of the “Church Dormant.” The writer of *Anti-Cavalierisme* (1642) argues for “lawfulness of the present Warre for suppressing that butcherly brood of Cavaliering Incendiaries, who are now hammering England to make an Ireland of it.” Now and then the other side has its say, as in the Royalist *View of a*



THE HON. WILLIAM WARREN VERNON.





*Printed Book* (Oxford, 1642), where the King is described as "A President of unblemished Chastity"—a phrase that could hardly have been applied, twenty years later, to his son! As to the Gibbon tracts, they are in a sense disappointing, for they deal not with his studies for *The Decline and Fall*, but with those which are more appropriate to the industrious member for Liskeard and the Lord of Trade. Many of them concern the Provinces of France, their government and their grievances; one is a Jacobite pæan on *La Reddition de la ville d'Edinbourg en Ecosse* to Prince Charlie (October, 1745); and the rest give voice to the complaints of English taxpayers, as, for instance, one, as early as 1706, on *The Horrible Excesses of the Com-rs of Excise*. These may serve as a sample of the earlier pamphlets on our shelves; for the later, enough to say that we possess more than twenty volumes, mostly, of course, in French, on the Dreyfus "Affaire" (1894-1906), which so nearly landed France in Civil War.

Our Dante Collection, consisting of no less than 400 volumes, was given to the Athenæum by the Hon. William Warren Vernon, son of the noble editor of the "Vernon Dante"—that magnificent edition of the *Inferno* in three volumes folio which was published in the middle of the last century. It contains no priceless early versions of the Divine Comedy, but is invaluable to the student, including as it does all conceivable commentaries, translations and discussions of the poem in many languages. Taken together, it is probably the most important gift that the Library has ever received.

A special section of the Library, that consisting of its War collections, deserves some notice, for it contains the chief materials for the study of at least six wars. Collections were made to illustrate the Napoleonic, the Crimean, the Russo-Turkish, the Franco-Prussian, the South African, and the Great War of 1914-1918; and while the literature relating to the first three has now been dispersed and classified with the other books in the Library,

that relating to the last three has been kept together as separate collections. We have about 150 volumes (largely caricatures) on the Franco-Prussian War, 75 on the South African, and more than 1,100 relating to the War against Germany; a feature of the last group being that it deals with the War both from the allied and the enemy point of view. These 1,100 volumes are in the upstairs Smoking-room, and are separately catalogued; while elsewhere we have many French and German maps and illustrated periodicals, kept unbound in cases.

With regard to that thrice-essential element in a Library, the Catalogue, the foundation was laid by Spencer Hall in 1855, when the number of books was something over 30,000. In that year a Catalogue in two volumes was printed, and issued privately, and yearly supplements were printed from 1855 to 1910, and one covering three years appeared in 1914. This work, like so many others, was stopped by the War, and now the staff is hard at work on a card catalogue, which has at the present time dealt with about a quarter of the whole Library. This work, which the experience of all great modern libraries has shown to be a great improvement on earlier methods, occupies nearly the whole time of our Assistant Librarian, as it did that of her predecessor.

It is scarcely necessary to continue any detailed account of the growth of the Library after 1850, since that growth has been continuous and has proceeded on practically the same principles from the beginning. The Club has been fortunate in being served by first-rate librarians, each of the first two, Spencer Hall and H. R. Tedder, having held the position for a very long period, while of the present Librarian, Mr. Lambert, who was appointed in 1923, it is enough to express the hope that he will rival his predecessors in length of service, as he has thus far done in efficiency. Excellent work has also been done during recent years by the three ladies who have successively assisted as Sub-Librarians. With the constant help of these, who may be called professional advisers, the administration of the Library is still conducted as of old by a

Library Committee of members, nominated by the General Committee and consisting of ten or fifteen of such members who are specially interested in Literature and Science. They choose their own Chairman ; the last for many years was Lord Kilbracken, and the present one is Mr. J. W. Mackail. They meet monthly, read and discuss the accounts, and then, up to the limit of the means allowed them by the Committee, purchase books from the superabundant supply offered to them by the publishers. Their object, of course, is to purchase only books which are believed likely to have a permanent value, in history, philosophy, general literature, and science. Besides this, there is, as there has been for many years, a large subscription to a Circulating Library, which provides literature of a more ephemeral kind in sufficient abundance to satisfy any reasonable appetite.

The following census of the Library, made on February 1, 1924, shows the total number of volumes, and their actual distribution :

In the South Library	..	..	..	16,591.
In the North Library	..	..	..	8,890.
In 79 .. .. .	..	..	..	417.
In the Committee-room	..	..	..	4,906.
In Book Store 89	..	..	..	9,034.
In Book Store 90	..	..	..	1,539.
In the Top Smoking-room	..	..	..	7,800.
Librarian's Room and Dickens Case	..	..	..	1,424.
In the Smoking-room Bar	..	..	..	289.
In Cellars and Lobby to Billiard-room	..	..	..	8,754.
Steward's Room in Basement	..	..	..	1,949.
In the Drawing-room	..	..	..	7,126.
In the Writing-room	..	..	..	141.
				<hr/>
				68,859.
Add about 200 in use or being bound	..	..	..	200
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	69,059





## PART II





## RULE II ELECTIONS

“ RULE II,” which has been, from the time in which we took possession of the new Club house, a special feature of the Athenæum, has remained unchanged from the beginning, with the one exception that the words “ or for public services ” were only added in the year 1848. It runs as follows :

“ It being essential to the maintenance of the Athenæum, in conformity with the principles on which it was originally founded, that the annual introduction of a certain number of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, or the arts, or for public services, should be secured, a limited number of persons of such qualifications shall be elected by the Committee. The number of persons so elected shall not exceed nine in each year. . . . The Club entrust this privilege to the Committee, in the entire confidence that they will only elect persons who shall have attained to distinguished eminence in science, literature, or the arts, or for public services.”

Although we are far from admitting that the list of “ Rule II ” men exhausts the number of distinguished persons who have been members of the Athenæum, they are and have been its most characteristic feature, and no general description would give the reader such a clear idea of the Club and its history as would the names of the men elected under this Rule. Accordingly we subjoin the complete list, with the briefest possible notes as to the lives and works of nearly all the members so elected. The majority have long since passed out of the common memory, and in the case of those who have died more recently their friends will like to see their connection with the Club recorded in this volume. Of living members the names and titles are given, without comments. It

may be remarked that the Rule was particularly recommended by the Committee at the first General Meeting held in the new house on May 10, 1830. The dates that follow are those of the Annual Meetings, generally held in May, at which the Committee announced the result of elections made in the earlier months of the year.

It will be observed that we have not treated in the same way Rule XII, which enables the Committee to elect "as extraordinary members," without submitting their names to the ballot, certain persons of high official rank. These include Royal Princes, Cabinet Ministers, Bishops, Speakers of House of Commons, Judges, Ambassadors, High Commissioners of Dominions, and a few more. A large number of these accept election as a matter of course, and honour us by their frequent presence. It would have been a pleasant task to deal with them as with the men of Rule II, but as they are officials, their careers are described in official books, and to repeat the information here was thought to be unnecessary.

Among the sources of these biographical notes, we may mention the *Dictionary of National Biography*, various volumes of the *Annual Register*, Obituaries published in *The Times*, a number of special Biographies and Memoirs, and personal knowledge on the part of the author and his friends.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

1831

*Six elections* : DR. CHRISTIE, geologist ; REV. DR. MALTBY ; RT. HON.<sup>o</sup> SIR GEORGE MURRAY ; H. W. PICKERSGILL, R.A. ; GEORGE RENNIE ; SHARON TURNER.

Edward Maltby (1770–1859) was born at Norwich and educated at Winchester and Cambridge, where he carried off all possible distinctions, becoming both Craven scholar and Eighth Wrangler. He took orders and became Domestic Chaplain to his cousin by marriage, Bishop Pretymann of Lincoln, a relationship which did not interfere with his rapid promotion. He became Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and of Durham in 1836, and being a Liberal in politics and social life he gave much help to the Durham University, to which he bequeathed his valuable library. He was the author and editor of many classical books which had some vogue in their time.

Rt. Hon. George Murray (1772–1846) had done distinguished military service in almost every country where there was fighting to be done—Holland, Gibraltar, Egypt and the West Indies, the Baltic and the Peninsula. He was Q.M.G. in Spain and Portugal under Lord Wellington, and was sent as Governor to “The Canadas” in 1814. He entered Parliament as a Tory M.P. in 1823, became Secretary for the Colonies under Wellington in 1828, and ended his life as Master-General of the Ordnance. His one literary achievement was to edit the Marlborough Despatches, which had been accidentally discovered in 1842 in the Steward’s House near Blenheim Palace.

H. W. Pickersgill (1782–1875) was a pupil of George Arnald, landscape painter ; first exhibited at R.A. in 1806 ; elected Academician 1826. Much success in portraiture, and after the death of Thomas Phillips (1845) he painted most of the eminent people of the day. Patronised by Sir Robert Peel and by the Colleges at Oxford, he painted Wordsworth, Hallam, Richard Owen and many heads of Colleges. His work was agreeable and competent, but quite undistinguished.



**George Rennie** (1802–1860), sculptor, was the nephew of the famous engineer, John Rennie. His career was a curious one, for he was probably the only sculptor who ever entered Parliament and became prominent enough to be made a Colonial Governor. His post was at the Falkland Islands, where he seems to have done extremely well. Some of his sculpture, influenced by Thorwaldsen, is not without merit.

**Sharon Turner** (1768–1847). In a sense he may be called the founder of Anglo-Saxon studies in England, but he was self-educated, and a man of strong prejudices, which robbed all his work, except his *History of Anglo-Saxons*, of any permanent value. He began as an Attorney and acquired some knowledge of law, especially relating to Copyright and Libel, which was of good service to him when Murray consulted him in the early days of the *Quarterly Review*. As a young man, he worked hard in the British Museum at the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, and published his *History of England from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest* (1789–1805), a book which enchanted Southey, who remained to the end one of his admirers, as to a certain extent did Hallam. When he passed to writing innumerable volumes on the history of the world, his total want of scientific training made itself painfully felt. Towards the end of his life he enjoyed a Civil List pension of £300 a year.

## 1832

*Nine elections* : W. CUBITT ; JOHN FOSTER ; HOLT MACKENZIE ; RT. HON. CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON (Speaker of the House of Commons) ; DR. J. C. PRICHARD, F.R.S. ; W. S. ROSE ; SIR JAMES SCARLETT ; C. STANFIELD, R.A. ; SYDNEY SMITH.

**Sir William Cubitt** (1785–1861), one of the Norfolk family of Cubitts, of which other members were Thomas Cubitt, the famous builder, and William Cubitt, Lord Mayor of London, was an eminent engineer who made many of the great canals and docks and afterwards the South-Eastern and other railways. He had much to do with the great Exhibition building in Hyde Park in 1851, and was consequently knighted ; and he became an F.R.S. in 1830, two years before his election to the Athenæum.

**John Foster** (1787–1840) was an architect whose chief claim to remembrance is that when associated with Charles Robert Cockerell he worked hard at the explorations in Greece, and was fortunate enough to discover the pediment of the Temple of Athene at Ægina. This of itself would have given him a title to become a member of Athene's own Club. Unfortunately the cele-



THE DRAWING-ROOM.





brated Æginetan marbles were secured by Germany and not by England. John Foster achieved a certain fame in his own country by his building of the Custom House at Liverpool.

**Charles Manners-Sutton** (1780-1845), created Viscount Canterbury after his resignation of the Speakership. He was a Conservative even to the extent of dissenting from his friend Canning's policy with regard to Catholic disability. He was perhaps not remarkable among great Speakers, but there seems to be little ground for the charges of partiality that were often brought against him.

**Dr. James Cowles Prichard** (1786-1848), born at Ross, Herefordshire, was probably of Welsh descent, and both his parents were Quakers. Hence Prichard's books and theories had always been in high favour with the Society of Friends, as represented by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin and Dr. Hack Tuke. It is probable that if, instead of dividing his studies between medicine (mental diseases) and anthropology, he had concentrated on one of these subjects, he might have left a very great name. He practised at Bristol, where he studied and wrote on the diseases of the nervous system ; but his chief works were his early (1832) *Researches as to the Physical History of Man*, and afterwards two more books (one in 7 vols.) with similar titles. Modern students criticise them in detail, but all admit that they prepared the way for the views on development which were presently to prevail.

**W. Stewart Rose.** A sketch of his career is given in the account of our earliest Committee, p. 17.

**Sir James Scarlett** (Lord Abinger) (1769-1844), probably the most famous Advocate of his time, was a politician who began as a Whig and ended as an uncompromising Tory. He sat for Peterborough under the patronage of Lord Fitzwilliam (1819), disapproved of the persecution of Queen Caroline, became Attorney-General under Canning in 1827, then with ready adaptability accepted the same post from the Duke of Wellington two years later. He was very severe against Opposition newspapers, and denounced the Reform Bill ; but he left Parliament and became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1834, accepting a peerage in the following year. He is said to have been as an Advocate all-powerful both with juries and with judges, though he was not an orator and took comparatively little trouble ; and the income that he derived from the Bar was believed largely to exceed any that had been made by others up to that time.

**Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.** (1793-1867). The most popular and in many respects the greatest of our marine painters had a long and successful career

both as a painter of easel pictures and as decorative artist for the theatres. It is scarcely necessary to say much about his art in this place, for his masterpiece, "The Battle of Trafalgar," is well known to members of the Athenæum, since it is one of the chief ornaments of the United Service Club. Stanfield was one of the most genial and sociable of our members, and both here and at his house in Hampstead he had many a pleasant meeting with Dickens, Thackeray, Macready, Edwin Landseer and many others among our members. Dickens, for example, felt for him the most sincere affection.

Sydney Smith (1771-1845), Prebendary of Bristol and afterwards Canon of St. Paul's, celebrated as a Whig writer, and still more so as a wit. Born 1771; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; he became tutor to the son of Mr. Hicks-Beach of Fairford, with whom he settled for a time in Edinburgh. There he joined the "Friday Club" and became acquainted with Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Walter Scott and others, and associated with all the leaders of the Whig Party in the North. In March, 1802, he became, with Jeffrey and Brougham, founder of the *Edinburgh Review*, of which he was for a time practically though not nominally editor. His contributions during the next twenty-five years are said to number eighty articles. He came to London, obtained certain Church appointments, and gave lectures to crowded audiences at the Royal Institution. He soon knew everybody, and held his own even at Holland House. In 1806 Erskine gave him the living of Foston in Yorkshire, but, after the fashion of those days, residence was not required. Then followed his celebrated *Letters on the subject of the Catholics*, by Peter Plymley (1807), of which sixteen editions appeared in one year; and soon after, in consequence of a change in the law, he found it necessary to move to Yorkshire. There he became a Magistrate, very merciful to poachers; kept a Dispensary, and practically founded the system of allotment gardens. Celebrated as he was, he got no preferment in those days of reaction, till in 1828 the Tory Lord Lyndhurst made him Prebendary of Bristol. Then came the Reform Bill, perhaps the most effective support to which, in the country at large, came from the famous speech at Taunton, in which Sydney Smith compared the House of Lords to Mrs. Partington with her mop resisting the Atlantic Ocean. When the Whigs came into power in 1831, Lord Grey made Sydney Smith a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and in the following year he was elected to the Athenæum, and was for the remainder of his life one of the most devoted and assiduous of its members. In 1839, by the death of his brother, he inherited a considerable fortune, took a house in Green Street, Park Lane, and entertained all the clever people of the day.



## 1833

*Five elections* : JOHN BARTON, late Comptroller of the Royal Mint ; COLONEL SIR ALEXANDER DICKSON ; PROFESSOR J. D. FORBES ; JOHN MARTIN, painter ; REV. JAMES TATE, late Headmaster of Richmond School, Yorks.

Sir Alexander Dickson, afterwards Major-General (1770-1840), a great Artillery officer, distinguished in the Peninsula and in the Campaign in the South of France, and also in South America. He stood high in the confidence of Wellington, and strong testimony to his eminence is borne in Duncan's well-known history of the Royal Artillery, in which the details of the achievements of that body in the later part of the Peninsular War are entirely based on the careful memoranda made or collected by Dickson.

James David Forbes (1809-1868), one of many men of his name and family who have made a mark in science, was a son of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, and as a boy did such good work in physics that he was elected F.R.S.E. at the age of nineteen. His early friend was David Brewster, with whom twelve years later he joined in founding the British Association. He became F.R.S. in 1832, and in that year was made Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh. Through life, until his health broke down, he was indefatigable as a traveller, and as an explorer of mountains, becoming in due time the originator and prophet of the Glacier Theory with which his name is identified. His researches were very wide, embracing both physics and geology, in both of which branches of science he did work that has endured. He was a man of many friends, a good lecturer and speaker (in his youth he is said to have received lessons in elocution from no less a person than Mrs. Siddons), but after 1851 he was an invalid, and does not appear to have lived much in London, so that the Athenæum did not receive the full benefit of his membership.

John Martin (1789-1854). His only training as a painter seems to have been obtained when he was working in a china factory ; but in 1812 he was able to send pictures to the Royal Academy and was encouraged by Benjamin West. His only literature seems to have been the Bible and Milton, and the work of his life was to paint imaginary scenes from one or other of them ; his pictures being on a large scale and dealing for the most part with big and sensational subjects, such as "Belshazzar's Feast" and themes from the Revelation. His last three pictures, one of them a blue landscape described as "The Plains of Heaven," had an enormous success when they were shown in the different large towns of England ; but unfortunately the painter had



died just before they were exhibited. It must be added that so sound a painter as Wilkie admired Martin, in spite of his technical deficiencies.

**The Rev. James Tate** (1771-1843), born at Richmond, Yorkshire, was first a sizar and then a Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, made some mark as a scholar, and at 25 years of age was appointed Headmaster of his old School at Richmond. Sydney Smith, who met him one day in the mail coach, described him as "a man dripping with Greek." His career at Richmond was most successful, and he raised the school to a high position. In 1833, Lord Grey made him a Canon of St. Paul's, where ten years later he was buried. He wrote many classical books on metre, grammar, etc.

## 1834

*Five elections* : **REV. PHILIP BLISS** ; **REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS**, Arctic Navigator ; his nephew **REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES CLARKE ROSS**, distinguished in the same way ; **PATRICK FRASER TYTLER** ; **THOMAS UWINS, R.A.**

**Rev. Philip Bliss** (1787-1857) was Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, and a D.C.L. He held various posts in the University, including that of Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian and Registrar of the University, and during the last nine years of his life he was Principal of St. Mary Hall. He was extremely learned in the antiquities of Oxford, reprinted many ancient books relating to it, edited documents for the Roxburghe Society, and above all, published with notes the great standard edition of Anthony à Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* in four volumes (1813-1820). He also brought out various works of Thomas Hearne. In a word, he was for his time a literary antiquary of the first rank, and his name is still regarded with respect by Oxford men.

It was a curious coincidence that an uncle and a nephew, both Rear-Admirals and both eminent as Arctic explorers, should have been elected members of the Athenæum in the same year. **Sir John Ross** (1777-1856) was a Wigtownshire man of old family, entered the Merchant Service, passed into that of the East India Company, and then became a naval officer. He saw much service and was said to have been wounded thirteen times, but his real distinction was gained in the Polar regions, where he and Lieutenant Parry re-discovered Baffin's Bay. Later, he had much trouble with the Admiralty and wrote much of a controversial kind on the Franklin Relief Expedition.

**Sir James Clarke Ross** (1800-1862) did much exploring work in the Northern Sea, and in 1830 he went in command of an expedition to the Antarctic

with the famous ships the *Erebus* and the *Terror*. In 1848, in command of the ship *Enterprise*, he again attempted in vain to relieve Franklin. He was elected F.R.S. in 1828.

Patrick Fraser Tytler (1791-1849), eldest son of Lord Woodhouselee, was in early life a friend of Sir Walter Scott, with whom he founded the Bannatyne Club. It was at Scott's suggestion that he undertook the *History of Scotland*, which he completed after several years' work and published in seven volumes in 1845. He is largely responsible for the publication of documents and other records relating to Scotland in the British Museum and the Record Office. His *History* has been attacked as being too much written from the Tory point of view, but it still enjoys a reputation as being the first comprehensive work of its kind, and as being based on authentic records.

Thomas Uwins, R.A. (1782-1857), was a meritorious painter, especially in water colour, and had much success as a miniaturist. Although an Englishman, he had worked successfully as a miniature painter in Edinburgh. Having gained some reputation as an administrator, he was made successively Librarian to the Royal Academy, Surveyor of Pictures to the Queen, and Keeper of the National Gallery.

### 1835

*Six elections* : REV. RICHARD BURGESS, Chaplain at Geneva and Rome ; SIR ALEXANDER BURNES ; SIR CHARLES EDWARD GREY, afterwards Governor of Jamaica ; ABRAHAM HAYWARD ; CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, F.R.S. ; JAMES WALKER, Pres.Inst.C.E.

(Sir) Alexander Burnes (1805-1841). As a young Indian officer he mastered many languages and explored much of Central Asia ; published an account of his travels in 1834 ; came home and was much lionised. Returned to India, was sent on commercial mission to Cabul by Lord Auckland, and supported the interests of Dost Mahomed and exposed the designs of Russia ; was again sent to Cabul on the Macnaghten mission, when he was knighted and promoted Lieut.-Colonel. Remained at Cabul till 1841, and then with his brother and an assistant was killed by a riotous mob, Nov. 2, 1841. This outrage led to the first Afghan war.

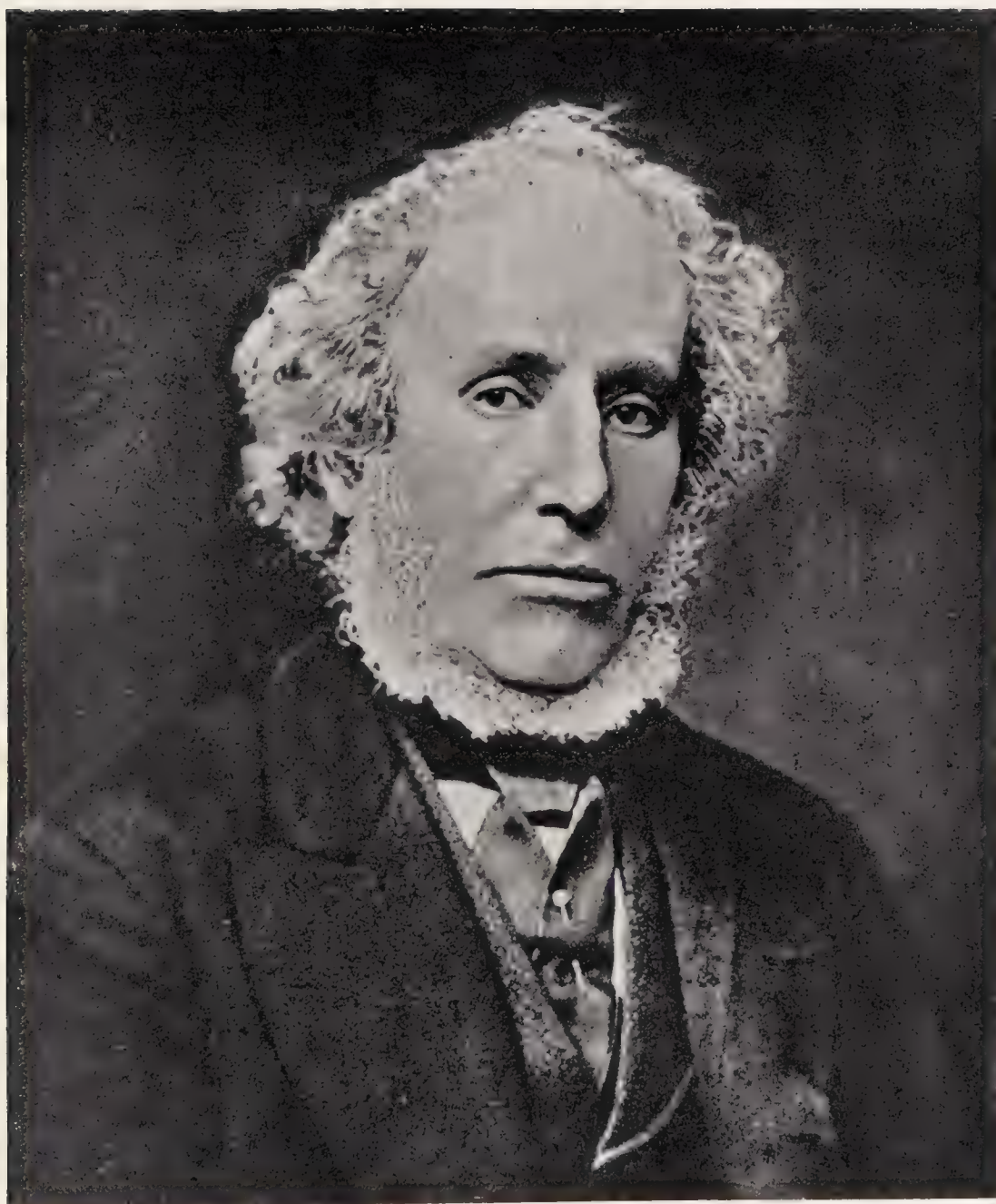
Sir Charles Edward Grey (1786-1865) is not to be confused with Queen Victoria's Secretary, Sir Charles Grey, but both were of Northumbrian descent. He was Fellow of Oriel, then Judge in Madras and Chief Justice of Bengal. On his return home he was made Commissioner in Canada and afterwards Governor of Jamaica (1847-1853).



**Abraham Hayward** (1801–1884) was born at Wilton, near Salisbury, of an old Wiltshire family and named after his maternal grandfather, Richard Abraham. He was first articled to a solicitor, George Tuson, who had a good library. In 1824, Hayward came to London and entered as a student at the Inner Temple, making a name in the London Debating Society, where J. S. Mill described him as “an excellent Tory speaker.” Apparently, he did not obtain much practice, but he became editor of the *Law Magazine*, which gave him a considerable position in legal circles. Then he went to Germany, learnt the language, and translated the first part of Goethe’s *Faust* into English prose. This book, first published in 1833, made a mark and gained for Hayward the friendship of such men as Hallam, Southey and Rogers, and quite justified his election by the Committee of the Athenæum. He soon became equally famous for his little dinners, with good fare and good company, while two articles in the *Quarterly Review* on Gastronomy brought him much celebrity in dinner-giving circles. For many years his cleverness, wide knowledge, and good talk, and the fact that he was a bachelor, gave him the *entrée* to most of the great houses, while among his intimates were Lords Lansdowne and Lyndhurst, Macaulay and Sydney Smith. He never entered Parliament, but he helped the Tory party by his pen, though after 1846 he joined the Free Traders and never admired Disraeli, while on the other hand he used to speak with undeserved contempt of many leaders of Liberal thought, and especially of J. S. Mill. As our earlier pages have shown, he was for many years one of the most assiduous members of the Athenæum, constantly lunching or dining there at the little table in the north-east corner of the Coffee-room which some wit of the day christened “Abraham’s bosom.” He also played whist there almost daily, taking a hand with W. E. Forster, Anthony Trollope, and some others. His letters, with biographical comments, were edited by H. E. Carlisle, in two volumes, in 1886. It is only fair to say that his popularity was not universal. Some people (including Disraeli) disliked him intensely.

**Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., F.R.S.**, afterwards Admiral (1788–1865). After much naval service both in the East and in the home waters, he began to show great gifts for marine surveying, and his charts of the Mediterranean coast (published 1824 and 1828) are the foundation of those still in use. He became F.R.S. and Fellow of many other Societies at home and abroad. Several of his sons attained high distinction.





ABRAHAM HAYWARD.



## 1836

*Six elections* : SPEAKER ABERCROMBY ; ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BACK ; SIR CHARLES BARRY ; W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S. ; SIR JOHN MCNEILL ; SIR J. G. WILKINSON.

James Abereromby, afterwards Lord Dunfermline (1776–1858), was a son of the famous Sir Ralph Abercromby, Wolfe's colleague in many campaigns. Barrister, M.P. for Midhurst and then for Calne, afterwards (with Jeffrey) Liberal M.P. for Edinburgh in the first Reformed Parliament, which elected him Speaker by a majority of six against Manners-Sutton (1835). A good impartial Speaker, in days when Party feeling ran very high. (Note that when he was elected by our Committee, the Speaker of the House was not included in the list of those officially entitled to election.)

Admiral Sir George Back, F.R.S. (1796–1878), was the hero of several Arctic voyages, during some of which he and his men encountered appalling dangers from icebergs, etc. As a midshipman, he had been taken prisoner by the French in the Peninsula, and had been carried over the Pyrenees in a pannier on the back of a mule. Released at the Peace of Amiens, he rejoined the Navy. He made two voyages with Franklin, and two as head of the expeditions which he described in two published "Narratives."

Sir Charles Barry (1795–1860) was the son of a stationer, and as a boy was articled to some surveyors in Lambeth. He early showed a great gift for drawing which he developed during a long tour, in and after 1817, to Italy, Egypt and even Baalbec. His sketches made him celebrated, and he obtained many commissions for small churches, etc., and he made an impression by his design for the Manchester Academy. In 1829, while strongly under the influence of Italy, he built the Travellers' Club, followed eight years later by the Reform Club, both of them purely Italian. But when, after the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834, a competition was announced for new buildings "in the Gothic or Elizabethan style," he entered and was successful. The Houses were begun in 1840, and opened, though not quite finished, in 1852, not only bringing immense fame to the architect but giving a great stimulus to all kinds of subsidiary work more or less Gothic in character. Unfortunately he was not a good judge of materials ; the stone in which the Houses are built has long shown signs of decay. Afterwards, returning to his classical and Italian manner, Barry built Bridgwater House. His last years were spent in a charming abode facing Clapham Common, where he died in 1860. His five sons were all successful men, and one of them, Charles, acted for a short time as architect to the Athenæum.



W. T. Brande, F.R.S. (1788-1866). His considerable services to the Athenæum have already been recorded, p. 50.

Sir John McNeill, G.C.B. (1795-1883), one of whose brothers became a Scottish Judge with the title of Lord Colonsay, was trained for medicine and was one of several men who about that time rose to distinction having first served as surgeons in the ships of the East India Company. From Bombay he was attached to some official mission to Teheran, and in 1836 we find him there as Minister Plenipotentiary. His business was to keep the peace between the Shah and the Afghans, who were more or less supported by Russia. He failed, and then followed the famous Siege of Herat in which McNeill was largely concerned. Palmerston was pleased with him and made him a G.C.B. Ever after 1842, when he had returned home, he acted as a kind of general utility man to the Government, dealing with the Poor Laws, the relief of distress in the West Highlands, and being a member of the important Crimean Commission after Balaclava. He was thrice married, his third wife being a daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

Sir John Gardner Wilkinson (1797-1875), one of the most distinguished of the early generation of Egyptologists, was the son of a Westmorland clergyman interested in African exploration, and of a mother who was a good classical scholar. Young Wilkinson did well at Harrow, and on the advice of Sir William Gell went to Cairo in 1821 and remained to Egypt twelve years, travelling and excavating. He returned to England 1833; was elected F.R.S. in 1834; and in 1837 followed up two earlier books by his well-known *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, a book which is still read both by experts and by amateurs. He went on travelling in the Near East and in Egypt, and continued to write good books on subjects connected with Art and History, while at the same time he read the Classics diligently, and studied Botany and Zoology with considerable success. As a loyal Harrovian he left his collection of antiquities to his old school.

## 1837

*Four elections* : S. H. CHRISTIE, F.R.S. ; SIR G. CORNEWALL LEWIS ; SERJEANT TALFOURD ; H. H. WILSON.

Samuel Hunter Christie (1784-1865) was a distinguished mathematician (Second Wrangler in 1805) who specialised in magnetism. As a teacher at the Royal Military Academy he had brought about many reforms in the mathematical training of the cadets. He was elected F.R.S. in 1820, and became

Secretary of the Society in 1837. He frequently collaborated with Sir George Airy in scientific papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions.

**Sir George Cornewall Lewis** (1806–1863), a son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis of Radnorshire. He was a Liberal statesman, who rose to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and an influential author on political and historical subjects, the characteristic of all his works being their scientific exactness and their total freedom from sentiment. When a student of law, he attended John Austin's lectures, the influence of which is apparent in all his writings. He worked hard as Poor Law Commissioner for seven years. In Parliament, although he was no orator, he was much admired by both Palmerston and Gladstone, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer after the Crimean War, his masterly Budgets at least showed the way to extinguish a debt of something like £70,000,000. Before this, he had been for two years editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, for which he wrote innumerable articles. Among his books may be mentioned his volumes on *The Credibility of Early Roman History* (largely a criticism of Niebuhr), and a masterly little volume on *The Use and Abuse of Political Terms*, an admirable guide to clear thinking in politics. He married Lady Theresa Lister, and at Kent House, Knightsbridge, they received all the prominent Liberal politicians and men of letters of the time.

**Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd** (1795–1854), son of a brewer, took early to literature, and became acquainted with Charles Lamb and Wordsworth about 1815. Barrister, 1821; had much success, and became Serjeant in 1823 and a Judge sixteen years later. He was Charles Lamb's executor and wrote two volumes in memory of him (1837 and 1848) which form the basis of all later research upon Lamb. But Talfourd's most immediate success was his tragedy *Ion*, produced May 26, 1836, with Macready in the chief part. For a short time Talfourd was in Parliament, and his speech on the Copyright Bill in 1837 made so much impression upon Dickens that he dedicated *Pickwick* to him.

**Horace Hayman Wilson** (1786–1860). Like Sir John McNeill, he went out to India as a surgeon under the Company, but his interests were rather literary than practical, and during his stay in India he made himself a learned Sanskrit scholar. He became Secretary to the Asiatic Society in Bengal, and in 1819 published his *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*. After his return, he became Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford (1833–1836), and then Librarian to the East India Company in London. He did good work on the native Indian drama, but his Sanskrit scholarship was old fashioned and soon superseded. He had, however, collected several hundreds of Sanskrit MSS., which are in the Bodleian Library.



*Eight elections* : A. AIKIN ; SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ; DR. N. ARNOTT ; GENERAL F. R. CHESNEY ; REV. J. HUNTER ; REV. C. W. LE BAS ; PROFESSOR CHARLES WHEATSTONE ; REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH.

Arthur Aikin (1773–1854), son of the younger John Aikin and nephew of Mrs. Barbauld, was a chemist and scientific writer who achieved a certain reputation, helped by his father's friends, such as Priestley and Erasmus Darwin.

Sir Archibald Alison (1792–1867), author of a vast *History of Europe*, which Disraeli in *Coningsby* damned by describing it as “Mr. Wordy's History of the late War in Twenty Volumes,” written to prove “that Providence was on the side of the Tories.” He was a Scotsman who spent his youth and much of his life in Edinburgh, where he became a prosperous Advocate and a collector of books and prints. He travelled a good deal, and after 1830, during the intervals of his legal work, wrote much for Blackwood and other organs of his party. His industry was something portentous, but it was rewarded by the great success of his book both in Britain and in the United States. To the end, he was one of the most thorough-going of old-fashioned Tories, Protectionists, and anti-Democrats, but he was much liked, especially in his own country, and half the population of Glasgow is said to have attended his funeral.

Dr. Neil Arnott (1788–1874), born at Arbroath, of a Roman Catholic family. He, too, as a young man went as surgeon to India, but afterwards became a London physician, a prominent member of the Royal Society, and an expert in what is called Medical Physics. His name is preserved by the “Arnott's stove,” which he invented and which had great success. Both he and his wife were rich, and both left a considerable sum to the London and the Scottish Universities.

General Francis Rawdon Chesney (1789–1872), scientific soldier and explorer. Was kept at home on regimental duties during the long war against Napoleon, but afterwards did the greatest possible service by exploring the Near East, especially the region of the Euphrates, Egypt and Syria. He was the first person to recommend the making of the Suez Canal, and his report led M. Lesseps to design that great work some forty years later. He spent many years in exploring Mesopotamia and in urging upon the British Government to adopt that way as a main route to India. His view was supported by more than one Committee of the House of Commons, and would probably have been



adopted had it not been disliked by Napoleon III. Disappointed as he was, Chesney established a claim to a position in the front rank of military and political explorers.

Rev. C. W. Le Bas (1779–1801), of an old Huguenot family, obtained distinction at Cambridge and was made Fellow of Trinity. After some clerical work, he became mathematical teacher and afterwards Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, and on his resignation his pupils raised a sum of money to found the Le Bas prize at Cambridge, by which his name is still remembered.

Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802–1875), famous among those who have adapted the discoveries of science to the needs of practical life. Though he was not the inventor of the Electric Telegraph, he was, with his fellow worker, Sir W. F. Cooke, the first person to adapt the telegraph to the public transmission of messages. He was the son of a music-seller, and himself began his business life as a maker of musical instruments. As such, he experimented industriously upon sound and vibration; then passed to light and optics, and then entered upon the immense field of electricity and its problems. The dates of the different stages of his electrical discovery and their extreme variety have been recorded in many books, and he was certainly one of those who, though of a shy and retiring nature, was not allowed to live and die in obscurity. He is said to have received, in addition to his knighthood, no less than thirty-four Degrees and Diplomas from Universities and learned Societies all over the world.

Rev. Christopher Wordsworth (1807–1885) was the third son of an older Christopher Wordsworth, and a nephew of William Wordsworth, the poet. At the time of his birth, his father was chaplain to Archbishop Manners-Sutton, to whose son he had been tutor at Cambridge; and through the patronage of the Archbishop he was, in 1820, nominated by the Prime Minister Master of Trinity. He and his sons were thus closely bound up with university ideas and training; the younger Christopher became Senior Classic (and ultimately a Bishop); his brother John, who died at 34, was a learned Greek scholar; and Charles wrote (in Latin) the Greek grammar which all schoolboys learnt some sixty years ago. He, too, became a Bishop—but in Scotland. Christopher travelled, and wrote some successful books on Greece; became Fellow of Trinity, and in 1836, Headmaster of Harrow. In this post he had no great success, but after a few years Peel made him Canon of Westminster, and in 1868 Disraeli appointed him Bishop of Lincoln. Among his numerous books may be noted (1) *Greece—Pictorial and Descriptive*, (2) *Memoirs of William*

Wordsworth, (3) *King Edward VIth's Latin Grammar*—used in many schools till 1870, (4) completion of John Wordsworth's Edition of *The Correspondence of Richard Bentley*. The rest are mainly theological tracts and sermons.

## 1839

*Five elections* : GENERAL SIR T. BRISBANE, P.R.S.E. ; MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON ; THE REV. THE HON. W. HERBERT ; J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES ; DR. W. H. MILL.

Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane (1773-1860), a man of much versatility ; was an early friend of Wellington ; served in the West Indies under Abercromby, and later joined Wellington as Brigadier-General in the Peninsula. More important was his appointment in 1821 as Governor of New South Wales, where he was the first ruler who deliberately threw open the colony to immigration and broke down the idea that Australia was to be colonised by " ticket-of-leave " men. It is after him that the town of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, is named. He was a good mathematician with a special turn for astronomy, and while in Australia he did great service by organising systematic observations, almost the first that had been carried out in the Southern Hemisphere.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton (1796-1865), born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, his father being a Judge, was called to the public Bar and ultimately became Chief Justice. He came to England in 1856 and sat for seven years in the House of Commons as Member for Launceston. His fame was based upon his humorous and mildly satirical work, the *Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick*, supposed to be an American pedlar who went about observing and recording his observations of American life with a good deal of wit.

James Sheridan Knowles (1784-1862) was born at Cork, and named after R. B. Sheridan, who was his father's first cousin. He made very early attempts to write a play, ballads, etc., and was taken up by Hazlitt, who introduced him to Coleridge and Lamb ; and was then induced to study medicine for a livelihood, and worked for some little time in Aberdeen. But the call of the theatre was too strong, and he became an actor and playwright, Edmund Kean producing more than one of his plays. Till 1820 he had no success, and for twelve years he kept a school at Glasgow, teaching by day and writing during many hours at night. He wrote two classical plays : *Caius Gracchus* (1815) and *Virgilius* (1820), the latter being produced at Covent Garden with Macready, Kemble, and other leading actors in it. These brought more fame than money, but *The Hunchback*, in 1832, *The Wife* and *The Love Chase*



were really successful. Strange to say, his passion for the stage was combined with a passion for religious controversy, but in the latter, though he gave expression to it in at least two books, he made little mark.

Dr. W. H. Mill (1792-1853) was an Orientalist, who both at Cambridge and in India did work rather in advance of his time. He knew both Sanskrit and Arabic, and both as head of the Bishop's College, Calcutta, and afterwards as Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, made a considerable reputation.

### 1840

*Five elections :* A. MANTELL, F.R.S., Geologist; SIR RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.; MAJOR SIR H. C. RAWLINSON; ROBERT STEPHENSON, Civil Engineer; ARCHDEACON SAMUEL WILBERFORCE.

Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B. (1804-1892), the eminent naturalist, was born at Lancaster of a family that had once been landowners in Bucks. He went to school in Lancaster, where one of the boys was Whewell, afterwards Master of Trinity; then was apprenticed to a surgeon, studied at Edinburgh, and moved to London where we soon find him lecturing at St. Bartholomew's. He had already begun to specialise in anatomy, and this side of his studies was developed when he was appointed Assistant Curator of the Hunterian Museum under Clift, whose daughter he married some years later. In 1836, he was appointed full Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, and held this post for something like twenty years, delivering every year full courses of most successful lectures, which became not only scientific but social events. They were often attended, after 1840, by the Prince Consort, Charles Darwin, Tennyson, and other important people, and it was he who first brought home to ordinary cultivated folk the importance of the study of fossils, showing how enormously they increase the range of our vision as to the history of the world and of man. Owen's many years at the British Museum, and his successful efforts for the creation of a real natural history museum elsewhere, were an important part of the work of his life, which, taken altogether, has been rightly called "prodigious." Unfortunately, his rather violent difference of opinion with Darwin in and after 1859 has somewhat injured his reputation among scientific men. He had great charm of person, loved music, and drew well. He spent the last years of his life at Sheen Lodge, near Richmond, which had been presented to him by the Queen.

Sir H. C. Rawlinson (1810-1893) was the second son of Abram Rawlinson, and brother of Canon George Rawlinson. Born at Chadlington, Oxford, he obtained a cadetship in the H.E.I.C.'s army, and in 1827 was sent to India



by Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay. He soon made an impression as a fine officer, remarkable both for his horsemanship and for his gift of languages. From 1833-9 he was employed in Persia, organising the Shah's army, and became famous for a great ride to Teheran, to warn the Shah and the British that a Russian envoy was at Herat. In the Afghan War of 1841 he distinguished himself and was made a C.B. ; but during four previous years he had explored Susiana, which obtained for him the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He also made a great mark by deciphering an important cuneiform inscription of Darius, cut in a rock. This kind of work he carried on with much success in Baghdad, in 1843, when he was sent there as consul, and his translations, published in the Asiatic Society's Journal in 1846, made a sensation in the learned world, so that the celebrated Oppert described him as "un homme d'un génie primesautier." He greatly increased the scientific value of his brother's *Herodotus* by contributing archæological and geographical notes. He continued his researches for several years, and was created K.C.B. on his resignation in 1855, after which he was sent back for a year as Minister Plenipotentiary. Afterwards he sat in Parliament for a few years, was promoted G.C.B. in 1880 and a baronet in 1891. The late General Lord Rawlinson was his son.

**Robert Stephenson, F.R.S.** (1803-1859), was the son of George Stephenson, the practical founder of our railway system. Educated at Newcastle. At eighteen he helped his father in surveying for the Stockton and Darlington Railway ; then studied at Edinburgh University for six months, and, as his health seemed delicate, went to South America for three years. He returned to manage the locomotive factory, and there the famous engine, the Rocket, was built under his direction. In 1833, the Act was passed authorising the London and Birmingham Railway, for which he was the engineer. He was successful in all the numerous technical controversies which arose, and from 1838 till his death he was busy with railways, and still more with bridges, for the building of which he seemed to have a special genius. He invented and built the Menai Bridge, the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and two in Egypt. In 1847 he was elected for Whitby as Conservative and Protectionist M.P., and in 1849 he became F.R.S. He died in 1859 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

**Samuel Wilberforce** (1805-1873) was the third son of William Wilberforce, the great abolitionist, and brother of Robert Isaac Wilberforce, a man only less remarkable than himself. He was educated privately and at Oriel, where he obtained a First Class in Mathematics and a Second in Classics. Ordained in 1828, he married Emily Sargeant, of Lavington, Sussex, whose sister married

H. E. Manning, afterwards the famous Cardinal. Wilberforce's first church was in the Isle of Wight, where his eloquence and his elocution (in which he had been trained by his father) soon became celebrated. He was made Canon of Winchester in 1840, and in the next year Chaplain to the Prince Consort, a post which brought him into close contact with the Queen and the Ministers, and in which his extraordinary gifts quickly made themselves felt (see Sarah Lady Lyttelton's book, *passim*). In the same year, his wife died and he became owner of her estate at Lavington. After five years as Vicar of Alverstoke, near Gosport, he was made Dean of Westminster (1845), but after a few months he was transferred to the Bishopric of Oxford, a post which he held for twenty-four years. At that critical moment Newman and others had just gone over to Rome, and the extreme Evangelicals suspected Bishop Wilberforce of the like intention, which of course he never entertained, though his brother Robert Isaac, and no less than eight other members of the family circle, followed Newman and Manning a few years later. In point of fact, in the ecclesiastical troubles of that time, whether concerning ritual or doctrine (as in the Hampden case), he steered a course so even as to please neither side. His real successes were in the pulpit, in the House of Lords and in Convocation, in all three of which his persuasive eloquence had an extraordinary effect, while on the other hand his controversial writing, especially in two celebrated articles on "Essays and Reviews" and on "the Origin of Species," and still more in the famous debate with Huxley at the Meeting of the British Association, his success was, to say the least, doubtful. Wilberforce was transferred in 1869 to the Bishopric of Winchester, and on July 19, 1873, while riding with Lord Granville on the Surrey Downs near Holmbury, he was thrown from his horse and killed.

## 1841

*Five elections* : REV. DR. CHALMERS ; R. LISTON ; J. MCGREGOR ; D. MACLISE, R.A. ; MAJ.-GEN. SIR W. REID.

Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D. (1780-1847), born in Fife ; studied at St. Andrews, became a minister and rapidly made a great impression as a preacher. Afterwards he served two different parishes in Glasgow (Tron and St. John's), where his powers of organisation, as well as of preaching, had a very great effect. At St. John's he had for a time the assistance of Edward Irving. In 1823 he became Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, and five years later Professor of Theology at Edinburgh, and in 1838 he made a deep impression by a course of lectures in London on questions of Church government, which had become acute in Scotland in consequence of decisions of the Civil Courts against the right of a congregation to claim an effective



voice in the appointment of a minister. Hence came the great Disruption in which four hundred and seventy ministers resigned their livings and joined the Free Kirk, with Chalmers for the first Moderator. The whole business was a bitter disappointment to him, as he himself said, for he had originally been in favour of Government aid for an "Established" Church. None the less, he worked hard to make the new system a success, and devoted himself to the general elevation of the masses in Scotland on a basis of Evangelical Christianity. His work and eloquence were recognised by his becoming V.P.R.S.E., Corresponding Member of the Institut of France, and D.C.L. of Oxford. He died suddenly on May 31, 1847, and great multitudes followed him to the grave.

**Robert Liston, F.R.S.** (1794-1847), a Scotsman, educated at Edinburgh, became a surgeon and was soon distinguished both as a teacher of anatomy and as an operator. He settled in London in 1834 and became Professor of Clinical Surgery, a Member of Council of the R.C.S., and in 1841 an F.R.S. His reputation as an operator was extraordinary, and his almost universal success in that line is all the more remarkable because he came just before the introduction of anæsthetics.

**J. McGregor** (1797-1857) was the author of books on British America; was a member of the Board of Trade, and a voluminous writer on statistics. He was in Parliament and was the Chairman of the unfortunate Royal British Bank which failed in the crisis of 1856.

**Daniel Maclise, R.A.** (1806-1870), son of a Highland private soldier (whose name was variously spelt), was born at Cork, where he spent his boyhood. He took to art about 1820, and five years later made a hit with a pen portrait of Sir Walter Scott, which was lithographed and had a great sale. In 1827, after further successes in the same line, he came to London, was taken up by Charles Leslie, and being a fine handsome fellow with plenty of amusing talk he made an impression generally. He began to exhibit in the R.A. in 1829, and his drawings for *Fraser's Magazine*—afterwards engraved in the Maclise Portrait Gallery—included about eighty prominent people who had given him sittings (the originals are in the Victoria and Albert Museum). There followed a long series of so-called "historical" pictures, varied by the usual scenes from town and country life, which in those days were the staple of the Academy Exhibitions. More important was the commission in 1857 to paint two vast pictures for the House of Lords, "The Meeting of Blücher and Wellington" and "The Death of Nelson," which, though unfortunately Maclise never mastered the art of making his wall paintings durable, were admired by the



public and praised by Rossetti for their vigour and truth. Maclise died in 1870, at his house in Cheyne Walk.

**Sir W. Reid** (1791-1858) was a Scotsman who joined the Royal Engineers ; served in the Peninsula and at New Orleans, and held various military appointments. In the West Indies he did good service by studying hurricanes and their origin, the result of his researches being embodied in his book *The Law of Storms*, 1839. In 1839 he was elected F.R.S. and made Governor of Bermuda, where he did excellent service, as he did afterwards at Malta, where he made the island serve as a base of supplies for the Crimean Expedition.

## 1842

*Seven elections* : JOHN BUDDLE ; REV. A. DYCE ; T. GRAHAM, F.R.S. ; JAMES McCULLAGH ; JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. ; B. PISTRUCCI ; W. H. PLAYFAIR.

**John Buddle** (1773-1843), a mining engineer, known in his neighbourhood as "the King of the Coal Trade," was the son of a schoolmaster in the coal district of Durham, who had been called away from his desk to superintend the newly opened Wallsend colliery. The son succeeded him in 1806, and he forthwith began a whole series of reforms and improvements, intended to prevent accidents and generally to ameliorate the lot of the miners. He improved and introduced the Davy lamp, he organised a more regular system of recording accidents and their causes, and he founded a great miners' permanent relief fund. He continually moved about among the miners and their families, thus becoming so popular that his funeral in 1843 was almost like a Royal ceremony. He wrote many papers on mining for local scientific societies.

**Rev. Alexander Dyce** (1798-1868), educated at Edinburgh High School and Exeter College, Oxford. Took Orders, but gave up clerical work after three years and devoted himself to literature. He was one of the first persons to make a serious study of the Elizabethan Dramatists, though his first book dealt with the eighteenth-century poet Collins, and sixteen years later he went back to Skelton. In the interval, he published editions of Peele, Webster, Greene, and Thomas Middleton, varying these with an excursion into a very different field, namely an edition in three volumes of the Works of Richard Bentley, the famous classical scholar. This, as Dyce himself confessed, was not a fortunate undertaking ; probably he found himself unequal to the task of dealing with such a master of classical controversy. In 1843, Dyce produced the first volume of his edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, which ultimately

ran to eleven volumes ; then he settled down to the book which was to preserve his fame more than any of the others, his nine-volume edition of Shakespeare, which may be said to have absolutely held the field until the appearance of the Cambridge edition, prepared by W. G. Clark and Aldis Wright. Of course, many of these Elizabethan editions have been more or less superseded by three generations of students, but they were far in advance of any of their predecessors. Dyce's valuable Library and Collections, together with those of his friend John Forster, were bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum.

**Thomas Graham** (1805-1869), born at Glasgow, was a chemist of much originality and was the first President of the Chemical Society. In 1836 he was elected F.R.S. and at a later date was offered the Presidency but declined. He was Professor at University College, London, from 1837 to 1855, and was afterwards appointed Master of the Mint. There is a bronze statue of him in George Square, Glasgow.

**John Phillips, F.R.S.** (1800-1874), geologist, was trained by his uncle, William Smith, author of the Geological Map of England. His first important occupation was the arrangement of the Museum at York, after which he served as Assistant Secretary to the British Association for twenty-seven years. He was successively Professor of Geology at King's College, at Dublin, and at Oxford. When the new Museum was built at the latter place, he was made Keeper, where he won great popularity by his efficient work and his kindly disposition.

**Benedetto Pistrucci** (1784-1855) was born at Rome, where his father was a judge. Having a taste for art he as a very young man learnt the old Roman method of Cameo cutting, and got employment from the dealers, especially from one Bonelli, who earned an unenviable reputation for selling modern work as antique. Whether young Pistrucci was aware of the subsequent destination of his cameos, does not appear, but there is a story that when he came to London after 1815 he gave great offence to the celebrated collector Richard Payne Knight by claiming as his own work an "antique" which Knight had bought from Bonelli and by showing him his own private mark upon it. Patronised by Sir Joseph Banks, Pistrucci applied for work at the Mint, and after making several fine designs was in 1887 offered the post of Chief Engraver. There was much opposition to the appointment of a foreigner, and Pistrucci had to content himself with a different title though for some time he did most of the work. He was responsible for many of the coins of George IV and for that King's Coronation Medal, and he continued working for many years in spite of difficulties, sometimes raised by himself



and sometimes raised by opponents. He made the Waterloo Medallion, but did not deliver it till 1850, thirty-three years after it had been ordered ; and for this he is said to have been paid the large sum of £3,500. Lists of his very numerous works have been preserved ; that amongst the coins which has been most generally praised was the Crown of George IV.

**William Henry Playfair** (1789-1857) was the son of James Playfair, in his day a well-known London architect, a member of the Scottish family of whom many members have been distinguished in different ways. The son followed his father's profession, but worked in Edinburgh and had a share in laying out part of the new town in and after 1815. He partly rebuilt and enlarged the University buildings and designed the Observatory, the Advocates' Library, the National Gallery of Scotland, and other buildings, and also designed the monument to Dugald Stewart. His principal works in Edinburgh were executed in the classical style, and it is said that from them the city derives its title to be called the " Modern Athens."

## 1843

*Three elections :* CAPTAIN W. ALLEN, F.R.S., Commander of the Niger Expedition ; C. FELLOWS, the explorer of Lycia ; THOMAS TURTON, Dean of Westminster.

**Captain W. Allen, F.R.S.** (1793-1864), commanded the ship *Wilberforce* in the expedition to the Niger in 1841. He wrote two volumes on this, and two more in advocating a route to India by way of the Valley of the Dead Sea—one of the many fancy roads to the East designed by people before the construction of the Suez Canal.

**Sir Charles Fellows** (1799-1860) was the son of a banker at Nottingham. He showed an early love for art and travel, and as a boy made many good drawings of buildings, etc. In 1826 he and a friend discovered a new route up the higher peaks of Mont Blanc, and six years later he went to Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean and stayed there ten years. In 1838 he landed at Smyrna and began those explorations of Lycia which led to the discovery of many ruined cities, especially Xanthus, the ancient capital. More fortunate than the explorers of to-day, he obtained leave from the Sultan of Turkey to take away marbles and inscriptions, with the result that in this and in subsequent expeditions (in the latest of which he was accompanied by George Scharf, afterwards the well-known Director of our National Portrait Gallery), he filled more than a hundred cases and sent them to the British Museum.



To help him in his work of excavating and collecting, he had been granted the services of a hundred men of the Royal Navy. His book, *An Account of Discoveries in Lycia*, appeared in 1841, and formed the foundation of our knowledge of the archæology of Asia Minor.

Thomas Turton (1780-1864), of Yorkshire birth, educated at Cambridge, where he was Senior Wrangler, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics 1822, and five years later Regius Professor of Divinity. He was Dean of Peterborough 1830-1842, and Dean of Westminster till 1845, when Sir Robert Peel made him Bishop of Ely. He was chiefly noted for his controversial writing against Lord Brougham on the one hand and Cardinal Wiseman on the other. On his lighter side, he became a sound judge of painting and a composer of moderately good Church music.

## 1844

*Three elections* : SIR JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D., Arctic explorer and Inspector of Naval Hospitals ; REV. T. R. ROBINSON, Director of the Observatory at Armagh ; REV. J. H. TODD, Irish scholar.

Sir John Richardson, F.R.S. (1787-1865), was a son of a Provost of Dumfries, who had been a friend of Robert Burns. He did well at school and at Edinburgh University, and then became a surgeon, doing service as such in the Navy on both sides of the Atlantic between 1808 and 1815 ; returning to Edinburgh he graduated M.D. and presently entered upon the most important part of his life by joining Franklin's Polar Expedition as Surgeon and Naturalist. He was with Franklin in all his adventurous journeys for over three years, and then and afterwards did immense services by exploring thousands of miles round and about the Canadian rivers and by making valuable researches in Geology, Natural History, etc. Then he returned to Chatham, where he had been appointed Chief Medical Officer to a Hospital, and after ten years was appointed to Haslar, which the Government had established very much on his advice ; and here one of his pupils was young T. H. Huxley, who afterwards frankly admitted his debt to Richardson's teaching. What the authorities thought of him was shown in 1847, when, although he was sixty years old, he was appointed to lead the Franklin Search Expedition, a task of incredible difficulty which Richardson and his party carried out through eighteen months of hardship. After this he retired to his house at Lancrigg, among the Westmorland mountains, where he lived to the end, working chiefly at the natural history of fishes, studying old literature, and gardening. His third wife, a

daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Fletcher of Edinburgh, lived on for several years, one of the most honoured figures in Lakeland Society.

**Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson** (1792-1882), son of a Cumberland portrait painter and named after George Romney the artist. The boy was born in Dublin, for his father had gone to settle in Ireland, and in his very early years he had to undergo the pains and penalties of amazing precocity, no less than 1,500 persons subscribing to a volume of *Juvenile Poems*, which he published at fourteen. Bishop Percy, of Dromore, took an interest in him, and in 1806 he entered Trinity College, and was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1816. By this time he had specialised in what was then called "natural philosophy," became a clergyman, took a College living, and was appointed Astronomer in charge of the Observatory at Armagh. Here he did real work and published records of observations which have been used by many subsequent observers. He was elected F.R.S. in 1856 and President of the British Association in 1849. His second wife was a half-sister of Maria Edgeworth, and their daughter married the great mathematician, Sir George Gabriel Stokes (see p. 167).

**James Henthorn Todd** (1805-1865) was an eminent Irish scholar, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin and Founder of the Irish Archæological Society. He was largely responsible for the organisation and development of the fine Library of Trinity College, with its collections of manuscripts and early printed books. He had a large correspondence with Gladstone, Brougham, J. H. Newman, and other eminent men.

## 1845

*Six elections* : EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S. ; S. HART, R.A. ; SIR J. MACNEILL, F.R.S., Civil Engineer ; REV. H. MELVILLE ; DAVID ROBERTS, R.A. ; JOHN SMITH, of Beanston (agriculturist).

**Edward Forbes** (1815-1854), born at Douglas, Isle of Man ; brother of David Forbes, geologist and traveller. Few men in a short life of thirty-nine years have done so much for science as was achieved by Edward Forbes. He was a traveller, a marine zoologist, a botanist, a palæontologist, and a lecturer, as well as a delightful companion. In 1842, while travelling in the Levant, he caught a fever from which he never quite recovered. He was Professor at King's College, and subsequently in Edinburgh, and was Curator of the Geological Museum from 1842 till his death. He was President of the Geological Society in 1853, and was a friend of Owen, Murchison and other



leaders. A good memoir of him was written by Archibald Geikie, long a well-known member of the Athenæum.

**Solomon Hart, R.A.** (1806–1881), was a Jew, and loyal to his race and religion. His father, a worker in gold and silver, had studied painting and encouraged his son's early efforts. In 1828, young Hart began to exhibit at the British Institution, and made his first hit in the Royal Academy in 1830, by his picture of "A Polish Synagogue," which was followed by many but less distinctive "historical" pictures during a series of years. In 1840, he was elected full R.A., and was made Professor of Painting in the Academy Schools in 1854, and afterwards Librarian. Sometime later he became Custodian of the painted hall at Greenwich. "The Polish Synagogue" is in the Vernon Collection; it was almost the only instance until our own day in which a Jewish artist has realised the picturesque side of Jewish worship.

**Sir John MacNeill, F.R.S.** (1793–1880), was a very able engineer, born in Co. Louth, Ireland, who served under Telford, and under him became an expert in road construction. To him is due the improvement of many roads in the north of England and the construction of some small railways in Scotland, as well as, at a somewhat later date, the railway surveys in the north of Ireland. For some years after 1842, he held the new post of Professor of Civil Engineering in Trinity College, Dublin. He was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant in 1843, but unfortunately by that time he had become blind.

**Rev. Henry Melville** (1798–1871), born in Cornwall; became Fellow and Tutor of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and ultimately Canon of St. Paul's in 1856. He had an immense reputation as a popular preacher of remarkable eloquence.

**David Roberts, R.A.** (1796–1864), was the son of a shoemaker, living near Edinburgh. As a boy he showed some skill in drawing, and began to work at scene painting, doing so well that in 1822 he was employed at Drury Lane and afterwards at Covent Garden. By this time he had saved enough to be able to travel in Normandy, where he studied the old churches and cathedrals, and made many drawings which were afterwards reproduced in lithography and gained him a considerable reputation. He began to exhibit oil pictures in the Royal Academy in 1826, was elected A.R.A. in 1839, and R.A. two years later. He was one of the Commissioners for the great Exhibition of 1851, and remained till his death one of the leading representatives of the art of his day.



## 1846

*Six elections :* SIR JOHN FORBES, F.R.S. ; CHARLES LANDSEER, R.A. ; H. T. PRINSEP, Indian Civilian ; E. DE STRZELECKI, Australian explorer ; G. VIGNE ; T. WEBSTER, R.A.

**Charles Landseer, R.A.** (1799–1879), was the second of three distinguished sons of John Landseer. In 1851 he was made Keeper of the Royal Academy, in which before and after he exhibited a hundred and ten pictures. Out of his considerable means, he left money to the Academy for the endowment of a Landseer Scholarship.

**Henry Thoby Prinsep** (1793–1878) was the son of an indigo planter, who had settled in Essex in 1788, and had later become M.P. for Queensborough. The son entered at Haileybury and went to Calcutta with a “writership” at the age of sixteen. He became attached to the suite of the Governor-General, Lord Hastings (1813), and afterwards wrote an account of his administration. Being a young man of great ability, he did much to help passing new regulations for land tenure in Bengal, while at the same time he studied Persian and was ultimately made Member of Council in 1835. There he had Macaulay as a colleague, but on certain points of policy the two did not agree, as may be seen in Prinsep’s Autobiography, published many years later. He returned to England in 1843, was elected to Parliament for Harwich, but unseated on technical grounds. In 1850 he was made a Director of the East India Company, and in the general reorganisation after the Mutiny, he was appointed to the Council of India and held office for sixteen years, giving frequent expression to views on Indian matters which did not always agree with those held by Secretaries of State. The interest of his later life is that he formed a close friendship with G. F. Watts, the eminent painter, who lived with him for twenty-five years in Little Holland House. Prinsep’s three sons all attained eminence ; one as an Indian Judge, one as Major-General, Bengal Cavalry, while the other, Valentine Prinsep, R.A., was an admirable artist and a close friend of Watts, Poynter, and Burne-Jones.

(Sir) **Paul Edmund Strzelecki, K.C.M.G.** (1796–1873), of a noble Polish family, went as a boy to the High School at Edinburgh and afterwards adopted Great Britain as his own country. In 1834 he started on his travels in the East, beginning with China and going on to Australia, where Sir George Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales, induced him to explore a considerable part of the country. Strzelecki and his companions, who had an adequate knowledge of science, surveyed the Darling Range, then passed south

into Victoria, where they met another party, and gave to a great district the name of Gipps Land. After tremendous difficulties, they reached Melbourne, having in the course of their journey discovered a great field of gold-bearing quartz, the secret of which, however, the Governor induced them not to tell. It was, says Strzelecki's biographer, "entombed for twelve years in a parliamentary paper." Returning home, Strzelecki published a long account of his journey, omitting all reference to gold, and after this he was naturalised a British subject. Subsequently he did good public service in many directions, especially in connection with the Crimean Army Fund, and he received the D.C.L. from Oxford and the K.C.M.G. from the Government. In 1856 he issued a pamphlet describing his discovery of gold, and Australia has named after him a range of hills near Melbourne and a creek in South Australia.

**Godfrey Thomas Vigne** (1801-1863), born at Walthamstow, educated at Harrow; became nominally a barrister, but was seized with a passion for travelling, to which he devoted himself for the last half of his life. His principal experiences were in Central Asia, especially Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries, of which he gives accounts in two or three volumes, which throw much light upon regions then little known. He also travelled in Mexico and South America and wrote full accounts of his journeys.

**Thomas Webster, R.A.** (1806-1886), was an excellent painter of scenes of village life which he studied with kindly sympathy during a long life at his home in Kent. His art was simple and unaffected, and such pictures as the two in the Vernon Collection, "The Dame's School" and "The Truant," hit the public taste in a manner which, even in our more sophisticated days, is quite easy to understand.

## 1847

*Two elections* : (SIR) THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY ; N. WALLICH, Botanist.

**Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L.** (1804-1878), coming of a family which about that time produced several Admirals, was born in Jamaica, but his tastes led him to follow not his sailor relatives, but his uncle, Samuel Lysons, the antiquary. Through his influence, young Hardy obtained a clerkship in the Branch Record Office at the Tower of London, and remained for the rest of his life devoted to the study of old manuscripts and other records. At the Tower he edited several volumes published by the Record Commission, and when the new Record Office was built it was expected that he would be made Deputy, under the Master of the Rolls. This post, however, went to Sir



Francis Palgrave, who held it till 1861, when Hardy succeeded him. He also was largely responsible for the appointment, in 1869, of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which did so much service to English History by making known the contents of both public and private collections.

Nathaniel Wallich (1786-1854) was of Danish birth, and obtained employment as a doctor under the East India Company. He became a devoted student of botany, and on being appointed Keeper of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, he won a considerable name by his skill in organisation, and by various memoranda. He explored Nepaul for new plants with remarkable success. He was elected F.R.S. in the year 1829, and when in England took an active part in the proceedings of the Linnæan and Asiatic Societies. He was also the author of a vast work in three folio volumes entitled *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*.

## 1848

*Five elections* : SIR JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak ; (SIR) HUGH FALCONER ; RICHARD FORD ; (SIR) A. H. LAYARD ; COLONEL SIR T. L. MITCHELL.

Sir James Brooke (1803-1868) had a career as romantic as that of any of the heroes of Elizabethan days. The son of a Bengal Civil servant, he went to school at Norwich, where he had George Borrow as a school-fellow and was taught drawing by John Crome. He went to India, obtained a commission in a native regiment, and then at the head of some volunteers fought in the first Burmese War, where he was badly wounded. Returning home he stayed for four years and then returned to India, of course in a sailing ship, but was so fascinated by what he saw in and about the coasts of Malacca, Sumatra, etc., that he made no attempt to re-enter the Company's service, and came home with far different intentions. In 1834, on the death of his father, he inherited a fortune, bought a schooner, and in it started for Borneo in 1838. In the following August, he landed at the chief town of the district of Sarawak, found a Revolution in progress, made friends with the Sultan, and during the next year or two had so far pacified the country that the Sultan appointed him Rajah, his formal installation taking place in August, 1842. During the next five years he kept the country at peace, organised sensible methods of trade, caused the Dayaks to abandon many of their blood-thirsty habits and customs, and destroyed the formidable Malay pirates, who used to haunt the rivers and the narrow seas. In this last undertaking, it is interesting to remember that he was aided by a British Warship under Captain Keppel—the very same person who as Admiral of the Fleet Sir Harry Keppel was among those members of the new Order



of Merit, who were entertained by the Athenæum in 1902. Rajah Brooke's government of Sarawak continued with brief interruptions for twenty years, only disturbed by a Parliamentary Commission at home and by a riot of certain Chinese immigrants, so late as 1857, both of which obstacles were quickly disposed of. He left Sarawak the orderly community, independent, but under British influence, which has remained to the present day. He died in England in 1868.

**Hugh Falconer** (1808–1865), born at Forres, was another of the Scotchmen who having gone out as a surgeon on an East India Company's ship, attained eminence in a quite different direction. He was sent to Meerut, and both worked at botany and suggested and helped the excavations in the Siválik Hills which ultimately produced a number of important fossils. His advice to the Bengal Government about the planting of tea in India laid the foundations of what is now a most important industry. He became Head of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, in succession to Dr. Wallich, and there he gave important advice to the Government on all matters that have to do with agriculture and forestry—from tea to teak, not to mention such important vegetable drugs as quinine. At home he also did work of much importance in the field of palæontology. He was elected F.R.S. in 1845.

**Richard Ford** (1796–1858) has the distinction of having written a guide-book which has become a classic, his *Handbook for Travellers in Spain*. The son of Sir R. Ford, M.P., he went to Oxford and was called to the Bar, but in 1830 travelled in the south of Spain which he explored on horseback, and prepared the book which Murray published in 1840, the first edition being issued in two volumes. He was the first Englishman to make a serious study of Spanish Art and to write with some authority upon Velasquez. He made a fine collection of various kinds of Spanish Art. He married three times, his first wife being a daughter of the Earl of Essex, and he died at the age of sixty-two in the house which he had built in Devonshire.

(Sir) **Austen Henry Layard** (1817–1894), afterwards G.C.B., was the son of a Ceylon civil servant and was born in Paris. After six years in the office of his uncle, a London solicitor, he started for Ceylon, but as he travelled overland he stopped half way, in Persia. Travelling to Mosul, he came across the Italian explorer Botta, was fascinated by the excavations, and was encouraged by Sir Stratford Canning, then our Ambassador at Constantinople, to stay, travel, and report on the condition of the countries in and about Mesopotamia. In 1846 he began to excavate, and achieved great results, securing and sending home to the British Museum a large number of those sculptures which still

adorn the Assyrian Room. In 1848 he was made Hon. D.C.L. at Oxford, and his two books, which gave the results of his discoveries, met with very great success not only amongst scholars but among the general public, which regarded them as illustrating and confirming the Biblical accounts of the Captivity. After 1851, Layard took to politics, became M.P. for Aylesbury, and was appointed by Palmerston Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which practically meant that he became the official authority on the Near East. He remained working at home with varying success till 1869, when he was appointed Minister at Madrid. Eight years later, in the height of the Eastern Crisis, Lord Beaconsfield transferred him to Constantinople as Ambassador, Layard's views on Turkey and Russia being practically identical with his own. When Mr. Gladstone became Premier, after the election of 1880, Layard resigned and retired to Venice, where he spent his time in studying Italian art and collecting those fine pictures which he ultimately bequeathed to the National Gallery, but which were not hung there without diplomatic and legal controversies which lasted several years. In his researches in Italy he was much influenced by the eminent Italian critic Morelli. Layard died in London on July 5, 1894.

## 1849

*Eight elections* : W. WILBERFORCE BIRD ; C. W. COPE, R.A. ; J. R. HERBERT, R.A. ; SIR ROBERT KANE ; VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES MALCOLM ; JOHN RUSKIN ; REV. DR. SCORESBY ; (SIR) W. STIRLING (MAXWELL).

**Charles West Cope, R.A.** (1811-1890), who was the son of a painter, also did much decorative work for the House of Lords and produced subject pictures that were exhibited for many years in the Royal Academy. He was elected R.A. in 1848. He travelled much in Italy and in America. His son, Sir Arthur Cope, is at the present time a well-known Academician, and a member of the Athenæum.

**J. R. Herbert, R.A.** (1810-1890), was a painter of portraits and of what used to be called history. Being of a very religious turn, he painted chiefly subjects of a definitely religious character. Under the influence of A. W. Pugin he joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1840. He became A.R.A. in 1841 and R.A. five years later. Perhaps his principal picture is "Moses with the Tablets of the Law," which he painted for the House of Lords.

**Sir Robert John Kane** (1809-1880), chemist, President of the Royal Irish Academy ; F.R.S., 1849 ; President of Queen's College, Cork ; Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland, 1880.



Sir Charles Malcolm (1782-1851) did good service during the French War, but chiefly distinguished himself by reorganising what used to be called "the Bombay Marine" and changing it into "The Indian Navy." He was also instrumental in developing steam transport in the Red Sea.

John Ruskin (1819-1900). The memoir of Ruskin, written by his devoted follower, the late Sir E. T. Cook, covers no less than forty-five columns of the *D.N.B.* On the other hand, the present writer not long ago saw a copy of the original five-volume edition of *Modern Painters* knocked down at auction for fifteen shillings. These two extremes were equally irrational. There is no question that *Modern Painters* is a great book, while at the same time the details of the author's life are not important enough to demand such elaborate discussion. The only son of a rich man who, like his mother, was devoted to him, Ruskin got the main part of his early education not from schools and tutors, but from travelling with his parents in their carriage, first over England and then over the greater part of Europe, especially Switzerland and Italy, where his impressionable mind was fed and satisfied both by the beauties of nature and by the masterpieces of art. He went to Christchurch as a "gentleman commoner" at seventeen, but while he made many friends, such as H. W. Acland and H. G. Liddell, he never took to the studies of the place, though he signed his early books "A Graduate of Oxford." When he was twenty he made Turner's acquaintance and promptly began upon the first volume of *Modern Painters*, which had originated in the "black anger" that he had felt on reading Blackwood's attack upon three of Turner's pictures. It was ten years before the vast treatise was finished, and in the interval Ruskin contracted his unfortunate marriage with the lady who afterwards became Mrs. Millais. It is unnecessary even to give the dates of Ruskin's subsequent works; enough to say that "one hundred and fourteen volumes large or small bear Ruskin's name as author, and to twenty-nine other volumes he contributed prefaces or other matter." They may be roughly divided into books on art and social and political treatises, and down to the year 1900 a vast number of them were issued in cheap editions of which many thousands of copies were sold. Those by which his reputation as a preacher of a philosophy of art will stand or fall are (1) *Modern Painters*, (2) *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, (3) *The Stones of Venice*. It should be added that during his middle life he was greatly under the sway of Carlyle; that later, his tenure of the Fine Art Professorship at Oxford was widely influential and on the whole happy; and that his last years were chiefly spent at Brantwood, near Coniston, a beautiful home, where he was tenderly watched over by his niece, Mrs. Arthur Severn, and her husband.

Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S. (1789-1857), had a curious career. He



was the son of an Arctic voyager and whaler, and as a boy made more than one voyage to Greenland with his father. Then he went to Edinburgh University and attended Playfair's Chemistry Lectures, and afterwards went as a naval volunteer to the operations in the Baltic. Afterwards Sir Joseph Banks persuaded him to take up scientific observations, in the course of which he did much more Polar work. In 1822, the loss of his first wife led him to think seriously on religious matters ; he went to Cambridge and was ordained in 1825, though the year before, in consequence of his Polar researches, he had been elected F.R.S. Subsequently he divided his efforts almost equally between the study of magnetism and Church work at Bradford, where he was vicar for five years.

William Stirling (1818-1878), who in 1865 succeeded his uncle, Sir John Maxwell as Baronet, and added his surname to his own, was a type on the one side of the wealthy and cultivated scholar and amateur, and on the other of the energetic Scottish landowner and Member of Parliament. After studying at Trinity, Cambridge, under Whewell, he began a long course of travel, especially in Spain and Syria, one result of which was the publication in 1848 of his *Annals of the Artists of Spain* in three volumes, a book far in advance of any study of Spanish art at that time available. Stirling's admiration for Velasquez, and his researches into the history of Philip IV and his predecessors, led him naturally back to the Emperor Charles V, to whose *Cloister Life* he devoted his next book. Then, having come into the family estates at Keir, he entered Parliament as Member for the County of Perth, which took him to London, caused him to become a Member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and led him to fill his large house in Mayfair with books, pictures, and literary friends. None the less, he paid much attention to his Highland estates, and became a famous breeder of horses and shorthorn cattle, showing that it is far from impossible for the same man to make his mark in agriculture and to be a most efficient trustee, as Stirling-Maxwell was, of the British Museum and the National Gallery. He was fond of the Athenæum, where he often foregathered with Thackeray, Monckton Milnes and others. He was twice married : first to a daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and afterwards to his old friend, the once celebrated Mrs. Norton, second of the three gifted daughters of Thomas Sheridan. She, however, died within three months of the marriage.

*Nine elections :* THOMAS BELL, Sec. R.S. ; EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P. ; W. EVANS, O.W.S. ; F.M. VISCOUNT GOUGH, G.C.B. ; J. M. KEMBLE ; J. PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. ; J. L. PETIT ; PHILIP PUSEY, M.P., F.R.S. ; H. HALFORD VAUGHAN.

**Thomas Bell** (1792–1880), surgeon and zoologist, was elected F.R.S. in 1828 and became a useful Secretary to the Society, for he was largely instrumental in obtaining for it the rooms in Burlington House which it occupies at the present time.

**Edward Cardwell** (1813–1886), created Viscount Cardwell in 1874, was the son of a Liverpool merchant and was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he was Scholar and then Fellow of Balliol and a Double First (1835). In 1842 he was elected Member for Clitheroe and became one of the most zealous followers of Peel, who was always his model as a statesman. In 1852 he with other Peelites joined Lord Aberdeen's Government, and from that time onwards he held numerous offices under different Liberal Ministers. In 1868, under Mr. Gladstone, he was made Secretary for War, and in that post carried out the great reforms which are still known by his name : (1) the abolition of purchase ; (2) the establishment of a short-term service and a Regimental Reserve ; (3) the localisation of the regiments ; (4) the subordination of the Commander-in-Chief to the War Office. The fierce opposition with which some of these reforms were met is still vividly remembered.

**William Evans** (1798–1877), known as "Evans of Eton," to distinguish him from his namesake "of Bristol," another artist, was a member of the Old Water Colour Society who had been at Eton as a boy and remained there as Drawing Master and House Master—his House being the "Evans's" which is famous in Eton history. He was a good landscape painter, and a popular man.

**Sir Hugh Gough**, afterwards Field-Marshal Viscount Gough (1779–1869), one of the most distinguished soldiers of his day, was the son of George Gough, of Woodstone, Co. Limerick. At fourteen years of age he entered the Limerick City Militia, and became Adjutant at fifteen. He joined the 87th Regiment—the Royal Irish Fusiliers—and commanded his battalion in at least four of the principal battles in the Peninsula, where he was twice severely wounded. Knighted by the Prince Regent in 1815, he became Major-General in 1830, was sent to India in 1837, held the command at Canton in the first China War, and for his services there he received the thanks of Parliament. In 1843 he began his brilliant career as Commander-in-Chief in



India, when he carried through with astonishing success the Mahratta War and the two formidable Sikh Wars, culminating in the famous victory of Chillianwallah (January 1849). There was some clamour in Parliament and a talk of superseding him, but he silenced criticism a month later by a second decisive victory over the Sikhs, and he was created Viscount. This, it will be observed, was just before he was elected a member of the Athenæum under Rule II. He had always been extremely popular in the Army, and his many victories prove that he had fine fighting qualities, though Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General, was inclined to doubt his possession of the necessary quality of prudence. But the whole of the Anglo-Indian history during those ten or twenty years is full of controversial matter, as to the rights of which historians are even now not fully agreed.

**John Mitchell Kemble** (1807–1857) was the son of Charles Kemble and his Viennese wife, and a nephew of John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, and brother of Fanny Kemble and Mrs. Sartoris. Curiously enough, though as a boy he had a turn for acting, he never showed any inclination to study for the stage, with which his only connection in later life was as Examiner of Plays (1840). He was an exhibitioner of Trinity, Cambridge, and a member of the “set” which included Tennyson, R. C. Trench, Charles Buller and William Bodham Donne. He was a good athlete with fine social gifts, and neglected the prescribed course of reading so much that his Degree was “held over” for a couple of years. He went to Germany and studied mediæval philology, and on returning home he thought for a time of becoming a clergyman. With Trench and others, he was a member of the short-lived and wild expedition to Spain in order to help the Rebellion of General Torrijó, but he and his friends all fortunately returned unscathed; and again he took up philology at Göttingen under the celebrated scholar Grimm. Then he specialised on the Anglo-Saxon language, and edited the poem of *Beowulf*. For a short time in 1840 he was Examiner of Stage Plays, a post in which he was succeeded by W. B. Donne. From 1839 to 1848, he produced for the English Historical Society, in six volumes, the vast collection called *Codex Diplomaticus ævi Saxonici*. On this he based his best-known book *The Saxons in England* (1849), a work which led the way to all subsequent investigations of early English history. His great merit was that he was almost the first of early English scholars to study foreign as well as domestic sources.

**J. P. Knight, R.A.** (1803–1881), was an artist not above the average of the Academicians of that time, but was a successful portrait painter, Secretary of the R.A., and a good lecturer, whose lessons on perspective were valuable. In religion, he was an ardent Irvingite.



**John Lewis Petit** (1801-1868), of a Huguenot family, was M.D. and F.R.C.P., and then became a clergyman, though his chief interest was in art. He had a passion for drawing churches, especially in France, and his book on the subject (1854) was regarded as something of an authority on French Gothic.

**Philip Pusey, F.R.S.** (1799-1855), was the eldest son of Philip Pusey, of Pusey in Berkshire, and the elder brother of the celebrated Dr. Pusey, after whom "the Puseyites" were named. It is amusing to notice that that word would never have existed had not the elder Pusey changed his name on succeeding to the estate, for he was really a Bouverie, whose father was the first Viscount Folkestone. The younger Philip Pusey, although naturally interested in the religious controversies of the time, seems to have taken no share in them except that he wrote at least one rather celebrated hymn ("Lord of our life"). His principal friend in youth was the Lord Porchester of the day, whose sister he married in 1830. He entered Parliament for Chippenham, becoming one of the three Members for Berkshire in 1835, a position which he held for seventeen years. He was a Peelite and a friend of Gladstone, but his special interest was in the land, especially from the point of view of tenants' rights, compensation for improvements, etc. Twenty years later, Disraeli's Agricultural Holdings Act embodied most of the provisions that Pusey had intended. He was the principal founder of the Royal Agricultural Society, and to its journal he contributed no less than forty-seven signed articles. He died at his brother's house at Christ Church on July 9, 1855.

**Henry Halford Vaughan** (1811-1885), son of Sir John Vaughan, was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, where he obtained many distinctions, culminating in a Fellowship at Oriel. Dean Liddell and Robert Lowe had been with him in the First Class. In 1848, rather on the strength of his general reputation for ability than in consequence of any definite historical work, he was appointed Professor of Modern History at Oxford; and it is a curious fact, as recorded in Jowett's *Life*, that Jowett, who himself had sent in his name as a candidate, remarked after the election, "I would much rather hear him than teach myself." Vaughan's inaugural lecture caused a great sensation, but though he continued to hold the post till 1858, none of his subsequent lectures were published, nor did he ever make any serious attempt to produce works, either historical or philosophical, which should fulfil his extraordinary promise. He retired to Wales in 1867 and died there eighteen years later.

## 1851

*Nine elections* : (SIR) WILLIAM BOWMAN, F.R.S. ; R. J. GRIFFITH ; (SIR) W. R. GROVE, F.R.S. ; (SIR) J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S. ; R. G. LATHAM ; F. R. LEE, R.A. ; COSMO INNES, Scottish Antiquary ; W. M. THACKERAY ; ELLIOTT WARBURTON.

**Sir William Bowman** (1816–1892) became a surgeon in 1839 and soon specialised on diseases of the eye. He was elected F.R.S. in 1844, came soon to be recognised as the leading ophthalmic surgeon in London, and was made a Baronet in 1884. His collected papers (1892) show that he did not confine himself to eye troubles, but that he had deeply studied many other forms of disease. He had also been prominent as an organiser of medical help to the sick poor, and worked with Miss Nightingale. Personally, he was beloved by his hospital patients and was prominent in the intellectual society of London.

(SIR) **Richard John Griffith** (1784–1878) was a geologist and mining engineer, who is famous as the author of the “Valuation” of land in Ireland, undertaken for the Government in and after 1827. After learning much both of mining and agriculture in Scotland and the North of England, he returned to his native Ireland, made a geological map of the country (1815), assisted the Government in dealing with famine and relief works, and was instrumental in making 250 miles of roads in the south-western counties. His “Valuation” was the basis of much subsequent land legislation. The value of his work was appreciated by Lord Palmerston, who made him a Baronet in 1858.

(SIR) **William Robert Grove, F.R.S.** (1811–1896), was at once an eminent man of science and a Judge of the High Court. He graduated from Brasenose in 1832, and was called to the Bar three years later, affording during the following years an example of a rare type—that of a man who succeeded at the Bar, while being really and chiefly interested in matters not immediately concerned with his profession. The best part of Grove’s mind was filled with scientific problems, chemical and physical, so that in 1840 he was elected F.R.S., a choice which was fully justified six years later when he published his memorable book on *The Correlation of the Physical Forces*. Meantime he had made himself known as a good speaker by numerous scientific lectures, so that he came to be frequently employed by solicitors when important questions of Patent Law came before the Courts. He was President of the British Association in 1866, and two years before had been made a Member of the Royal Commission on Patents. In 1872 he was knighted and made a Judge.

**Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, O.M., F.R.S.** (1817–1911), whose name is



always associated with those of his two friends, Darwin and Huxley, was the greatest of British botanists. He was the son of Sir William Jackson Hooker, who preceded him as Director of Kew Gardens. His life was one of those picturesque combinations of active travel with close scientific research and hard thinking which illustrate what may be called the pioneer stage of modern knowledge. Both his parents were persons of rare ability, and he, after being fully educated at Edinburgh, chiefly under his father, qualified as a surgeon and went with Sir James Clarke Ross on his Antarctic Expedition, which lasted four years (1839-1843). During that time he read and admired Darwin's *Journal*, and though he says that the reading filled him with despair, he prepared and wrote his vast botanical book called *Flora Antarctica*, in six volumes. Then came his correspondence with Darwin, which lasted some fifteen years, both the writers being deeply interested in everything that tended to help forward the evolutionary theory which afterwards took form in Darwin's hands. For several years after 1843 Hooker was engaged on botanical and geological research, visiting Egypt, the northern mountainous regions of India and Nepaul, and also Eastern Bengal. In 1855, having returned home, he became Assistant Director of Kew, and full Director ten years later on his father's death. He never ceased working, his great field of discovery being the geographical distribution of plants; and his achievements, recommended as they were by his own charming personality, gained him the admiration of all his colleagues and of many friends. He was made P.R.S. in 1873; he received in turn all the great medals; and on his ninetieth birthday the King specially sent him the Order of Merit. On his death, the authorities offered burial in Westminster Abbey, but he had expressed a wish that his remains should rest at Kew, where so much of his life's work had been done.

**Robert Gordon Latham** (1812-1888) was an Etonian and Fellow of King's. He divided his interest between medicine and philology, to the advantage of neither. His hobby was "independence," and he therefore failed to carry general assent. As well as delivering lectures on medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, he during those and subsequent years wrote over twenty books, ethnological, linguistic and lexicographical, impressing everybody with his extreme activity of mind, but having little permanent effect in any department. Still, his book on *The English Language*, published in 1851, went through five editions, and deserved its success.

**Frederick Richard Lee, R.A.** (1799-1879), was a successful painter of landscape, many of his pictures representing the scenery of Devonshire and the Cornish coast. Some of them contained cattle by Sidney Cooper and dogs by Landseer. He was elected R.A. in 1838.





W. M. THACKERAY.

Painted in Paris about 1842, by Leonard Poyet.



**William Makepeace Thackeray** (1811-1863), one of the foremost writers of the Victorian Age. His life in broad outline is so well known that we need do no more here than touch upon certain aspects of it after he had established himself in Kensington and become, as he continued to be till the end, a member and constant frequenter of the Athenæum. Born in India, where his father was Secretary to the Board of Revenue, he was sent to England in 1817, his father having died in the previous year. He went to Charterhouse and then to Cambridge, where he became friends with all the "Apostles," especially "Old Fitz" (Edward FitzGerald) and J. M. Kemble. He left before taking his degree; went to Weimar, met Goethe and translated some Schiller; came home, lost most of his money; had a severe struggle for existence; studied art in Paris, for he had a talent that way; tried newspaper correspondence; married (1836) and came home, where he settled at 13, Great Coram Street, near the Foundling Hospital. He gradually got work for the *Times* and *Fraser's Magazine*, but troubles crowded upon him, especially through the illness of his wife, which unhappily became permanent. From 1842 to 1851 he wrote steadily for *Punch*, and by that time had become prosperous enough to join several Clubs, especially "The Club," a fact which of itself shows that he was already a man of mark. In 1846 he moved to Young Street, Kensington, where he wrote *Vanity Fair*, and became, as FitzGerald said, "a great man." In 1850 he was proposed in the ordinary way at the Athenæum, but there was some difficulty about his election, which was settled in the following February by his election at the hands of the Committee under Rule II. From that time he was uniformly prosperous; his income from his books became adequate; his lectures in America were extremely successful, and in London scarcely less so. In the meantime, he had become devoted to this Club and admired by all its members. Because of the incident which happened at our very door, it is worth while to refer to one troublesome matter. In 1856 a member of the Garrick, one Edmund Yates, who a generation later became the most prominent of so-called "society" journalists, published in a paper called *Town Talk* a personal account of Thackeray, to which the victim strongly objected as containing statements which must have been derived from the gossip of the Club of which both were members. There was much agitation; first the Committee and then the General Meeting took the matter up, and Yates was compelled to withdraw his name. But unfortunately Charles Dickens, who was not only Thackeray's rival in celebrity but his good friend, warmly espoused Yates's cause. Thackeray could not forgive him, and for a long time there was a total breach between the two men. At last, several years afterwards, they met on the steps of the Athenæum, Thackeray held out his hand, Dickens clasped it, and the quarrel was at an end. Soon afterwards,



Thackeray, whose health had been failing for some months, died in his sleep on December 23, 1863.\*

**Bartholomew Elliott Warburton** (1810-1852), born in Ireland and educated at Cambridge, gained great fame by his book *The Crescent and the Cross*, which was published in 1844 and went through seventeen editions. It was the outcome of a long tour through Syria and the Near East. He had personally made a great impression upon such Cambridge contemporaries as Monckton Milnes and Arthur Hallam. Warburton's death was tragic. Always eager to travel, and especially to help the cause of the less civilised races, he arranged in 1851 with a company trading to Central America to go as a sort of informal ambassador to the Indian tribes on the Isthmus; he embarked on the ship *Amazon*; it caught fire, and he was burned to death. Strange to say, just before leaving England he had published an historical novel, *Darien*, containing a graphic description of a ship on fire.

## 1852

*Eight elections* : SIR D. BREWSTER, F.R.S.; SIR H. BULWER; T. CRESWICK, R.A.; S. CUNARD; PROF. E. EASTWICK; CAPT. R. FITZROY, R.N.; JOHN FORSTER; LYON PLAYFAIR, F.R.S.

**Sir David Brewster, F.R.S.** (1781-1868), was the son of a schoolmaster at Jedburgh, and is reported to have shown a turn for experiment and mechanics even when a small boy. At twelve, he went to Edinburgh University and is said to have even heard the lectures of Dugald Stewart—hard fare for such a youthful digestion. In due time he became a minister of the Church of Scotland, but soon gave up that calling. He married the daughter of (Ossian) Macpherson in 1810, and by that time he had devoted himself to science and made a considerable position. His studies on light caused him to be elected F.R.S. in 1815; soon afterwards he made his celebrated invention of the kaleidoscope. For many years he continued to live at Edinburgh, where he wrote much and edited a scientific journal. He was one of the Founders of the British Association in 1831, and he was deeply interested in the beginnings of photography, though he cannot be called a discoverer in that department. His interest in Scotch religion remained to the end, for he was closely associated with Dr. Chalmers in the "Disruption" of 1843. He was an industrious writer for *The Edinburgh Review*, and his hundreds of scientific papers bear dates covering nearly sixty years. He gained much applause in orthodox circles for his reply to Whewell's celebrated Essay on "The Plurality of Worlds."

\* It may be added that the portrait which we use as an illustration to this book is from a picture painted in Paris by Léonard Poyet, about the year 1842.

**William Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer** (1801-1872), afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was the second son of William Earle Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, whose wife was a Lytton of Knebworth. His younger brother, Edward, who added his mother's name to his own, was Edward Bulwer Lytton, the celebrated novelist. Henry Bulwer was educated at Harrow and Cambridge; after a short time in the Army he entered the Diplomatic Service, and in 1830 was sent on a special mission to Belgium at the moment when the separation of Belgium from Holland was being carried out, not without bloodshed. He was elected M.P. for Wilton (disfranchised by the Reform Bill), then for Coventry, and afterwards for Marylebone; but after a few years he returned to diplomacy, became well known in Paris, and did important work there and at Constantinople, and, some years afterwards, as Ambassador at Madrid. There, during the Revolutionary troubles of 1848, he quarrelled with Marshal Narvaez, at that moment all powerful, and diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off. He came home, married a niece of the Duke of Wellington, and was appointed Minister at Washington, where he carried through the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. A still more important post was given him in 1858, soon after the Crimean War, when he succeeded Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Ambassador at Constantinople, where, as it might be supposed, he had to meet unusual difficulties in the settlement both of the European and the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. He retired in 1865, and three years later was elected for Tamworth, a position which he held till he received his peerage. In 1870 he produced his *Life of Lord Palmerston*, in two volumes, to which a third was afterwards added; but the book somehow failed to take a place quite worthy of its subject, or of the highly important period of European history which it covered.

**Thomas Creswick, R.A.** (1811-1869), was born at Sheffield, and at the age of seventeen he exhibited two pictures at the Royal Academy, the first of many. He was a much more distinguished artist than most of his colleagues, for, as Ruskin says in *Modern Painters*, "Creswick has sweet feeling. . . . He is one of the very few artists who do draw from nature, and try for nature." His landscapes were carefully observed and their pictorial effect was often improved by the introduction of figures and animals by the painter's friends, Ansdell, Frith, etc. He also did many very remarkable illustrations for books. He became A.R.A. in 1842 and R.A. 1851.

**Sir Samuel Cunard** (1787-1865), said to have been born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was the son of Abraham Cunard, a merchant at Philadelphia. Till fifty years of age he lived at Halifax and owned a certain number of ships; but his fortune was made when, in 1838, he came over to England to establish



a mail service between England and America. Joining with George Burns, of Glasgow, and David MacIver, of Liverpool, he established the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and made a contract with the Government for conveying the mails between Liverpool and Halifax, Boston and Quebec, for the sum of £60,000 a year. The first voyage was that of the *Britannia*, in 1840; she made the voyage to Boston in fourteen days eight hours. Fifteen years later, the first iron ship, the *Persia*, was built and made the voyage successfully, and hence followed the great and successful Cunard fleet which, with many rivals, has now almost become a national institution. Cunard was made a Baronet in 1859, and died six years later, being, according to the standard of those times, a very rich man.

**Edward Eastwick** (1814-1883), Professor of Hindustani at the E.I.C. College, at Haileybury. After working in India for some years, he entered Parliament (1866-1874) and was Private Secretary to Lord Cranborne (afterwards Marquis of Salisbury) at the India Office. He was the author of *Murray's Handbook to India*.

**Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.** (1805-1865), was the son of Lord Charles Fitzroy, and entered the Navy in 1819. He has two claims to celebrity: he commanded the *Beagle* (1828-1836) in surveying the coast of South America, when he had with him Charles Darwin as his "naturalist"; and nearly thirty years later he was Chief Meteorological Officer of the Board of Trade. This was the first attempt to raise this branch of study to the position of a science. At first, people were inclined to make fun of the new Department and its Chief, but they soon began to take Fitzroy seriously, and scientific men had already recognised him by electing him F.R.S. He was, in fact, the founder of our modern "Weather Forecasts." Fitzroy had already given two proofs of his excitable and passionate temperament: one when as Member for Durham, in 1841, he had a violent quarrel, ending in blows and almost in a duel, with a certain Mr. Sheppard; and one, two years later, when as Governor of New Zealand he quarrelled with the settlers on a question of land purchase, and had to be superseded by the Government. At home, overwork and over-excitement led to fits of depression, and he committed suicide in 1865. He had been appointed Vice-Admiral some years previously.

**John Forster** (1812-1876), journalist, historian, and the biographer of Landor and Dickens, was born in the border country and went to the Grammar School at Newcastle, where he showed some precocity. He entered University College, London, in 1828, studied law for a while, but was attracted to literature and came under the influence of Leigh Hunt. Then he began



to write for various papers, notably the *Examiner*, which he was afterwards to edit; but he also seriously studied English History, especially the Stuart period. So early as 1836 he published for Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia* the first of five volumes of historical biographies, including Strafford, Hampden and Cromwell. In 1846 he succeeded Dickens as Editor of the *Daily News*, but held this post only a few months. By this time he had become known to most of the literary men and artists in London, to the great advantage of his next important book, *The Life of Oliver Goldsmith*, which was richly illustrated by the most popular artists of the day. In 1855 he got a good official appointment as Commissioner of Lunacy, but this did not prevent his working at History, the best fruits of which was his book on *The Arrest of the Five Members* (1860). Among the many friends whom he met or made at the Athenæum, Dickens was the chief; they were frequently together until the novelist died, in June, 1870, when Forster, who had already lost Landor and Dyce, began in a rather melancholy mood to write the life of his friend—a book which was published in three volumes from 1872–1874. This was followed by one more Life, that of Swift, the first volume of which was published just after Forster himself died. He was not only a writer, but an important collector, both of books and to a certain extent of pictures; he owned, for example, most of the MSS. of Dickens and a first folio of Shakespeare. These, with the pictures and other possessions of his friend Alexander Dyce, form the important Dyce and Forster Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum. As to Forster's connection with this Club, it is enough to say that he was constantly here, and that, though a certain roughness of manner and quickness of temper sometimes stood in his way, he was on the whole greatly liked, and the value of the work that he had done was fully recognised. The story of his dispute with F. Locker about certain Landor copyrights has been told elsewhere in this volume.

Lyon Playfair (1818–1898), who became Lord Playfair in 1892, was an eminent chemist, differing from many of his colleagues in that he was also a public man of great practical ability. In youth he worked with Liebig at Giessen, became Professor at the new School of Mines in 1845, and F.R.S. three years later. Having served on several Royal and other commissions, he was taken up by the Prince Consort, was placed on the Executive Committee of the great Exhibition of 1851, and subsequently became Secretary of the new Department of Science and Art. In 1858 he was made Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh, but this did not prevent him taking a prominent part on commissions dealing with the public health, the cattle plague, etc., or producing the well-known "Playfair Scheme" for the reorganisation of the Civil Service.

Elected M.P. for the Scotch Universities in 1868, he remained in the House for seventeen years, was at different times Postmaster-General, Chairman of Committees, and for a short time Vice-President of the Council. In 1883 he was made a K.C.B., and in 1892 a Peer and a Lord-in-Waiting.

## 1853

*Nine elections* : EARL OF ALBEMARLE ; J. M. ARNOTT, late P.R.C.S. ; THOMAS CARLYLE ; VERY REV. R. DAWES ; W. FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S. ; (SIR) F. GRANT, R.A. ; BARON MAROCHETTI ; J. M. RENDEL, F.R.S. ; H. E. STRICKLAND, F.R.S.

George Thomas Keppel, 6th Earl of Albemarle (1799-1891), was elected as the author of a good account of his travels in Asia Minor, but to a later generation he became universally known by his charming book called *Fifty Years of My Life* (1876). He was a second son, who joined the Army at sixteen and fought at Waterloo. Afterwards he became Aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings, at Calcutta, and came home overland, making what was in those days a remarkable journey *via* Babylon, Teheran, Baku and Moscow. In Parliament he was for a time Private Secretary to Lord John Russell. He lived to the great age of ninety-two.

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881). There is no need to dwell upon the facts of a life so well known. It is enough to say that this year, 1853, was that of Carlyle's old mother's death (December 25) and a time when his wife's health was very poor—though she lived till 1866—and when the relations between the pair were not comfortable. The time of storm and stress which gave birth to the *Latter Day Pamphlets* had gone by ; in 1851 he had published his *Life of Sterling*, which breathed a spirit of peace quite different from that of a few years previously ; and he was now deep in *Frederick the Great*. For several years his outlook towards public life was fairly tranquil, till he was roused by the Liberal attacks upon Governor Eyre. After 1866, when his wife died, melancholy grew upon him ; in 1872 his right hand lost its power, so that for the rest of his life he could not use his pen. Yet those years were not without their consolations. In 1866 came his unanimous election as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University and the triumphant reception of his Address ; in 1874 he received the Prussian Order of Merit, and Disraeli offered him the G.C.B. and a pension, which he declined in a manner which did honour both to the proposer and himself. As the years went by almost all his friends died off except Froude, Ruskin, Tyndall, and Fitzjames Stephen.



He faded out of life and died on February 4, 1881, and in obedience to his wishes he was buried at Ecclefechan, the offer of a funeral in Westminster Abbey being declined.

**Richard Dawes, D.D., Dean of Hereford (1793-1867),** was remarkable for his energetic efforts to improve popular education in country districts; and for his hard work at the restoration of Hereford Cathedral.

**William Fairbairn (1789-1874)** seems as a child to have divided his time between reading and mechanical invention. When his parents moved to the neighbourhood of Newcastle, he was apprenticed to a millwright, became a friend of George Stephenson, made many experiments in the making of machines (some of which failed), and at last moved to Manchester in 1817. There he became a partner of one John Lillie, and began on the career of engineering success which continued almost without interruption till the end of his life. His speciality was bridge building, and in 1870 he declared that he had built nearly a thousand bridges, including works at Constantinople and his joint share in the famous tubular bridge over the Menai Straits. He was President of the British Association in 1861, and was made a baronet eight years later.

(Sir) **Francis Grant, ultimately P.R.A. (1803-1878),** was the son of a Scottish laird and brother of General Sir Hope Grant. In youth he divided his interests between horses and pictures, and his ambition was to form a stud and a collection. He had little training in art, but he studied at Madrid and copied Velasquez. He began to exhibit at the R.A. in 1834, and had great and continuous success with his portraits, especially those of pretty women. Altogether he exhibited 253 works at the Royal Academy. After Eastlake's death, he was elected President, Landseer having declined the position.

**Baron Carlo Marochetti, R.A. (1805-1867),** was born at Turin, but his father became in 1814 a naturalised Frenchman, so that the youth was trained as a sculptor in Paris. He worked, however, in Rome for eight years, was favoured first by Carlo Alberto, then by Louis Philippe, and afterwards in England—where he settled in 1848—by the Queen and Prince Consort. He is best known by his large equestrian statue of Emmanuel Philibert at Turin, and by his "Richard Cœur de Lion," outside the House of Lords. He also made many busts and monuments, including the Thackeray in Westminster Abbey, which later underwent the amusing experience described in the reminiscences of Thackeray's daughter, Lady Ritchie. To Marochetti, although he was not a great sculptor, must be given the credit of having infused



into his works a vivacity which was hardly known to the British sculptors of his time.

James Meadows Rendel (1799-1856) was another great engineer and bridge builder, but his works in the days of his youth were confined to Devonshire and Cornwall. His masters were Telford and Beardmore. After 1832, he specialised in the making of canals and docks, and he was largely responsible for the docks at Birkenhead, Grimsby and Leith, together with the extension of the East and West India Docks in London and the harbours of Holyhead and Portland. He also did much in foreign countries, such as Italy and Germany, and in our own neighbourhood he designed the Suspension Bridge for the ornamental water in St. James's Park. His third son became Lord Rendel.

Hugh Edwin Strickland (1811-1853) was a pupil of Dr. Arnold, at Laleham, and afterwards of Professor Buckland, at Oxford, to whom in time he was appointed deputy. He divided his scientific interest between geology and ornithology, the latter study being encouraged by Sir William Jardine, whose daughter he married in 1845. He was unfortunately killed on the railway at the early age of forty-two, in the very year of his election to the Athenæum.

## 1854

*Nine elections* : (SIR) G. W. DASENT ; E. B. DENISON (LORD GRIMTHORPE) ; EARL OF ELGIN ; JOHN GOULD, F.R.S. ; J. R. HIND ; J. G. HUBBARD ; H. BENCE JONES, M.D. ; R. REDGRAVE, R.A. ; (SIR) WILLIAM SMITH.

(Sir) George Webbe Dasent (1817-1896) had two claims to the honour of election, first as an Icelandic scholar, and secondly as for many years Delane's valuable assistant in the conduct of the *Times*. He came of a family that possessed estates in the West Indies, and his father was Attorney-General of St. Vincent. He was educated at Westminster School and at Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford, where he came to know Delane. His first appointment was that of Secretary to the British Envoy at Stockholm, where he took to studying early Scandinavian literature, on which he based a book that he inscribed to Carlyle. In 1845, he joined Delane at the *Times* office, and next year married his sister, and seven years later he accepted the Professorship of English Literature at King's College, though his principal work was still and for several years later at Printing House Square. He went on producing studies and translations from Icelandic sources, but it was his journalism and his social qualifications that won for him the attention of

Ministers on both sides of the House, so that in 1870 he accepted a Civil Service Commissionership from Mr. Gladstone, and a little while later a knighthood from Mr. Disraeli. Twenty years later he had the misfortune to lose his valuable library in a fire which destroyed his house at Ascot.

**Edmund Beckett Denison** (1816–1905), afterwards Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., and subsequently Baron Grimthorpe, was to the world at large a lawyer who had made immense sums of money at the Bar, a controversialist who beat down opponents with a bludgeon, an architectural amateur with a passion for “restoring” (or, as some said, destroying) churches, and a man with an extraordinary talent for designing great clocks and great bells, culminating in Big Ben himself. To the members of the Athenæum, he is better remembered as Chairman of the important Committee of 1883 which certainly did much towards restoring our financial position at an important crisis (see *ante*, p. 80). It is probable that the visitors to St. Albans, on which Beckett spent money running into six figures, will always be divided as to the merits of his restoration of the Abbey; and it is certain that a similar difference of opinion will always prevail as to the part he played in the ecclesiastical controversies of his time. But nobody will ever deny his possession of a very forceful character or his considerable achievements in many directions.

**James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin** (1811–1863), the second son of the 7th Earl, who brought the famous marbles to England, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, where he very appropriately obtained a First in Classics and was elected Fellow of Merton. Among his friends at Christ Church were Mr. Gladstone and Lords Dalhousie and Canning, his immediate predecessors in the office of Governor-General of India. He tried for the Eldon Law Scholarship, but was beaten by Roundell Palmer (Lord Selborne). In 1841 he sat for a few months as M.P. for Southampton, but then he succeeded to the title and was presently appointed to the difficult post of Governor of Jamaica, where he, like his predecessor Sir Charles Metcalfe, brought about several improvements. A much more arduous post was conferred upon him in 1846 when the Whig Government made him Governor-General of Canada; for at that time the feeling between the British and the French Canadians was one of hostility, showing itself in disastrous riots in Ottawa and Montreal. But at the end of his term in 1854 it was generally agreed that he had done well and caused things to quiet down, while he had achieved one great result in concluding a reciprocity treaty with the U.S.A. Three years later he was sent on an important mission to China, when he courageously sent back his troops to Calcutta feeling that they were wanted



against the mutineers. He settled matters with China, though with some difficulty, and was the first British statesman to induce Japan to open some of her ports to trade. Unfortunately, after he returned home in 1859 there were fresh treacherous outbreaks in China, and in 1860 Elgin was sent back ; and there followed the unfortunate destruction of the Summer Palace. By this time he seemed to be indispensable to our Empire and trade in the East, and in 1861 he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Viceroy of India. It was a difficult moment, but he set to work with great energy to fulfil the duties of the post at a time when the passions of the Mutiny period had hardly subsided. He overworked himself and died of a heart attack towards the end of 1863.

**John Gould, F.R.S.** (1801-1881), was the son of a foreman gardener at Windsor Castle, with whom for some time he worked. From early days he was interested in birds and learnt to skin and stuff them so well that in 1827 he was appointed taxidermist to the Zoological Society. Two years later he married a Miss Coxen, who was also interested in birds and drew well. Gould's first book was one dealing with the birds of the Himalayas, his wife drawing the illustrations on stone ; and this was followed both before and after the death of Mrs. Gould by no less than forty of those magnificent volumes on the birds of different parts of the world of which the Athenæum possesses a large number, and which made Gould celebrated all over Europe. In 1838 he and his wife went to Australia and carried on their investigations there for two years, but the wife died in 1841. Afterwards Hart, Richter and others helped with the lithographs, and in the later volumes Gould was greatly assisted by Bowdler Sharpe. He was elected F.R.S. in 1843 in well-deserved recognition of what his friends called his extraordinary patience and pluck. It must be added that he gave us the big owl which presides over the Billiard-room.

**John Russell Hind** (1823-1895) was born at Nottingham, and at twelve years old began observing the stars. He never went to a University or achieved distinction in mathematics, but he came to be known in astronomical circles as a skilled and successful observer. At first he worked in the Greenwich Observatory, and was then appointed to the charge of the Observatory in Regent's Park which was afterwards removed to Twickenham. He was elected F.R.S. in 1863, and was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1880. He specialised with success on comets and asteroids, and his letters to the *Times* during forty years served to keep the public abreast of astronomical discovery.



**John Gellibrand Hubbard** (1805-1889), afterwards Lord Addington, was a leading London merchant, and a Director and ultimately Governor of the Bank of England. In 1859 he became M.P. for Buckingham, and fifteen years later for the City of London, obtaining a peerage in 1887. In the City and in the House of Commons he was recognised as a great authority on Finance, and at one time, *à propos* of levying the income tax, he carried against Mr. Gladstone an amendment to the Budget. He was a strenuous Conservative and High Churchman, and he built and endowed St. Alban's, Holborn. Unfortunately, in connection with this church his Conservatism and his churchmanship came into collision, for he soon found himself obliged to protest rather vehemently against certain innovations introduced by the Vicar ; a matter which caused much tribulation in ecclesiastical circles.

**Henry Bence Jones, M.D.** (1814-1873), born in Suffolk, educated at Harrow and Trinity, Cambridge, studied medicine at St. George's Hospital and went to Giessen in 1841 to work under the celebrated Liebig. He became F.R.S. in 1846 and F.R.C.P. three years later, and he was from 1860 to almost the end of his life Secretary to the Royal Institution. He secured a large practice and had a considerable reputation as a chemist. A book that brings him into touch with the Athenæum is his *Life of Faraday*, who, it will be remembered, was our first secretary.

**Richard Redgrave, R.A.** (1804-1888), was the elder brother of Samuel Redgrave, author of the useful *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*. The brothers also jointly produced a book dealing with a hundred years of British painting. After training in the Academy Schools and earning his living for some time as a Drawing Master, Redgrave began to exhibit regularly from about 1830, producing any number of moderately good subject pictures, some of which were brought by Mr. Sheepshanks, who took a personal interest in him. He was elected R.A. in 1851. His services to Art came rather from his help given to the Government School of Design and his work on various Committees (especially that which organised the British Section of the Paris Exhibition in 1855) than from any distinctive quality in his painting. For several years after 1857, he was Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures.

(Sir) **William Smith, LL.D.** (1813-1893), was born at Enfield, the son of Nonconformist parents. He seems to have had no school advantages, but he became devoted to the Classics and obtained a good place on entering University College, London. He first intended to be a barrister, but preferred to become a Master at University College School under that original

and not quite orthodox scholar T. H. Key. Here he developed the extraordinary power of collecting facts, and of inducing others to collect them, that afterwards made "Smith's Dictionaries" a familiar term amongst students and scholars. In 1842 he produced his *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, in which he had the help of many experts, though he wrote a good deal of it himself. Then followed his *Greek and Roman Geography* and the *Latin Dictionary*, while in '53 and the following years he produced not only the *Principia Latina*, but a whole series of "student's" histories—Greece, Rome, etc.—which for many years were regarded as indispensable by every schoolmaster. More important work followed in the large Dictionaries—the Bible, Christian Antiquities, and Christian Biography, while at the same time he was working hard at an edition of Gibbon, which absorbed and improved upon the notes of all previous commentators. Half of these productions would have been a full life's work for an ordinary man, but Smith's appetite for work was insatiable. In the full tide of his Dictionary work in 1867, he became Editor of the *Quarterly Review* and retained that post till his death. It should be added that in some of his later and more important Dictionaries he had valuable coadjutors in Dr. Cheetham and Dr. Wace, afterwards Dean of Canterbury, the latter of whom, in fact, was practically sole editor of the *Christian Biography*. Smith's position as editor of the *Quarterly* was justified by the fact that he was much more than an organiser of Dictionaries. He was indeed quite as much interested in the present as in the past, and was as much at home among friends at the Athenæum or in "The Club" as in his study. He was knighted in 1892, the year before his death. As might be inferred from the fact of his having edited so many costly works at the expense of one publisher, William Smith was a close personal friend of John Murray III, who spent quite £100,000 on the Dictionaries.

### 1855

*Eight elections* : SIR PROBY T. CAUTLEY ; SIR G. CLERK, K.C.B. ; (SIR) FRANCIS GALTON ; (MAJOR-GENERAL SIR) HENRY JAMES ; C. J. LATROBE ; L. OLIPHANT ; (SIR) G. G. STOKES, F.R.S. ; REV. W. THOMSON.

Sir Proby Thomas Cautley (1802-1871), was the son of a clergyman, and joined the Bengal Artillery in 1819. His main work was done, however, in the direction of engineering, first (1825-1830) with the Royal Engineers in reconstructing the Doáb Canal (of which he had charge during twelve subsequent years), and still more in the construction of the Ganges Canal.



At first this great work proceeded slowly in consequence of the opposition of Lord Ellenborough, but Lord Dalhousie encouraged it, and it was completed and opened in 1854. There were subsequent controversies into which we need not enter, but Cautley was made a K.C.B. and Member of the new Council of India after the Mutiny. Besides his engineering work, Cautley made a name as a collector of fossils, and generally as a student of prehistoric remains of all kinds.

Sir George Clerk (1787-1867), a grandson of Sir George Clerk Maxwell, passed from the High School at Edinburgh to Trinity College, Oxford (1806). Before this he had succeeded his uncle in the baronetcy, and in 1811 he was elected M.P. for Midlothian as a Tory and held the seat for many years. In 1819 Lord Liverpool made him a Lord of the Admiralty, and he retained his connection with the Navy till 1830, serving for a time in the Council of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. For a few months he was Home Secretary under Wellington, in 1830, but the passage of the Reform Bill caused him to lose his seat for Midlothian, though he afterwards regained it and at different times sat for English boroughs. Under Peel he was Secretary to the Treasury and afterwards Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, and a member of the Privy Council. At this time he was a strong supporter of Sir Robert Peel, and even preceded him in becoming an advocate of Free Trade. Clerk was also an F.R.S. and Chairman of the Royal Academy of Music. One of our distinguished members of a later date, James Clerk Maxwell, was his great-nephew.

(Sir) Francis Galton, F.R.S. (1822-1911), was of Quaker parentage on the father's side, and on the mother's a grandson of Erasmus Darwin, and therefore a first cousin of Charles Darwin. He was trained for the medical profession, but being well off he preferred to travel and explore, and it was on his first book *The Art of Travel*, published in 1855, that he was elected to the Athenæum and that he became F.R.S. in the following year. This book was full of new facts about the regions of the Upper Nile and Eastern Africa that Galton had explored. He came home to study, and from 1863 to 1867 he was General Secretary of the British Association, his speciality at that time being meteorology, though after the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, he occupied himself with the problems of heredity, out of which came all his best work. He may be called the inventor both of the study of "finger-prints," on which he wrote much, to the great advantage of Scotland Yard, and of the larger science of what he called Eugenics. In his writings on this latter subject, he developed theories with which almost everybody now agrees, though it is one thing to state a theory of the causes of physical



degeneracy and quite another to prevent degenerates marrying and bringing into the world *progeniem vitiosiore*. Galton was knighted in 1909, and left £45,000 to found a Professorship of Eugenics in the University of London. His wife was a daughter of George Butler, Dean of Peterborough and former Head Master of Harrow, and sister of Dr. Henry Montagu Butler, the well-beloved Master of Trinity, Cambridge.

(Lieut.-General Sir) Henry James, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey (1803-1877), achieved a great work in completing the Survey of Great Britain, which till 1870 was under the War Office. He settled what was called "the battle of the scales," *i.e.* the question of establishing uniformity of scale throughout, and was the first to employ photography in the work of reducing from one scale to another. Later he applied photo-zincography, thus giving an example to many Governments and securing both accuracy and economy. He had a passion for measurements, and in various papers discussed Stonehenge and the Great Pyramid from that point of view.

Charles Joseph Latrobe (1801-1875) came of a Moravian family, two members of which were rather celebrated for their contributions to Church music. He had a very varied career, travelling much among the Alps and in America. He made an impression as distributor of the funds for the relief of the West Indian negroes, and was then appointed as "Superintendent" to Port Philip, Australia, a post which through his influence was changed into that of Lieutenant-Governor of the newly named Colony of Victoria (1851). There followed the famous "gold rush," with the difficulties of which he struggled successfully. He retired in 1854, and died some twenty years later at his home in Sussex. In his last years he was afflicted with blindness, but he remained courageous and cheerful to the end.

Laurence Oliphant (1829-1888) wrote in later life a book of which the second title was "Moss from a Rolling Stone." The words described himself, for he was a never-resting person of extraordinary ability, quite untrained, who was in turn traveller, explorer, private secretary to a governor-general, adviser to generals and governments, filibuster, clear-headed financier, Member of Parliament, *Times* correspondent in important capitals, a favourite of Society, and alas ! the victim of a religious impostor of the most formidable, and what is to us the most transparent type. To ask whether Oliphant from 1867 to 1880 was sane or not, is a question that can only be answered by those who are quite sure about the border line between oddity and insanity. It is enough to say here that in the year of his election to the Athenæum, he was among the most brilliant of writers and talkers. And even after he came under the influence of the "Prophet" T. L. Harris, he could return to the

ways of ordinary humanity, as he did during the Franco-German War of 1870, when his Correspondence in the *Times* supplied a vivid and wholly rational history of the struggle.

(Sir) George Gabriel Stokes, ultimately Bart. and P.R.S. (1819–1903), a mathematician and physicist of highest rank, was born at Skreen, Co. Sligo, of which parish his father was rector. After his early education in Dublin and at Bristol College (where the Master was a good mathematician), he went to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in 1841 became Senior Wrangler and Fellow of his College. At Cambridge he formed a friendship with William Thomson, afterwards Lord Kelvin, and henceforth to the historian of science their names are inseparable. Appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1849, Stokes worked incessantly, “Wandering through strange seas of thought, alone”—except perhaps for Thomson and the chosen few who could float with him amid these abstractions; but none the less he regularly taught his undergraduates and became celebrated for his power of linking mathematics with experiment. In the words of his successor, Professor Larmor, “His work developed rather on the path of Physical Science than on the lines of formal pure analysis.” For thirty-one years (1854–1885), he was Secretary to the Royal Society, which meant that he supervised all its publications, and advised the writers on solar physics, meteorology, the geodetic survey of India and a score of other subjects. To crown all, his University sent him to Parliament as Member in 1887, in succession to Beresford Hope; he was P.R.S., Master of his college, a baronet, and the recipient of medals and scientific honours innumerable. He married in 1857 the daughter of the Irish astronomer, Thomas Romney Robinson (see p. 139).

Rev. William Thomson (1819–1890), Fellow of Queen’s College, Oxford (1840), Provost 1856, and subsequently Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and Archbishop of York. His small book on *The Outlines of the Laws of Thought*, published when he was twenty-three, attracted the notice of many eminent people, and for some fifteen years was used as a handbook of logic by students at Oxford. From 1847 onwards his sermons and Bampton Lectures in the University Church made a great impression and marked him out for a distinguished career. A strong Liberal in University politics, he was one of the moving spirits of the University Commissions of 1850 and 1854, while his work as preacher at Lincoln’s Inn and elsewhere brought him into contact with the Queen and the Prince Consort. Reformer as he was in educational politics, he walked warily in regard to the theological controversies of the time, which were beginning to take a new direction, and it was he who edited the collection of essays called *Aids to Faith*, which were



intended as a counterblast to *Essays and Reviews*. During his tenure of the archbishopric, which lasted twenty-eight years, he worked hard in developing the Church of England in the North, both by overcoming much of the hostility and indifference of the working men and by increasing the supply of churches. He also took a prominent part in ecclesiastical legislation, and, though he was copious in his pleading for toleration, he promoted the prosecution of Mr. Voysey in 1869. On the other hand, he warned Bishop Gray, of Cape-town, that his proceedings against Colenso were illegal. His wife, a very beautiful woman, was Miss Zoé Skene, a daughter of our Consul at Aleppo. Their son is Sir Basil Thomson, K.C.B., famous for his work as head of the "Special Branch" of the Detective Police during the War.

## 1856

*Nine elections* : REV. H. ALFORD ; J. FERGUSSON, F.R.S. ; T. C. GRATTAN ; J. F. LEWIS, R.A., O.W.S. ; CAPTAIN SIR R. M'CLURE, R.N. ; G. RICHMOND, R.A. ; H. SANDWITH, M.D. ; J. J. SYLVESTER, F.R.S. ; E. THOMAS, Oriental numismatist.

Henry Alford (1810-1871), the son of a clergyman, was at Cambridge in the days of the "Apostles"—Tennyson, Arthur Hallam, W. H. Brookfield, etc.—with all of whom he was intimate. He was something of a poet, could play, sing, and paint agreeably. He took Orders and began to work on his elaborate edition of the New Testament, which for many years retained a high authority in orthodox and moderately liberal circles. This was published between 1849 and 1861. Alford was one of the "Revisers" ; in 1853 he was Minister of Quebec Chapel, which brought him into touch with London Society and the Court ; and in 1857 he was appointed Dean of Canterbury. He was an immensely voluminous writer, producing 48 volumes and 104 articles in *Reviews*.

James Fergusson, F.R.S. (1808-1886), of Scottish birth, went to India as a young man to join a business firm, and remained there ten years, with varying commercial success. His real interest then, as afterwards, was in travel and in the exploration and measurement of old buildings. He returned to London about 1840, and henceforth lived a laborious life, dividing his time between writing on architecture and such practical business as the management of the Crystal Palace Company. In 1867 there appeared the work by which he is still remembered *A History of Architecture from the Earliest Times* (three volumes, a fourth added later on Indian Architecture). It was



a pity that he did not keep to one subject, but during his remaining years he dealt with matters so various as the decoration of St. Paul's, the fortification of Portsmouth, problems of geology and the antiquity of Stonehenge ; thereby inviting criticism from specialists of every kind.

**Thomas Colley Grattan** (1792-1864) was an Irishman, but apparently no relation of his celebrated namesake, Henry Grattan. He was a persistent traveller, who for a time settled with his wife near Bordeaux, whence he carried on elaborate tours through little-known parts of France. His book *Highways and Byways* was declined by four publishers, but when produced it had a great success both at home and in America. He was patronised by King Leopold, was a writer for the *Times*, and was appointed British Consul at Boston, Massachusetts. Here he did his really important work, for he became an expert on the question of the Canadian boundary, and largely contributed to settling the Ashburton Treaty of 1842. It was this that gave him a claim to his election under Rule II.

**John Frederick Lewis, R.A.** (1805-1876), was the son of F. C. Lewis, an engraver, and was born in London. His artistic career was interesting and might be sharply divided into three stages ; the first when he exclusively painted animals, the second when he was so devoted to Spain that he was commonly called " Spanish Lewis," and the third—his best period—when at Cairo, and after his return home, he devoted himself entirely to Oriental subjects. In his first period, he did so well that George IV employed him at Windsor to paint the deer in the Park ; in Spain, from 1832-1834, he was captivated by the beauty of the Alhambra and by the rich colour of military scenes and bull-fights. He returned home and exhibited many fine drawings at the Old Water Colour Society, of which he afterwards became President, though his temperament was too impulsive to qualify him for the routine work for such an office. It was chiefly by his Oriental drawings and pictures in his third period that he earned the enthusiastic praise of Ruskin and was honoured by the pre-Raphaelites ; a lovely picture of this period was acquired a few years ago by the National Gallery. He died at Walton in 1876.

**Captain (later Vice-Admiral) Sir Robert J. Le M. M'Clure** (1807-1873), discoverer of the north-west passage at a point different from that found by Franklin, was a posthumous child, born at Wexford. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he entered the Navy, and in 1836 was appointed to the *Terror* and afterwards to the command of the *Investigator*, both engaged in Arctic exploration. The romantic story of the latter ship's voyage, and of four consecutive winters passed on the ice, has been told by Sherard Osborn

and many other writers : enough here to say that M'Clure, with a sick crew, was saved by being conveyed across the ice to the *Resolute*, and finally reached home. Tried by court-martial for the loss of his ship, he was honourably acquitted, promoted and knighted, and a large Parliamentary grant was made to the officers and crew. After further service in the Pacific and the Far East, he became Vice-Admiral just before his death in London in 1873.

**George Richmond, R.A.** (1809–1886), was a distinguished portrait painter, the son of the miniaturist Thomas Richmond, and father of Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., and grandfather of Admiral Richmond. He passed a rather struggling youth, but he was clever, industrious and personally charming. At fifteen he entered the Royal Academy Schools under Fuseli, where he formed a lifelong friendship with the painter Samuel Palmer. At sixteen, he came to know William Blake, the poet and mystical painter, whose influence had a permanent effect upon him. Before he was twenty, he painted or drew many miniatures, and with the money so earned he went to Paris where he worked hard and made a runaway marriage—never regretted—with Miss Tatham. He settled in Northumberland Street, Strand, and made a first and great success with the drawing of William Wilberforce, which was engraved by Samuel Cousins. Presently he went with the Palmers to Rome, where he met Mr. Gladstone, copied figures in the Sistine Chapel, and formed a friendship with John Sterling and Ruskin, whom he subsequently introduced to Carlyle. When he finally settled in London, he began a career of success which lasted forty years. Some of his portraits were in oil, but the majority were in crayon or pencil, almost every distinguished man and a multitude of charming women being his subjects. He was made an R.A. in 1866, the long delay in his election being probably due to the fact that he had abstained from painting “regulation” Academy pictures. Towards the end of his life he took to sculpture, and produced works of surprising merit, considering that he had had little preliminary training. Being a devout churchman, he made busts of Pusey and Keble and (his most important work) the recumbent statue of Bishop Blomfield for St. Paul's Cathedral. Twice, after Eastlake's death, he declined the Directorship of the National Gallery. He was socially a great favourite, and was a member not only of the Athenæum but of “The Club,” Grillion's, etc. He died at 50, York Street, Portman Square, which had been his home for over fifty years. Some twenty of his portraits are in the National Portrait Gallery, and he himself presented the Athenæum with five vast volumes of engravings from his works.

**Humphry Sandwith, M.D., C.B.** (1822–1881), born at Bridlington, of an



old family formerly settled at Helmsley, was trained as a doctor, and in 1849 went to Constantinople, with letters to Sir Stratford Canning. Invited by the young Layard to join his expedition to Mesopotamia, he became at once a lover of the East, though not of the Turk; returned to Constantinople, and during the Crimean War served as a doctor on the Danube, till he was appointed chief of his medical staff by General Fenwick Williams, in command of the Turkish garrison of Kars. The famous defence of Kars by a staff of some six British officers and a Turkish force of a few thousands, who were sorely tried by famine and cholera, against a large Russian army, lasted several months, and after the capitulation General Mouravieff gave Sandwith his liberty, as a reward for his humanity to the wounded Russian prisoners. He came home, became the "lion" of the London season, received the C.B. and the Oxford D.C.L., and was elected under Rule II. For a time, he was Colonial Secretary in Mauritius, and on returning home married into a Lancashire family and took up Liberal politics. When the Eastern Question became acute in 1876-1877, he wrote and spoke with much energy in aid of the Gladstonian and anti-Turk policy, especially in the Balkans.

James Joseph Sylvester (1814-1897) was of Jewish birth. After receiving his early education at the Royal Institution School, Liverpool, he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, becoming Second Wrangler in 1837. Tests were still enforced, so that he could not take a degree, and it is a painful fact that one of the greatest mathematicians of his time had to wait till he was fifty-two years old before he could become a B.A. in his own University. This, however, did not prevent his obtaining wide recognition for his work, for, thanks to the importance of his mathematical papers, he was elected F.R.S. in 1839, and in 1855 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the R.M. Academy, Woolwich. He held this post for fifteen years, and proceeded to America seven years later to become Professor at the newly founded Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. From this post, after six years, when he had already reached the age of sixty-nine, he was appointed to the coveted post of Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, in succession to the popular and much admired H. J. S. Smith. Being unmarried, he lived in New College (of which he was an ex-officio Fellow), where he is still well remembered; and on his visits to London he was a constant frequenter of the Athenæum. He was always deep in his mathematics, but in the multitude of papers that he continued to write, and in his lectures, he is said to have mingled with his abstruse calculations an enthusiasm and even a gift for rhetoric which is not common amid the followers of such an abstract science. He remained an orthodox Jew to the end, and was buried in a Jewish cemetery.



Edward Thomas, F.R.S. (1813-1886), was an Indian official, who made a mark in archæology, especially in the direction of Oriental numismatics, on which he wrote many books. He was elected F.R.S. in 1871 and was for twenty-five years Treasurer of the Royal Asiatic Society. Long before this, however, while still in India, his work in the Civil Service had been so good that Lord Dalhousie offered him the high post of Foreign Secretary to the Government, which ill-health obliged him to decline.

## 1857

*Nine elections* : SIR COLIN CAMPBELL ; DR. W. B. CARPENTER ; MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE ; DR. ARTHUR FARRE ; W. LASSELL, F.R.S. ; JOHN PERCY, F.R.S. ; SIR GEORGE POLLOCK ; REV. C. J. VAUGHAN ; GEN. SIR W. FENWICK WILLIAMS.

Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde (1792-1863), who may fairly be called the saviour of the British Empire in India, was the son of a Glasgow carpenter named Macliver and of his wife Jane Campbell, and is said to have taken his mother's name almost by accident. He did good service in the Peninsula and became a captain in five years, but promotion was slow and he was not made a Colonel till 1837. He took a brilliant part in the second Sikh War and distinguished himself at Chillianwallah and Guzerat. In 1854 he was in the Crimea (again almost by accident !), and much of the credit of the victory of the Alma was his. Two years later, he was made a G.C.B., and on the outbreak of the Mutiny he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. With men like Outram, Havelock and Hugh Rose under him, he carried out all the measures (including the Relief of Lucknow) for the suppression of the Mutiny and the pacification of the country. He was created Lord Clyde in July, 1858, and Field-Marshal four years later. He died in August 1863, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

William Benjamin Carpenter, F.R.S. (1813-1885), son of Dr. Lant Carpenter and brother of Philip Carpenter, the conchologist, and Mary Carpenter, the educational reformer, was trained for the medical profession, but soon turned from practice to research, the seat of his early work being the Medical School at Edinburgh. Besides many papers and pamphlets, he published at the age of twenty-six his book on *The Principles of General and Comparative Physiology*, of which during the next sixteen years five editions were sold. This and a popular work on *The Microscope and its Revelations* (1856) were the books by which he was most widely known, but they are only

two out of many. Carpenter was also a very practical man. He had much to do with organising the *Challenger* Expedition; he was an excellent lecturer; in 1856 he was appointed Registrar of the University of London, and for over twenty years gave his days and nights to the interests of that body, which as we know had a long struggle before it succeeded. Carpenter, who was elected F.R.S. in 1844, was always a strenuous defender of vaccination and other modern measures against disease, but he only went half-way with Darwin, nor did he abandon the theistic philosophy in which, like all his family, he had been brought up.

**James Andrew Broun Ramsay** (1812–1860), 10th Earl and first MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, one of the greatest of all Governors-General of India, was born at Dalhousie Castle. His father was Governor of “The Canadas” and afterwards Commander-in-Chief in India. The son was educated at Harrow and Christ Church with Canning and Elgin; he became a Peer in 1838, and for several years had office under Peel as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in which post he had to cope with the first rush of railway business, an experience which greatly helped him when he came to govern India. He was appointed Governor-General in 1847 at a moment of apparent peace, which was broken by murders of British officers at Multan and a general rising throughout the Punjab. After Lord Gough’s victories over the Sikhs, the Punjab was annexed, an act favoured by John Lawrence but disapproved by his brother Henry. For some years all went well, and the railway system of India was greatly extended; but in 1851, trouble began in Burmah, leading to war and the annexation of Lower Burmah, of which the capital is Rangoon, now a prosperous port. The next trouble came in 1856 in Oudh, and that State too was annexed; a measure which was violently criticised at home, many Liberals declaring that this annexation was one of the chief causes of the Mutiny. When that broke out, Dalhousie had retired, and he died three years later. Never was there a man about whose policy opinion was more divided, but it should be remembered that Sir John Lawrence always believed that his government had been immensely to the advantage of India.

**Dr. Arthur Farre** (1811–1887) was an eminent physician who did good and frequent service to the Royal Family. He was for some time a Professor at King’s College.

**William Lassell**, F.R.S. (1799–1880), obtained a great name among astronomers, not for any special mathematical attainments, but because he was far ahead of his contemporaries in constructing or designing astronomical instruments, especially great lenses. He made a wonderful telescope for



Malta, which enabled him and his assistants to catalogue no less than 600 new nebulae. He was elected F.R.S. in 1849, and after his death his daughters gave his best instruments to the Greenwich Observatory.

**John Perey, M.D., F.R.S.** (1817–1889), who may be called the Founder of Scientific Metallurgy in England, was born at Nottingham. He studied chemistry, metals, and medicine in Paris and Edinburgh; became M.D., but did not practise; and his work on metals gained him the F.R.S. in 1847. As lecturer, and afterwards Professor, at the Royal School of Mines, he increased the public knowledge of silver, iron, and steel to an extent which has proved immensely valuable all over the world. He was a man of wide culture, with literary, social, and political interests, who wrote well and was fond of collecting drawings and engravings. He was for many years a prominent member of both the Athenæum and the Garrick.

**Sir George Pollock** (1786–1872). A second distinguished soldier joined the Athenæum this year in Sir George Pollock, who began in comparatively humble life and died as a Field-Marshal. His father was David Pollock, saddler to George III, and his brothers were Jonathan, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and David, a Judge in Bombay. George Pollock's fine military career was crowned by his great victory over Akbar Khan in the Khyber Pass, his relief of the British forces besieged in Jellalabad, and his capture of Kabul (September–October 1842). He returned home in 1846, and for the rest of his long life his progress was more or less normal, though distinguished. He was made Chief Government Director of the E.I.C. in 1854, Field-Marshal in 1870, Constable of the Tower in 1871, and a Baronet in 1872. From his brother the chief Baron, who left an immense family, are descended no less than eight living members of the Athenæum.

**Rev. Dr. Charles John Vaughan** (1816–1896), the son of a Leicester clergyman, was one of the best pupils of Dr. Arnold at Rugby, with Stanley and Clough. They went to Oxford, while Vaughan went to Trinity, Cambridge, where he was bracketed with Lord Lyttelton as Senior Classic. For a few years he was Vicar of his father's old parish at Leicester, and in 1844 he was appointed Head Master of Harrow, then not in a prosperous condition. In two years he had trebled the number of the boys. Among his pupils were many who were afterwards distinguished, including Dr. Butler and Sir George Trevelyan, while among his assistant masters were Westcott and F. W. Farrar. He retired in 1859, declined the bishopric of Rochester, and became Vicar of Doncaster, where he made a great impression. In 1869 he was appointed Master of the Temple, and for a short time was also



Dean of Llandaff, where he largely helped in founding University College at Cardiff. During his later years he did excellent work in training candidates for Orders.

**General Sir William Fenwick-Williams** ("of Kars") (1800-1883), a soldier by birth and training, was born at Halifax, N.S., and educated at Woolwich. After Waterloo, the numbers of the Army were so greatly reduced that he had to wait till 1825 for his first commission. His connection with the Near East began in 1841, when he was sent to Turkey, and a few years later he did good work in settling the Turko-Persian boundary. Early in the Crimean War, he was appointed British Commissioner with the Turkish Army in Asia Minor, where he rapidly organised the discipline, the supplies, and the pay, which he had found in a chaotic state. There followed the famous Siege of Kars and the honourable capitulation, of which some particulars have been given in the note on Dr. Sandwith. After the peace, Williams received the thanks of Parliament, a baronetcy, and a pension, and during the remainder of his long life he held the offices of Governor of Nova Scotia (the land of his birth), and later on, of Constable of the Tower.

## 1858

*Nine elections* : DR. W. BALY ; R. COBDEN, M.P. ; (SIR) BARTLE FRERE ; EARL GREY ; T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S. ; R. MALLET, F.R.S. ; LIEUT.-GENERAL RT. HON. SIR H. K. STORKS ; REV. DR. R. C. TRENCH ; (SIR) ANDREW S. WAUGH.

**William Baly, M.D.** (1814-1861), a London physician of rare eminence, did good work on the diseases prevalent in prisons and on cholera. He became assistant to Sir James Clark as physician in ordinary to the Queen, and was also censor to the College of Physicians. In 1861 he was accidentally killed on the railway near Wimbledon.

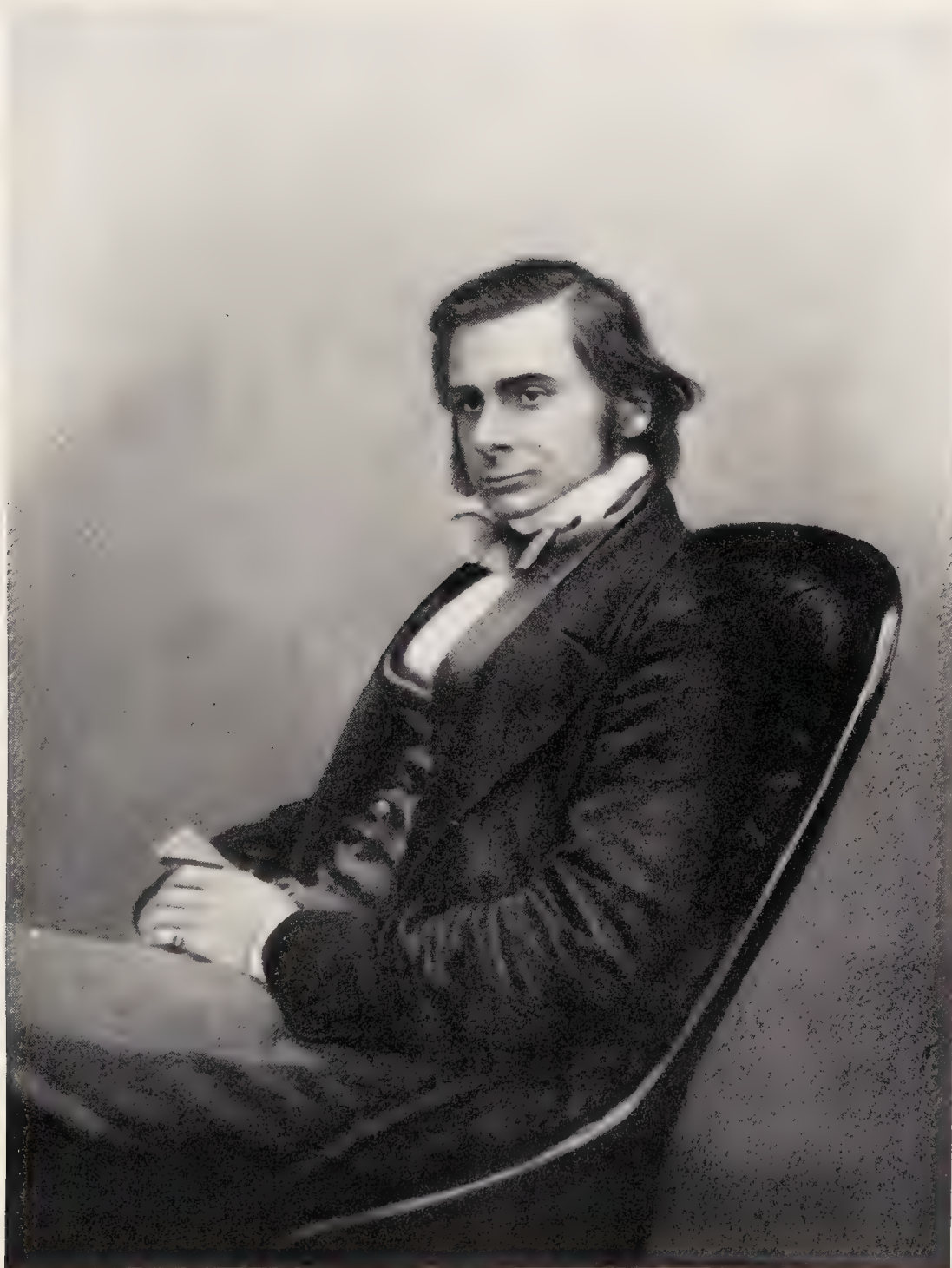
**Richard Cobden** (1804-1865) has been since his death the subject of a celebrated biography by John Morley, and in this place a few lines will suffice to bring him back to the memory of the reader. He was the son of a small farmer near Midhurst in Sussex ; was poorly educated as a boy ; became clerk to an uncle in business in London, and found a scope for his energy and intelligence as a commercial traveller. With a few friends, he set up near Manchester as a calico printer, and, being determined to educate himself he travelled as far east as Constantinople, as well as in America (1835-1837). He had already become a passionate Free Trader and non-interventionist,

wrote several pamphlets on those subjects, and in 1838 tried to enter Parliament but failed. A little later he founded the Anti-Corn-Law League, and, though his private business was at that time failing, he stood and was elected for Stockport in 1841. There followed the five years of struggle over the Corn Laws and Peel's conversion, as to which the Minister paid his memorable tribute to his teacher ; Cobden's persistent refusal of office, the failure of his private business, and the great public subscription that made good his losses ; and, with intervals of foreign travel, his continued advocacy, in close alliance with John Bright, of every Liberal cause. He hated the Crimean and the China Wars, but on such a point the opinion of the country was too strong for him. In 1859 he was persuaded to go to Paris in the interests of a Commercial Treaty with France, which he was able to persuade the Emperor Napoleon III to sign—thereby, it may be remarked, making French wines a common beverage, which they never could have been at the prices which, as we have already recorded, the Athenæum had paid for them some thirty years before (see p. 23).

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere (1815–1884), of an old East Anglian family, was son of Edward Frere, and nephew of John Hookham Frere, the well-known satirical poet. He passed as a boy from Haileybury into the Bombay Civil Service, quickly made an impression, and at the age of thirty-five was appointed Commissioner of Sind, the great province which had been recently annexed. His work there was so good that when the Mutiny broke out Sind remained loyal, and Frere was able to send all his British troops to the danger spots elsewhere. After the Mutiny, John Lawrence praised him, Parliament thanked him, and he was made a K.C.B. Subsequently he became a Member of Council and then Governor of Bombay. After his retirement, he was sent to Egypt and India with the Prince of Wales in 1875, and was made a Baronet and G.C.B. Then, unfortunately for his fame, he was set to the almost impossible task of governing South Africa at a time when great disturbances were impending both on the side of the natives and between the two white nationalities. Frere, who had commanded unanimous admiration in India, was vehemently attacked and defended for his policy in South Africa, and it cannot be said that the dispute has yet been set at rest by history.

Henry George, 3rd Earl Grey (1802–1894), who lived to the great age of ninety-two, was son of the "Reform" Earl and was himself a keen politician. He was a difficult colleague, more critical than constructive. From the time when he first sat in the House of Commons as Lord Howick he held many offices, his special interest being in the Colonies. With





T. H. HUXLEY, 1857.





Palmerston he never could work in harmony, and he even refused to sit in a Cabinet where Palmerston was Foreign Secretary. It would be easy to produce a catalogue of the policies to which he was opposed, but difficult to find those which he wholly favoured. Yet people liked and admired him, for his honesty was undisputed, his mind was keen, and his manners were kindly.

**Thomas Henry Huxley** (1825–1895), born at Ealing, son of a master in Dr. Nicholas's School. As with Carlyle and some others, there is no necessity in this place to tell over again the story of a life so well and happily remembered ; for Huxley was not only the most prominent scientific man of his day, but he was personally one of the most assiduous and best-known members of the Athenæum. Among the teachers of his boyhood and youth, he himself valued most highly Dr. Wharton Jones, Lecturer in Physiology at Charing Cross Hospital, who sent him to the London University prepared to win the Gold Medal for Anatomy and Physiology. Then, like so many others in our list, he began as a ship's surgeon, a path that was to lead to a wide scientific field and high distinction. His voyage on board H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, which enabled him to produce elaborate studies on hydrozoa and their like, led to his election as F.R.S. at the early age of twenty-five, and because he and his official superiors could not agree on the question of "leave of absence" he took the plunge, left the service, and trusted to fortune to find him work. It came very quickly and seemed to justify the next step, which was to marry a lady he had met in Australia. It is enough here to add that both his ventures were extremely successful. His lectures at the School of Mines and elsewhere became famous ; his adoption of the doctrine taught in Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859) attracted universal attention both to the book and to its prophet—for such he was, endowed with a vigour and eloquence to which the veteran sage himself did not aspire. It was in connection with Darwin's book that Huxley's all-round ability first stamped itself upon the public mind, for it was on this question that, at the meeting of the British Association at Oxford in 1860, he fought his battle-royal with Bishop Wilberforce—a formidable antagonist—and, as the scientific world believed, won a memorable victory. From this point his own progress, both as a scientific investigator and as a natural philosopher, capable of weaving his facts into general theories, was continuous. For the remaining thirty-five years of his life he worked and lectured and wrote incessantly ; and his ideas, expressed as they were in a style which charmed while it convinced, rapidly became familiar to the whole educated public on both sides of the Atlantic. Of course, the author paid the penalty. He worked too hard and too incessantly, for he was too prominent a man to be allowed to retire into

his study ; and besides investigating, writing and lecturing, he had to organise and advise in many directions, to serve on Commissions, and even for two years on the London School Board, and to accept the position of President of the Royal Society. The result was that though he retired in 1890 to Eastbourne, his life was not prolonged beyond his seventieth year. A replica of his portrait (in the National Portrait Gallery) painted by the Hon. John Collier, now hangs in the Coffee-room of the Athenæum. His two sons and three grandsons are Members of our Society.

**Robert Mallet** (1810–1881), son of a worker in metals who had a foundry in Dublin, was born in the city and graduated at Trinity College in 1830. He was clever and energetic, and soon developed his father's business into one of the principal engineering works in Ireland. Henceforth it undertook a multitude of important engagements—bridges over the Shannon, an artesian well for Guinness's, an improved water supply for Dublin and many stations and other buildings for the railways. Mallet also built the Fastnet Rock Lighthouse (1848). Later, in London, he was largely employed as a consulting engineer, and edited the four volumes of the *Practical Mechanic's Journal*, and many other books and professional reports.

**Sir Henry Knight Storks** (1811–1874) did good service as a soldier in the Crimean War, and after the peace conducted the withdrawal of the British Army ; then he served for some time at the War Office, and was made K.C.B. in 1857. He was Commissioner of the Ionian Islands at a difficult moment, when our withdrawal was imminent. A still more arduous task was imposed upon him at the end of 1865 when, after the riots in Jamaica, he was sent as head of the Commission of Enquiry with Russell Gurney and Maule (afterwards a judge). It was he who replaced Eyre as Governor, gaining much credit for his conduct in that post. Afterwards he was elected M.P. for Ripon, and subsequently gave important assistance to Mr. Cardwell in preparing his great reforms in the Army.

**Richard Chenevix Trench** (1807–1886), who was consecutively Dean of Westminster and Archbishop of Dublin, was born in the latter city. He went to Harrow and Trinity, Cambridge, where he was one of the “ Apostles ” with Tennyson and Arthur Hallam. There followed the curious episode in his career when he with some of his friends went on the wild expedition to Spain to help General Torrijos, to which we have more than once referred. On returning home he was ordained, was taken up by Samuel Wilberforce, and soon became prominent both as a preacher and, by reason of his little book *The Study of Words*, as a scholar. After serving for some time as Professor of Divinity at King's College, London, he was made Dean of



Westminster in 1852, a post in which he carried out many excellent reforms. Eleven years afterwards, he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, where six years later he had to face the crisis brought about by Gladstone's disestablishment of the Irish Church. In all ecclesiastical matters he preserved the *juste milieu*. He greatly helped in the preparation of the Revised Version of the Bible, and in another direction it is believed that his suggestions gave the first impulse to the production of Dr. Murray's great *Dictionary of the English Language*.

Sir Andrew Scott Waugh (1810-1878) did first-rate work from 1840 to 1860 as Surveyor-General of India. It is interesting at the present time to recall the fact that it was he who, during a survey of the North-Eastern Himalayas, gave to the mountain which the natives called Davidanga the name of Waugh's official superior, Colonel Everest. He was knighted in 1862, and was for some time a well-known member of our Committee.

## 1859

*Nine elections* : SIR WM. ARMSTRONG ; REV. PROF. BADEN POWELL ; GEORGE BUSK ; SIR E. CREASY ; J. H. FOLEY, R.A. ; W. P. FRITH, R.A. ; J. A. FROUDE ; SIR W. JARDINE ; DEAN MERIVALE.

Sir William George Armstrong, afterwards first Lord Armstrong (1810-1900), engineer and mechanic, was equally great as an inventor and as an organiser. His father was a clerk to a firm of corn merchants at Newcastle, but being full of literary and scientific ambition, ended by being Mayor of the city and prominent both in the Literary and Philosophical Society, and on the Tyne Commission. The boy, whose mother was a woman of much ability, was an only son and a sickly child, but he very early showed that he possessed a genius for machines. For a time he was a lawyer's clerk, but was swayed by two passions : for machines and for fishing. He was always meditating upon the use that could be made of water, and became a profound student of hydro-electric force. When the engineering works were set up at Elswick, he was appointed manager. In their first year (1846), the weekly pay sheet amounted to £10 ; in 1852, it was £870. Their speciality was the manufacture of hydraulic cranes, for the invention of which Armstrong was made F.R.S. in 1846. When the Crimean War began, Armstrong was commissioned by the War Office to design mines, and then followed the invention and the great development (after Inkerman) of the Armstrong gun. In the great controversy between breech and muzzle loaders, Armstrong won the day. After this

came elaborate researches into our coalfields ; and in 1868 Elswick began to build ships, and during the next thirty years absorbed both Mitchell's and Whitworth's firms. Armstrong's last years, when he had withdrawn to the beautiful house which Norman Shaw had built for him at Cragside, were devoted to electrical research. He was made a Peer in 1887.

The Rev. Baden Powell (1796-1860) was for many years Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, where he made many researches in optical and similar sciences. He was the father of Sir George Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts. Just at the time of his election, the Professor had caused a sensation, not confined to clerical circles, by his paper on Christian Evidences, published in *Essays and Reviews*.

George Busk, F.R.S. (1807-1886), of an English family settled in St. Petersburg, was born in that city and educated for the medical profession in two London hospitals. After 1832 he served for some twenty years as surgeon, first on the hospital ship *Grampus* and then on the *Dreadnought*, paying close attention to such diseases as cholera and scurvy. In 1855 he withdrew from the service, and began that series of minute microscopical researches which were soon to produce the results by which he is best known. His special study was those "lower" forms of life which are variously called *bryozoa* and *protozoa*, though after 1863 he gave much time to the study of palæontology. He became in turn Fellow, Member of the Examining Board, and President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and he was elected F.R.S. in 1850, while many other scientific societies elected him a member. He had been Hunterian Professor, and for twenty-five years Examiner for the Indian Medical Service. His collections are now in the Natural History Museum, and his very numerous articles and monographs are to be found in the Journals of the different societies.

Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy (1812-1878) won the Newcastle at Eton, became Fellow of King's, Cambridge, was called to the Bar, and was for a time Assistant Judge at the Westminster Sessions Court. Then he became Professor of History in the London University, and in 1860 was appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon. He attained a certain celebrity by writing popular books on History, especially the well-known *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World* (1852), and *History of the Ottoman Turks*.

John Henry Foley (1818-1874), probably the best sculptor of his time, at least in this country, was an Irishman born in Dublin. He entered the Academy Schools at sixteen, and from his twenty-first year was a constant exhibitor, chiefly of ideal subjects. His first important statue, and one of the most successful, was the "John Hampden" for the Houses of Parliament.



Ideal work, such as "The Mother" (1851), and "Egeria" (1856), showed a delicate imagination far removed from the commonplace, while his three large equestrian statues for India, of Lord Canning, Lord Hardinge, and Sir James Outram, are still very deservedly admired. He also made the "J. S. Mill" on the Embankment, and the seated statue of the Prince, which forms the centre of the Albert Memorial.

**William Powell Frith, R.A.** (1819-1909), the most popular of English artists, whose name has been kept alive by two or three pictures, especially "The Derby Day." His father was a butler and innkeeper, who took care that his boy should be fairly educated, and, as the lad showed a turn for drawing, sent him to Sass's Academy and the R.A. Schools. Beginning with small portraits, Frith proceeded to paint subject pictures from Shakespeare, Goldsmith, etc., and at thirty years old produced the very successful "Coming of Age in the Olden Time." In 1853 he was elected R.A., and during the next nine years produced many pictures including "Ramsgate Sands," "The Derby Day" (1859), and in 1862, "The Railway Station." "The Derby Day," which hangs in the National Gallery, still continues to attract, not only the public which loves to see familiar scenes transferred to canvas, but painters and critics who recognise Frith's extraordinary grasp of many types of character, and his technical skill in laying on the paint. Very naturally, Frith became a great friend of Dickens, with whose talent his own had so much in common; but Dickens was only one of a large number of literary, artistic, and theatrical people, who formed the circle in which during his middle and later years he moved.

**James Anthony Froude** (1818-1894) was a son of the Rector of Dartington, Devon, where he was born, and his mother was a member of the Spedding family. His brother was Richard Hurrell Froude, and his nephew was W. H. Mallock. He was educated at Westminster and at Oriel, where in 1835 he won the Chancellor's English Essay. Then he became a Devon Fellow of Exeter, which was clerical, so that he took Deacon's Orders in 1834. He read widely and was influenced by Carlyle and Tennyson. His literary life may be sharply divided into three periods: (1) the definitely sceptical period, when he wrote *The Shadows of the Clouds* and the *Nemesis of Faith* (1847-1849); (2) the period when he wrote the twelve volumes of his *English History* (from 1856), and *The English in Ireland* (1872); (3) the Carlyle books and many controversial volumes. It is unnecessary to say more, for Froude is still read and admired, if not as an historian, at all events as a master of English; and all students remember the attacks persistently made upon him, on the ground of partisanship and inaccuracy, by E. A. Freeman and his school. Froude's



revenge upon Freeman was not only to outlive him, but actually to succeed him for a short time as Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

**Sir William Jardine**, seventh Baronet (1800-1874) was a distinguished ornithologist who probably did more than any man of his generation to make Natural History popular. His great ally was P. J. Selby, with whom he published *Illustrations of Ornithology* in 1830, and seven years later the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*. But Jardine's most popular work was *The Naturalist's Library*, a long series of small volumes of which fourteen were written by Jardine himself, the whole being illustrated with coloured plates. Jardine married twice, and after his death his second wife married Sir Joseph Hooker.

**Charles Merivale** (1808-1893), classical scholar and Roman historian, who became Dean of Ely in 1869, was one of two eminent sons of John Herman Merivale, scholar and friend of Byron. His brother Herman, a writer and official of great ability, was Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies from 1859. Both boys, being descended from Drury of Harrow, went to that school, and distinguished themselves, Herman being afterwards Ireland Scholar at Oxford, and Charles Fourth Classic at Cambridge. It is interesting to note that before going to Cambridge Charles Merivale had declined a writership in the Indian Civil Service, which was thereupon given to John Lawrence. It is also interesting that Charles was not only a scholar : he had played cricket against Eton, and he had rowed against Oxford. At Cambridge he was an "Apostle" with strongly Liberal leanings, but in the reaction after 1832 he became a Tory, as he always remained, while his brother Herman was a staunch Liberal. His intellectual interests were those of a classical scholar, without any inclination to philosophy. He took Orders and became Vicar of Lawford, where he wrote his *History of the Romans under the Empire*. He was not a "researcher" in the modern sense, and only went once to Rome, so that his book was just a good steady transcript from extant Latin historians and men of letters. For the six years from 1863-1869, he was Chaplain to the House of Commons, and was then till his death Dean of Ely. His Latin verse had the reputation of being about the best of his time.

## 1860

*Nine elections* : R. CHAMBERS ; G. FINLAY ; E. FRANKLAND ; SIR R. HILL ; LORD LAWRENCE ; REV. F. D. MAURICE ; JOHN PHILLIP, R.A. ; SIR G. SCOTT, R.A. ; J. TYNDALL.

**Robert Chambers** (1802-1871), Scottish author, bookseller and publisher, was born at Peebles, but moved to Edinburgh when he was still a boy. As a

struggling youth, he was advised by his elder brother William to set up a bookseller's shop, where being clever and intelligent he gained the friendship of Scott and other leading men of letters. He prospered and wrote a number of small books on Scottish History, and in 1832 founded *Chambers's Journal*, a periodical which still flourishes after nearly a hundred years. Then with his brother he founded the Publishing House, which also still exists. In 1844, he wrote and published anonymously the volume called *Vestiges of Creation*, which made a great noise in orthodox circles, and the authorship of which was almost as much discussed and disputed as that of *Waverley* itself. Many of Chambers's other books are still widely read, such as *The Cyclopædia of English Literature* and *The Book of Days*, the latter of which has for us the special interest that it was written in the Athenæum, which Chambers always frequented on his visits to London after his election.

George Finlay (1799–1875) was in his youth enthusiastic in the cause of the Greek Revolution; he visited Greece and saw much of Byron. He bought an estate near Athens, and, though he lost most of his property, he stayed on to help by example, and composed his great *History of Greece*, from its conquest by the Romans to the present time. This in 1877 was re-cast and edited by a distinguished Oxford scholar and traveller, the Rev. H. F. Tozer. These seven volumes have never been superseded.

(Sir) Edward Frankland, F.R.S. (1825–1899), one of the most eminent of English chemists, was born in Lancashire and apprenticed to a druggist. He gave his evenings to chemical study, came to London to study at the Institute of Geology under Playfair, and presently went to teach at Queenwood College, where Tyndall was also engaged. A fast friendship began between the two, and they presently went together to Marburg to study under R. W. Bunsen. On his return, Frankland worked so well that he was elected F.R.S. in 1853. His best work afterwards dealt with the cleansing of water, especially that of the Thames. One of his pupils, who has since become eminent, was Professor H. E. Armstrong, who has long been one of our Members. Frankland was a very original and brilliant person. He died in Norway, where he had gone for salmon fishing. He married a German wife, and was a good friend of many of the best German chemists.

(Sir) Rowland Hill (1795–1879), was the son of a schoolmaster, and was born at Kidderminster. As a boy of twelve, he began to give his father very efficient help in the school; at seventeen, he took over the management of the parental money affairs; at twenty, he built a new School House from his own plans, and when the young man took it over his new system of "government



by the boys " excited great interest among intellectual Radicals such as Bentham and Grote. The school was moved to Tottenham ; Hill transferred it to his brothers, and began to devote himself to plans and inventions of his own, especially the rotatory printing press which would have been adopted by the newspapers if an obstructive Treasury had not forbidden the tax stamp to be affixed by machinery. After 1835, he began to plan out his penny postage scheme, impelled thereto by the prohibitive cost of postage, and by the abuses of the franking system. The story of Hill's difficulties during the next few years, and still more of those which followed the adoption of his scheme, is painful and humiliating, none the less because though all reformers, all business men, and all householders were in favour of it, neither the Whig Government of Lord Melbourne, nor the Tories under Peel, treated the inventor and organiser with any justice. Penny postage was established on January 10, 1840, in spite of the frantic opposition of the Post Office officials, and in 1842, Peel actually dismissed Hill from his position in the Post Office on the termination of his three years' engagement. He was instantly made Director and then Chairman of the Brighton Railway, and introduced the system of excursion trains. Lord John Russell re-instated Hill as Secretary to the Postmaster-General in 1846, but for eight years he had to serve under a reactionary chief, till in 1854 he was appointed sole Secretary, a post which he held for ten years. During that time the number of chargeable letters had enormously increased, and the whole Post Office organisation had been made thoroughly efficient. In 1838, the number of letters was 76 millions ; in 1864, the year in which Hill was created K.C.B., it was 642 millions. Hill retired on full pension, and received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000.

**Sir John Mair Lawrence**, later known as **Lord Lawrence** (1811-1879), was a son of Colonel Alexander Lawrence, and younger brother of Sir Henry. To his great disappointment, he was sent out to India in 1829, not as a soldier, but as a Civil Servant, in which capacity, however, he showed such ability and energy that he very soon became a marked man. He simplified the task of the military commanders in both the Sikh Wars, and after the second his advice counted for much in the annexation of the Punjab. During the next seven years he, with his brother and Montgomery, organised that vast province in a marvellous fashion, and when in 1852 a difference of opinion arose between the brothers, Lord Dalhousie gave each of them an important post in different places, John Lawrence being appointed Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. When the Mutiny broke out in May, 1857, he and General Corbett promptly disarmed the Sepoy regiments, and it was owing to his organisation that the capture of Delhi became possible. After the Mutiny, he came home to the



India Office, and when Lord Elgin died, the Government, breaking through precedent, appointed John Lawrence, though a Civil Service man, to succeed him as Viceroy. He had very great difficulties to contend with through famine and public deficits, and of course criticism did not spare him. After his resignation and return home, he could not be content to remain idle, and accepted for three years the onerous post of Chairman of the London School Board.

The Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice (1805-1872), theologian and Christian philosopher, was probably the "most attacked" man of a generation in which any departure from accepted theological views was sure to be attacked, not from one side, but from many. Brought up as a Unitarian, he left that body as a young man, went to Cambridge in 1823, frequented the society of the "Apostles," but left without a degree. At last he made up his mind to take Orders in the English Church, went to Exeter College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1834. He took the Chaplaincy at Guy's Hospital and thought of applying for the Professorship of Political Economy at Oxford, but his candidature was vetoed by the High Churchmen. He was subsequently Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, Professor of Divinity at King's College, and Minister of St. Peter's, Vere Street, where he had a devoted congregation of educated people. Universally admired for his nobility of character, his theological teaching somehow failed to satisfy either side, or perhaps one should say any one of the many sides, of opinion on these subjects.

John Phillip, R.A. (1817-1867), a very distinguished painter, was born at Aberdeen, his father being an old soldier. His natural talent showed itself early, and having earned a little money by painting portraits of his friends, he found his way to London and spent six out of his seven days at the Academy Exhibition. Lord Panmure was interested in him, and enabled him to enter in the Academy Schools, where he made sufficient progress to send a picture to the Exhibition in 1840. After ten years of moderate success but uncertain health, he went to Spain where he revelled in colour and heat, in the works of Velasquez, and in the picturesqueness of the peasantry, so that in 1853 and 1854 he astonished the London public by his Spanish pictures. Some of them were bought by the Queen, who gave him fresh commissions. A few years later his picture of the festival called "La Gloria" more than fulfilled the promise of the earlier works. His health failed, and he died at the age of fifty, leaving a reputation as a colourist not equalled by any of his British contemporaries.

Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-1878), grandson of Thomas Scott, "the Commentator," began his training as an architect in the office of a man who had been a pupil of Smirke. It was natural that young Scott, brought up in

the strictest Low Church principles, should be sent to learn his art from a man untainted by what was then thought to be "Popish" Gothic architecture. However, Scott never admired what he used to call "Smirkeism," though it was a long time before he outgrew it. His early buildings were dull and plain, and his churches were what he himself called "ignoble." It was A. W. Pugin who first gave him an insight into the principles of Gothic architecture, which he soon put into practice in his successful design for the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford (1840). His first important Gothic Church was that of St. Giles, Camberwell; his first restoration, that of the old church at Chesterfield, which may be said to have introduced him to what may be called the chief part, and perhaps the most remunerative part, of his career. Ely, Lichfield, Salisbury, and other cathedrals bear witness to the thoroughness, or as most people would say, over-thoroughness, of his "restorations." He also did a good deal for Westminster Abbey, especially to the portals of the north transept. In the 'fifties, he had to deal with Doncaster Church under the direction of a very difficult person, the future Lord Grimthorpe; and after the Crimean War, when the Public Offices were about to be reconstructed, he had still more trouble, a complicated matter into which we need not go. In the end, he had to abandon his intention of building one or more of these offices in a Gothic style (his designs are still extant in the Diploma Gallery of the R.A.); and in conjunction with Sir Matthew Wyatt, he designed one of the many offices as we now know them. Then followed the Albert Memorial, and a building which, though most people hardly look to it for artistic merit, has been highly praised by one of our own distinguished Members of a later generation, the late Paul Waterhouse. This was the Midland Station and Hotel at St. Pancras. Scott was not selected for the new Law Courts, but he had abundance of work till the end, which came suddenly in April, 1878. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

**John Tyndall** (1820-1893), who divides with Huxley the credit of having brought the results of science home to the minds of ordinary educated people, was an Irishman born in Co. Carlow. His education was elementary, but he learnt mathematics and became a good draughtsman. For a time he was employed on the Ordnance Survey, and for some years was a railway engineer. After studying with Frankland under Bunsen at Marburg, he became a Doctor of Philosophy in 1850. At home, he formed a friendship with the young Huxley, and both of them, very fortunately, were rejected for appointments at Toronto and Sydney. His first lecture at the Royal Institution, in 1853, was so successful that three months later he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at that place, where he became the colleague of Faraday, who of course was very much his senior, and a close friendship between the two was



the result. On Faraday's death, in 1867, Tyndall succeeded him as Superintendent of the Royal Institution. Then followed his investigation of Slate Quarries, which inspired him with that taste for mountaineering that led both to his Swiss climbs and to his famous researches into glaciers. After this came his endless studies on heat, light, and sound, out of which grew all kinds of practical results with regard to such matters as fog signals, lighthouse illuminants, etc. His brilliant writings were, and still are, read all over Europe, and in America, where he had lectured with great success. A pleasant episode in his life was his affectionate care of Carlyle during journeys to Edinburgh and Mentone (1866-67), when he behaved, said the Sage, "like the loyalest son." He died in 1893 at his house on Hindhead. His wife, a lady of great ability, was a daughter of Lord Claud Hamilton.

### 1861

*Nine elections* : SIR R. BETHELL ; WILKIE COLLINS ; SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW ; SIR ERSKINE MAY ; DR. W. A. MILLER ; J. L. MOTLEY ; DR. T. THOMSON ; SIR C. E. TREVELYAN ; E. M. WARD, R.A.

Sir Richard Bethell (1800-1873), Attorney-General at the time of his election, and afterwards Lord Chancellor Westbury, was a West of England man, the son of a Bristol doctor. Amazingly precocious, he won a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, before he was fifteen, and a First Class in Classics and a Second in Mathematics less than three years afterwards. He went early to the Bar, taking the equity side, and very soon had the good fortune to persuade the authorities of Brasenose College not to compromise a certain law-suit which he proceeded to win for them both in the Court below and on appeal. His career as an Advocate was one of unmixed success, and he acquired much fame and still more money. He entered Parliament for Aylesbury as a Liberal in 1851, and next year migrated to Wolverhampton, voting generally for Liberal measures, though, like the old Whigs, he believed in a landed aristocracy. Bethell's great work in the House of Commons was to support and even initiate measures of law reform ; he would, had the fates permitted, have reformed and codified the law as a whole. But what caused him to be remembered more than any positive measures, was his manner of dealing with opponents, especially his legal superiors such as Lords Campbell and Cranworth. In 1861, on Campbell's death, Bethell succeeded him as Lord Chancellor under the title of Lord Westbury, and henceforth he proceeded to deliver a series of judgments which are still read as models of clear exposition, expressed when the occasion permitted it with a biting keenness of phrase



which made him far from beloved by people whose wits were less nimble than his own. His judgment dismissing the charges in *The Essays and Reviews* case, and his contemptuous references to Bishop Wilberforce, are cases in point. Unfortunately, his enemies were able to take a cruel revenge when, in 1865, Lord Westbury had to resign his great office in consequence of a vote of censure passed by the House of Commons on an act of patronage, by which he had given office to a relative who was afterwards proved to be unworthy. He still, however, continued to be active in the House of Lords, not always approving the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government after 1868, but heartily welcoming the great Judicature Act five years later, as carrying out the principles that he had always advocated.

William Wilkie Collins (1824-1889) was born in Tavistock Square, London ; a son of the charming painter, William Collins, who named the boy after his intimate friend David Wilkie. In his youth, he spent two or three years with his parents in Italy, was then articled to a firm of tea merchants, but wrote a novel, *Antonina*, which pleased his father so much that he released the lad from his apprenticeship and left him free to write or paint. The novel in question was not published till 1850, but before that he had published a biography of his father, who died in 1847. In 1849 the young man exhibited a landscape at the R.A., but in 1851 he came under the personal charm of Dickens and definitely took to literature as a profession. He wrote a good deal for *Household Words*, and in 1860 produced his first great novel, *The Woman in White*, which he dedicated to Barry Cornwall. Seven editions of the thrilling story appeared in six months, and several translations followed. Then came at least six novels, many of which are still read, including *No Name* (1862), and *The Moonstone* (1868). Collins lectured in America, where his Play *Rank and Riches* had a great success, though it failed in London. Long before his death in 1889, he had been an invalid ; indeed it may be said that he was never quite the same man after Dickens died.

(Sir) John Hawkshaw (1811-1891) was one of the most successful engineers of his time. He was born at Leeds, and in 1832 he went to Venezuela to superintend certain mines, about which he subsequently wrote a book. On returning home he secured many appointments, especially that of Engineer to the Leeds and Manchester Railway, and became an expert on questions of gauges and gradients. After 1850 he settled in London, where he was regarded as a leading Engineer. His chief works were two for which we now find it hard to forgive him, though it may well be that nobody else could have done them better—the Charing Cross and Cannon Street Stations and Bridges. He wrote in 1863 a strong report in favour of de Lesseps' scheme for the Suez Canal,

but on the other hand he was opposed to the Panama scheme, perhaps because the danger of malaria had not yet been overcome. He did excellent work in draining fens in East Anglia. He was made F.R.S. in 1855, and President of the British Association twenty years later.

Sir Thomas Erskine May (1815-1886), created Baron Farnborough in the year of his death, held various offices in the House of Commons, of which he became Principal Clerk in 1871. He was possessed of an unrivalled knowledge of Constitutional Law, which he embodied in his celebrated work *A Practical Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament*, originally published in 1844, a book which has passed through at least ten or twelve editions and has been translated into many languages. He also wrote a Constitutional History of England from 1760, and other volumes more or less of the same type. During his later years, he was regarded as the one unimpeachable authority on all matters relating to the Constitution.

William Allen Miller (1817-1870), a distinguished chemist. After holding several Professorships, he became F.R.S. in 1845, and in 1861 was associated with Sir William Huggins in investigating the spectra of the heavenly bodies. He was assayer to the Mint and the Bank of England, and received a Doctor's degree from three Universities.

John Lothrop Motley (1814-1877) offers one of the rare instances of our Committee having elected under Rule II a man not a British subject. Motley was born at Dorchester, a suburb of Boston, Mass., and was a Harvard graduate. After taking his degree, he travelled in Germany, studied at more than one University, and became acquainted with Bismarck, returning home in 1834. Being well-to-do, he took up no profession, but wrote a little, accepted the post of Secretary of Legation in Petersburg, married and returned home. During his travels in Europe, however, he had become greatly interested in Holland, and determined to make its history better known. He therefore came back and settled in that country, and after five years produced the first of his books, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, to be followed some ten years later by his *History of the United Netherlands*. In 1861, being already well known to influential circles in England, he wrote two strong letters to the *Times* advocating the Federal cause in the Civil War. President Lincoln took note of these letters and promptly sent Motley to Vienna as Minister. Six years later, in 1867, he was appointed to London, to the great advantage of both countries, and remained as Minister there till 1870. A strong personal tie between him and this nation was created, when his widowed daughter, Mrs. Ives, became the second wife of Sir William Harcourt.



**Dr. Thomas Thomson** (1817-1878), naturalist and M.D. of Glasgow. He did good work in India as curator of the Museum at Calcutta, but was sent to Afghanistan and was taken prisoner, though he soon escaped. He was elected F.R.S. in 1855, and published an important book, *Flora Indica*, in the same year.

**Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan** (1807-1886), of an old West Country family, was a member of the Civil Service of India, who rose to the position of Governor of Madras. After much excellent work under Sir Charles Metcalfe, he became Deputy Secretary to the Government at Calcutta, where he met Macaulay, just appointed a Member of Council, and married his sister, Hannah More Macaulay. The rest of his remarkable life was divided between India and England, for, as we have said, he became Governor of Madras in 1858, whereas both before and after that date he was well known in public life in London. In his first period in India he made a mark by his inquiries leading to the abolition of transit duties, and at home, in 1840, he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Treasury and held the post for eighteen years. It was upon him that fell the chief burden of administering the relief works during and after the Irish Famine, while at the same time he was busy in preparing the Reports which led to throwing open the Home Civil Service to all properly qualified persons without regard to their family connections. In Madras, from 1858 to the beginning of 1860, he had an unfortunate dispute with the Indian Government on a point connected with James Wilson's financial scheme, and it was thought both by the Indian and Home Governments that Trevelyan had shown a want of judgment in allowing the difference of opinion to be made public before its time. He was recalled, but Lord Palmerston and others bore such high tribute to his character and ability that in 1862 he was sent back to India as Finance Minister to the Central Government. After his return in 1865, he worked hard in favour of the abolition of purchase in the Army and other Liberal causes, in which in later years he was followed with even more ability by his son, Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Sir Charles, who had inherited the Northumberland estate from a cousin, spent most of his last years at Wallington.

**Edward Matthew Ward** (1816-1879), an accomplished and popular painter of what used to be called historical subjects, was born in London, the son of a clerk in Coutts' Bank. After the usual education of an artist at the Academy Schools and in Rome, he began in 1840 to exhibit at the Royal Academy, as he continued to do till his death. He illustrated scenes from the old novelists, or such picturesque happenings in history as the South Sea Bubble, or the Landing of Charles II, and did some effective work for the House of Lords. He was elected R.A. in 1855, and continued to paint in his accustomed manner almost



till the end, which was the tragic result of a nervous breakdown. His wife, a namesake (she was a grand-daughter of James Ward, the celebrated animal painter), was also an accomplished artist ; she died recently at a great age.

## 1862

*Nine elections* : R. BROWNING ; J. T. DELANE ; EARL DE GREY AND RIPON ; SIR H. S. MAINE ; VISCOUNT STRANGFORD ; FRED. TAYLER ; SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH ; DR. W. C. WILLIAMSON.

Robert Browning (1812-1889), one of the two greatest English poets of the Victorian age, was born in Camberwell, his father being a clerk in the Bank of England and his mother a Miss Wiedemann, whose family had come from Hamburg. The father was something of a scholar and man of letters, possessed of a good library, which his boy from an early age devoured. Robert's education was carried on, after a little while at a private school, by a tutor at home, and was very comprehensive, including music and riding ; he is said to have ridden well, and to have composed some settings for songs. At seventeen, he learned Greek for a short time from George Long at University College, but in this subject, as in many others, he was practically self-taught. His early friend was a neighbour at Camberwell, a remarkable youth named Alfred Domett, who went to New Zealand and was immortalised by Browning in the poem *What's become of Waring?* Browning, with the full consent of his father, determined to adopt no profession, but to become a poet, and the first published production of his muse was the little volume *Pauline* (1833), a poem much admired by W. J. Fox and J. S. Mill. Then he began to travel, went to Petersburg, and then to Italy, feeling the full charm of the country which was so long to be his home. *Paracelsus* followed in 1835, and this introduced him first to John Forster and then to all the leaders of literature in London, such as Carlyle and Monckton Milnes. The poem also impressed Macready, who urged him to write Plays, and suggested *Strafford*, which was produced at Covent Garden in 1837, though it only ran for five nights. For several years he went on writing and travelling, but it was long before his work appealed to any but a very few ; nor indeed was it till after his marriage with Elizabeth Barrett, in September 1846, that the general public, even among the readers of poetry, came to know or understand him. Miss Barrett was an invalid in the custody of a difficult father, who hated the thought of losing her and would not speak to his son-in-law, but the marriage of the two poets (which was followed by five years' residence in Italy) was extremely happy and was to both of them a continuous inspiration. It is not necessary here to go through the

long list of the poems which followed then and later ; enough to say that they, with their predecessors and followers, fill sixteen volumes of the collected edition. Mrs. Browning died in 1861, and her husband, after the first terrible shock, came to live in London ; and presently, under the influence of such friends as Barry Cornwall, F. T. Palgrave and George Murray Smith, he began to live the life that so many of us remember, an intensely sociable life, in which he showed that even the most profound of poets may possess a personal charm sufficient to reconcile even commonplace people to poetry. He died on December 12, 1889, in Venice, his last poem (*Asolando*) having been published on the very day of his death.

**John Thadeus Delane** (1817-1879), editor of *The Times* from 1841 to 1877, was a member of an Irish family, who had, however, been resident in England for two generations. His father was a barrister with a country house in Berkshire, not far from Bearwood, the residence of Mr. Walter, a fact which no doubt had a great deal to do with the young man's appointment, at the incredibly early age of twenty-three, to edit and rule *The Times*. He had been at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (where his tutor was Dr. Jacobson, afterwards a Bishop), but the only study that Delane seems to have carried far at Oxford was that of riding, where at all events he learnt a good deal about the world and about human nature. He had written a little for *The Times* before the great change came, and evidently Mr. Walter had marked him as a man of ability and character ; but according to all the current stories his appointment was as great a surprise to himself as to every one else. To tell at length the tale of Delane's life would be to describe not only the history of *The Times* during more than thirty years, but the history of England, and especially the history of English foreign policy. This is clearly not necessary here, and we need do no more than touch upon Delane's extraordinary capacity, the independence upon which he always prided himself, and the manner in which from the very beginning he made himself necessary to both Government and Opposition by always giving voice to what he believed to be the opinions and the interests of what he called "the country." "It is not in the power of any one party to dictate the policy of the country," said *The Times* in 1846 ; the country is a vast indefinite body making unconsciously a certain progress, feeling from time to time new wants but unwilling to satisfy them too rapidly. Delane regarded it as his mission to interpret this feeling and these desires, and to use for the purpose of their realisation the great power that had been placed in his hands—a power, it need hardly be said, far superior to that wielded by any editor of the present day. In return, of course, he was courted and flattered by everybody, but he kept his head perfectly and was enslaved neither by Whig nor



Tory Prime Ministers, nor by Royalties, Duchesses, or clever Intellectuals. It is somewhat surprising that he should have been more than twenty years editor of *The Times* before he was elected by the Committee, especially as Charles Greville and many other friends of his had long been members of the Club. There are few records of his visits or of any Club intimacies on his part ; probably his time was so fully occupied with his office work, his interviews with Ministers, his rides, his dinners and his country visits, that he was not very frequently here.

**Earl de Grey and Ripon** (1827-1909), afterwards the well-known first Marquis of Ripon, was the son of Frederick Viscount Goderich, later first Earl de Grey, who for a moment had been Prime Minister, after the death of Canning, an episode which was summed up by Disraeli in the famous description of him as "a transient and embarrassed phantom." Educated at home, and evidently petted, the young Viscount Goderich in early life became a Christian Socialist under the influence of Maurice and Kingsley ; then entered Parliament (in 1853) as Radical Member for Hull. In the House, however, he sided rather with Palmerston than with Cobden, and in 1857 he and the Conservative, Edward Beckett Denison, carried the West Riding. In 1859, after the death of his father, he entered the House of Lords as Earl of Ripon, and two years later his uncle's death made him Earl de Grey. As a Peer, he held Cabinet office under every Liberal Government, and in 1880 Gladstone made him Governor-General of India, in which position he was responsible, on the one hand, for the conduct of the Afghanistan Campaign under Sir Frederick Roberts, and on the other for the Ilbert Bill, so much disliked by official opinion in India and England. Before this he had for several years been in retirement, politically speaking, for in 1873 he had become a Roman Catholic, and it was some years before he took up public life again. But in and after the return of the Liberals to power in 1880 he was indispensable to his Party in the House of Lords, and "I am a Radical still" were the words he used in a farewell speech in 1908. It is amusing that his son Earl de Grey was only known in his lifetime for his prowess as a sportsman and for his prominence in the gayer side of social life.

**Sir Henry Sumner Maine** (1822-1888), a highly distinguished writer on the history of custom and law, was educated at Christ's Hospital on a presentation from his godfather, Dr. Sumner, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he came out as Senior Classic in the Tripos where W. G. Clark, the well-known Shakespearian scholar, was Second. He stayed at Cambridge for three years, till in 1847 he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law. There was little for him to do.



in Cambridge, but he studied both there and in London, where the Inns of Court made him Reader on Roman Law. His lectures made a deep impression, and were so much helped by his conversational powers and by his writings in the *Saturday Review* and elsewhere, that a great welcome was given to his book on Ancient Law (1861), as in later years was the case with the three or four volumes that followed. From 1862, Maine was legal member of the Council of India; on his return, he accepted the Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and in 1877 the Mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Maine's methods and doctrines are now more or less adopted by everybody, and are perhaps undervalued accordingly: "All can raise the flower now, for all have got the seed." But when *Ancient Law* was new, it was a revelation to students and young readers of the light that history may throw upon life and manners, if properly understood.

**Percy Ellen Frederick William Smythe, 8th Viscount Strangford** (1826-1869), is not to be confused with his brother George Smythe, Disraeli's hero, or with his father Percy Smythe, the 6th Viscount, though all three were almost equally brilliant and were more or less equally before the public eye. The father had been Minister at Lisbon in anxious times, and George was one of the shining lights of the somewhat abortive "Young England" party. Percy Smythe made his mark as an Oriental linguist and philologist, and was Oriental Secretary at the Constantinople Embassy, where he made an immense impression by his all-round cleverness and by his marvellous gift for languages. Vambéry said he spoke seven or eight Oriental languages including Afghan, and Prince Lucien Bonaparte declared that he had almost an equal knowledge of the various Slavonic tongues. After the Crimean War he came home and wrote a good deal in the press on Near Eastern questions. His health was always poor, and he died young, leaving a wife who became prominent as an organiser of Nursing, more or less anticipating the later work of the Red Cross.

**Frederick Tayler** (1802-1889), a water colour artist of considerable charm and merit, was so much appreciated by his colleagues that he became President of the Old (now Royal) Water Colour Society in 1858. This was after the resignation of J. F. Lewis, and Tayler remained President till 1871. He was of good family, one of his uncles having been Dean of Christ Church, and as a boy Frederick Tayler had been first at Eton and then at Harrow.

**Sir Joseph Whitworth** (1803-1887), the son of a schoolmaster, showed as a boy an unusual taste, not only for mechanics, but for exact workmanship. Entering Maudslay's Works in London, he invented a method for making a

“truly plane surface,” which is described in various engineering books ; and during several years, having returned to Manchester, he invented and made many machines. The Exhibition of 1851 brought him into general notice, and he was elected F.R.S. in 1857. The history of his new rifle, and of the official opposition that he had to meet until it was accepted, forms one of the classical stories of the troubles of the inventor. Probably the best thing that ever happened to him and to his fame took place at the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting in 1860, when, from a fixed rest, Queen Victoria fired a Whitworth Rifle at a target 400 yards away and came within two inches of the bull’s eye. From this date his progress was uninterrupted ; the Limited Company into which his business was turned in 1874 was very prosperous, and twenty-three years later it was amalgamated with the great firm of Armstrong. He was made a baronet in 1869, and at his death his large fortune (amounting to more than half a million) was devoted to public purposes, among the beneficiaries being the Whitworth Park and the Owens College at Manchester, and the Science and Art Department, for the foundation of scholarships.

**Dr. William Crawford Williamson** (1816-1895), naturalist and surgeon, was the first Professor of Natural History and Physiology at the Owens College, Manchester. This Professorship was afterwards divided, and he retained the Department of Botany, which was his more special subject. For many years he carried on researches, not only into living but into extinct plants, and these latter studies gave him a great reputation among scientific men for his work in what is called palæobotany. He became F.R.S. in 1854.

### 1863

*Nine elections :* J. C. ADAMS ; SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT ; SIR JAMES COLVILLE ; DEAN GRAVES ; THEODORE MARTIN ; G. PEABODY ; PROF. PRESTWICH ; W. F. SKENE ; ADMIRAL SPRATT.

**John Couch Adams** (1819-1892) was a famous astronomer whom his English colleagues and many others always declare to have been the discoverer of the planet Neptune. On the Continent, it has always been fiercely disputed whether he or the Frenchman Leverrier had the prior claim. The story of the dispute is well known and may be read in all the handbooks. There seems to be no doubt that Adams, having observed the curious “perturbations” round about the planet Uranus, had assumed that these were caused by the neighbourhood of an as yet unknown planet, and by elaborate mathematical calculations had located that planet. The papers relating to this “deductive” discovery



he had placed, in October, 1845, in the hands of Sir George Airy, who had neglected to communicate them to the Royal Astronomical Society, while in the following year the French Astronomer had been making similar calculations and had promptly published them. Whether Airy was really to blame or not is a disputed point ; certainly Adams, a modest and retiring person, never took any decisive steps to vindicate his claim. He refused a knighthood and the succession to the post of Astronomer Royal. He was not exclusively devoted to the stars, but was an all-round man of science, and formed a valuable collection of early books, and, moreover, took a very keen interest in the greater political questions of the day. Adams, who had been Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, was elected F.R.S. in 1849 and P.R.A.S. in 1851 and 1874.

(Sir) William Sterndale Bennett (1816-1875), one of the chief English musicians of his time, was born at Sheffield, but after the death of both his parents when he was little more than an infant, he was brought up by his godfather at Cambridge. Having a good voice and a precocious liking for music, he was for two years one of the choristers in King's Chapel, but at the end of that time he so much impressed the Director of the Royal Academy of Music, who happened to be visiting Cambridge, that he was taken away and placed in the Academy. He quickly became a fine pianist and a promising composer, so much so that at the Pupils' Concert in 1833, where he was at the piano during a performance of a concerto of his own, he had the good fortune to charm the youthful Mendelssohn (then aged twenty-five), who was among the audience. This led to a friendship, to a journey to Germany, and to an introduction to Robert Schumann. We need not follow young Bennett's musical history after his return in 1836 ; enough to say that his compositions, rather in the school of Mendelssohn than of Schumann, were numerous, and so highly appreciated that in 1836 he was elected Professor of Music at Cambridge and given an M.A. degree. Before and after that date, till his death in 1875, he stood at or near the head of the British composers of his time, his work being both scholarly and pleasing, though it failed to hold its own against the Wagnerian type which even then was beginning to prevail. Sterndale Bennett was knighted in 1871, and his portrait was painted by Millais. He married in 1844, and was the father of a daughter who became the wife of Professor Thomas Case, cricketer and philosopher, who until lately was President of Corpus, Oxford.

Sir James William Colvile (1810-1880) went out to India when a young and promising barrister, and in course of time became Judge and then Chief Justice in Bengal. His knowledge of Indian legal problems and conditions was great, so that after his return to England he was sworn of the Privy Council and became a Member of the Judicial Committee.



**Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.** (1812–1899), was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and for several years Professor of Mathematics. In 1860 he became Dean of the Castle Chapel, and four years later Dean of Clonfert, whence in 1866 he was transferred to Limerick as Bishop. In 1861 he was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy, while in 1880, as though to show that the appreciation of his work was not confined to Ireland, he was elected F.R.S. He published many mathematical papers, was interested in Irish Archæology, and it was largely through his influence that the old “Brehon” laws were translated and published. Two of his sons have long been well-known Members of the Athenæum.

(Sir) **Theodore Martin** (1816–1909), a very versatile lawyer and man of letters, was born in Edinburgh and trained as a “writer.” In 1846 he migrated to London, and for a number of years carried on a large business as a Parliamentary Agent. The importance of his work of this kind may be measured by the fact that in 1879 Lord Beaconsfield employed him (though without result) to negotiate with the London Water Companies for their purchase by the Government. But this side of Martin’s life is not of much importance for the historian ; it is only curious from its co-existence with a real literary gift and with wonderful literary industry. Before he was thirty, Martin had made friends with W. E. Aytoun, and between them they had produced a Book of Ballads, named after the Rabelaisian Bon Gaultier, which had at the time immense success. Martin knew German and studied the Stage with so much purpose, that in 1851 he married the distinguished actress Helen Faucit, a union which secured for both of them nearly fifty years of happiness. From that time, all that is known of Martin is in connection with his literary work, though the episode mentioned above is a proof that he must still have had a hand in the legal business of his firm. He wrote, or rather translated, many books, *Faust*, *Horace*, the “*Vita Nuova*” of Dante, etc., not making any very great impression with any of them. His real chance came in 1886, when Arthur Helps recommended him to the Queen as the best man to write the Life of the Prince Consort. These five volumes, which contain an immense mass of authentic material, occupied Martin for thirteen years, and of course were widely read, and the Queen’s appreciation was indicated by the grant of a K.C.B. in 1880. As was mentioned in one of our earliest chapters, Martin’s long article (in the *D.N.B.*) on our founder, J. W. Croker, did much to put that much-abused person right with posterity. For the last half of his life, Martin saw much literary and other society in his house in Onslow Square and at Bryntsilio, a property in North Wales, which he had bought in 1865. His wife died in 1898, and he survived her eleven years, giving valuable help to the Royal Literary Fund and to other ways of helping unsuccessful authors.

**George Peabody** (1795–1869) was of American birth, who after making a small fortune in his own country, came to England about 1837, opened business as Banker and Merchant, and turned his small fortune into a large one. He spent his wealth in benefactions to both countries. As well as building Institutes and endowing Colleges in America, he astonished the world in and after 1862 by providing, at a cost of half a million, the many blocks of Peabody Buildings which quickly arose in many of the poor districts of London. Large gifts of this kind were then new to London, and Peabody became naturally famous, but he declined nearly all the distinctions that were offered to him, such as the baronetcy and G.C.B., which the Queen wished him to accept; in fact the Oxford D.C.L. and the election under our Rule II, together with the Freedom of the City of London and a rather undistinguished statue behind the Royal Exchange, pretty well complete the list of the honours which he consented to accept.

(Sir) **Joseph Prestwich** (1812–1896) was the son of a London wine merchant, who left his father's business and took to the serious study of geology; his chief work related to coal and the coal supply. He became F.R.S. in 1853, obtaining the Royal Medal ten years later. From 1874 to 1888 he was Professor of Geology at Oxford, where both by his class and by the general society of the place he was regarded with sincere affection on account of his obvious sincerity and his charming manners. He was knighted in 1896.

**William Forbes Skene** (1809–1892), Scottish antiquary and historian, was the son of James Skene, long a close friend of Walter Scott. Young Skene's mother was a Forbes of Pitsligo. As a young man, he spent a long time in Germany and on his return devoted himself to the old literature of Scotland, dealt with the Ossian controversy, and, having become a master not only of Gaelic but of Welsh, he published the *Four Ancient Books of Wales*. His principal work was the three volumes on *Celtic Scotland*, published between 1876 and 1880, a book which is still regarded as of standard value. He was not exclusively a scholar, but did sound practical work, especially as a member of the Relief Committee, when in 1846 the Highlands, like Ireland, were visited by a potato famine. After the death of J. H. Burton, Skene was appointed Historiographer Royal for Scotland.

**Thomas A. B. Spratt** (1811–1888), the son of a distinguished sailor, entered the Navy and became in due time a Vice-Admiral. His special service chiefly consisted of surveying the Mediterranean; work which was of course indispensable in securing safe transport on such occasions as during the Crimean War. Admiral Spratt was elected F.R.S. in 1856.



## 1864

*Nine elections* : W. G. CLARK ; MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN ; SIR HERBERT EDWARDES ; DR. PARKES ; DR. WILLIAM POLE ; CANON J. C. ROBERTSON ; PROF. H. J. S. SMITH ; CAPTAIN SPEKE ; ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

William George Clark (1821-1878) was a pupil of Dr. Kennedy at Shrewsbury, whence he passed to Trinity, Cambridge. He was one of the most distinguished men of his year, and in the Tripos came out 2nd Classic, H. S. Maine being the first. He became Fellow and Tutor of the College, travelled much, joined in editing the once famous *Sabrinae Corolla*, and wrote a multitude of miscellaneous compositions. His great work was the Cambridge Shakespeare, prepared in conjunction with his friend Aldis Wright, an edition which has held its own for sixty years. For many years he was Public Orator at Cambridge, and was for a long time a clergyman, till in 1870 he took advantage of the new Clerical Disabilities Act and resigned his Orders. He was personally very popular, and has been described by his friend Leslie Stephen as "the delight of Cambridge society."

Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple Blackwood, 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava (1826-1902), was born at Florence, the son of the 4th Baron Dufferin, an Irish Peer. His mother was one of the three beautiful daughters of Thomas Sheridan, her sisters being the Duchess of Somerset and Mrs. Norton. The father died in 1841, and the mother, with much of the wit of the Sheridans and great personal charm, continued to have immense influence over the boy. After Eton and Christ Church, he spent his time between Ireland and travel, and, on entering the House of Lords as an English Peer with the title of Lord Clandeboye, he made a good impression by his occasional speeches. He was fond of making sea voyages in a vessel called "The Foam," celebrated in one of his mother's poems, and after some voyages in the Far North had much literary success with his *Letters from High Latitudes* (1856). After serving some time as Attaché at Vienna, he was sent with the British Commissioner to Constantinople to bring pressure on the Porte with reference to the troubles in the Lebanon, and a settlement was effected which did not altogether please the French, a point which was remembered against him when, thirty years later, he was made Ambassador in Paris. Having from 1860 to 1872 taken his part in politics on the Liberal side, and having now and then held office, he was appointed, in 1872, Governor-General of Canada, a difficult post at the moment, owing to the troubles stirred up by Louis Riel, and certain serious financial scandals. But Dufferin's tact and charm overcame all obstacles,



and he made so good an impression at home that in 1878 Disraeli appointed him Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and the Liberal Government, three years later, moved him to Constantinople, which was at that moment the more arduous post of the two. The very serious Egyptian troubles of the three following years were a proof of this, and much controversy arose as to whether a less conciliatory policy towards the Porte might not have prevented them at the outset. In December, 1884, Lord Dufferin went to India as Viceroy, in succession to Lord Ripon, and there he found himself faced with the internal agitation around the Ilbert Bill and with anxiety about Afghanistan and Burma. There followed war and the annexation of Upper Burma, where King Thebaw had been making himself quite intolerable. After his return to England, in 1888, Dufferin was tempted to re-enter diplomacy, became Ambassador in Rome till 1891, and then for five years in Paris, where his settlement of the Siamese question made the French forget their grievance about the Syrian matter of thirty years before. After his retirement, in 1896, many private troubles befell Lord Dufferin, who until that time had been such a favourite of fortune. The worst was the death of his eldest son in the South African War.

**Sir Herbert Edwardes** (1819–1868), a highly distinguished Indian official, was the son of a Shropshire clergyman and was educated at a private school and at King's College, London. He went to India and entered the Bengal Fusiliers in 1842, and while commending himself to the military authorities spent much time in learning Indian languages. He was appointed on the personal staff of Sir Hugh Gough, and was also noticed by Sir Henry Lawrence. In 1847 he was made Administrator of an important district across the Indus, where in a few years he accomplished great results in civilising the country. In the following year, there came the murder of two British officer envoys at Multan, on which Edwardes extemporised a force, besieged Multan, and rapidly compelled the offending Potentate to surrender. He thus impressed his superiors to such an extent that he became the chief organiser of the North Western Frontier, his policy being, like that of John Lawrence, peace and alliance with Afghanistan. He continued his fine work, though with occasional differences with the Indian Government, till 1865, when he came home, and for the rest of his life was known as a strong supporter of missionary effort in India.

**Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes** (1819–1876), the founder of modern hygiene; was at school at Christ's Hospital, and afterwards, having had a distinguished career as a student, went to India in 1842 as an Army surgeon. For three years he studied dysentery, cholera and similar diseases, writing

about them in a way which Sir William Jenner called "most remarkable." He became Professor of Clinical Medicine at University College, after which he was sent to Turkey during the Crimean War to found a new military hospital. He did as much as one man could do to remedy the shocking defects of the medical system of the Army, and was ever afterwards constantly consulted by the authorities whenever, as in the case of the Ashanti War, a knowledge of tropical diseases became indispensable. The Museum of Practical Hygiene rightly bears his name.

**William Pole, F.R.S., Mus. Doc., etc.** (1814-1900), was a man of singularly varied talents, being distinguished as an engineer, a musician, and as an authority on whist. From 1844 to 1847 he was in India as Professor of Engineering at the Elphinstone College, and after his return he became assistant to J. M. Rendel, and not only helped Rendel in his work on the railways, but advised the Italian Government as to the improvement of the Genoa and Spezzia harbours. He has left many papers and books about engineering. His second, or indeed his first, talent was musical, for at seventeen he was organist to a chapel, and at twenty-two held the same post at St. Mark's, North Audley Street. He lectured on the theory of music at the Royal Institution, and in 1867 took his degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford. Lastly—and in this direction it was that the Athenæum knew him best—he was a real authority on whist, on which he wrote a book which has been described as "ranking with Cavendish and James Clay." His autobiographical "Notes" were privately printed in 1898.

**The Rev. James Craigie Robertson** (1813-1882), born at Aberdeen; was interested in general literature and wrote frequently for the *Quarterly Review*. He was made Canon of Canterbury in 1859, and in a vicarage near by he wrote his *History of the Christian Church*, in six volumes, which was long regarded as a standard book.

**Henry John Stephen Smith** (1826-1883) was born in Dublin; the son of a barrister, who named his son after his own tutor, Henry John Stephen, a member of a family well represented in the annals of the Athenæum. Young Smith went to Rugby and then to Balliol, where he won a scholarship in 1844. After spending nearly a year abroad, he came back, won the Ireland Scholarship, obtained First Classes in Classics and Mathematics, and was elected Fellow of Balliol. For a time he hesitated whether he should devote himself to classics or to mathematics, for he had an equal genius for both; but mathematics won the day; he came under the influence of G. F. Gauss of Brunswick, the greatest of all authorities on the theory of numbers; and he also studied Chemistry. Having done much college work, Smith in 1860 was appointed

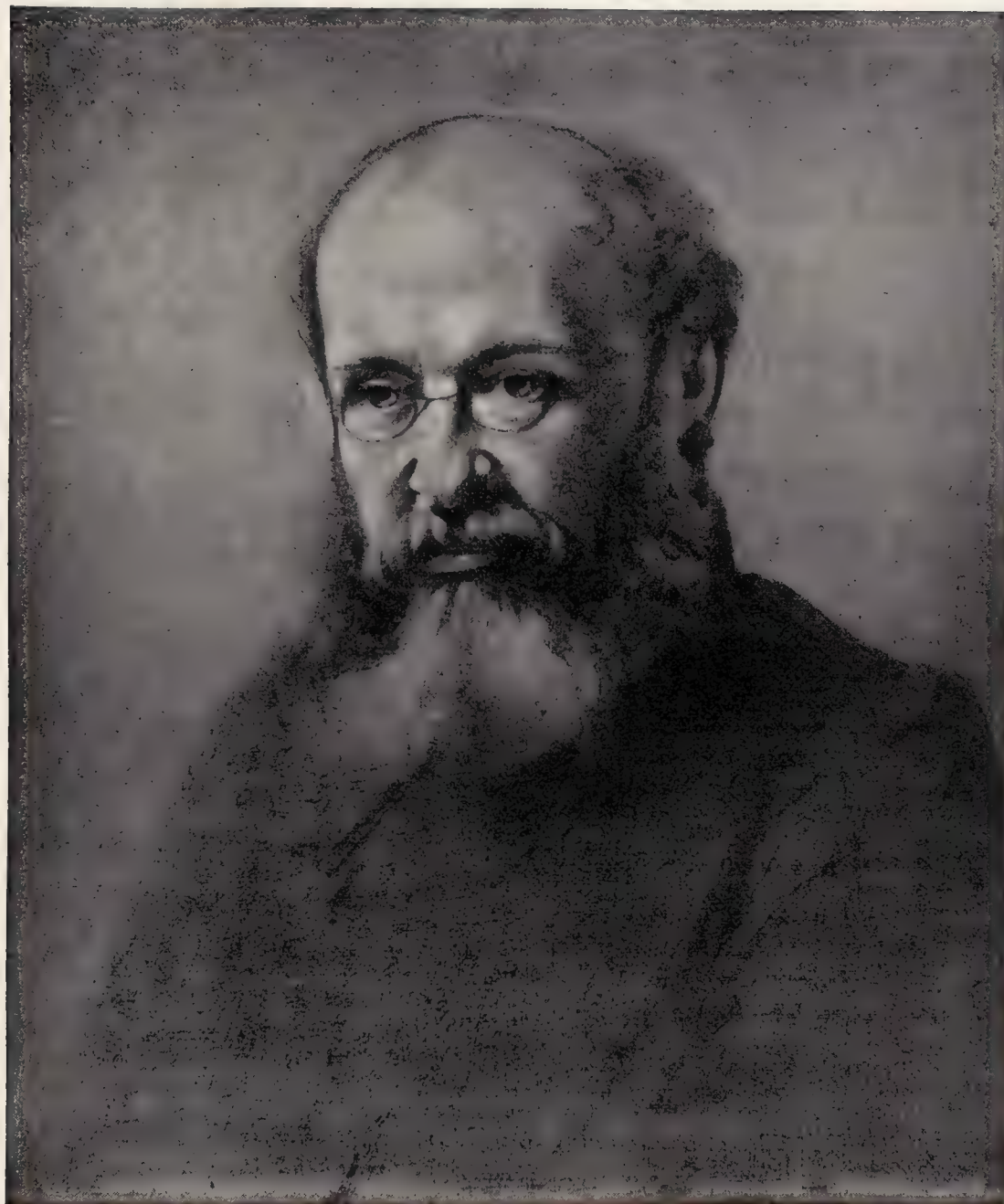


Savilian Professor of Geometry, and was next year elected F.R.S. He also became a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, but Oxford continued to be his home, and although his personal gifts would have won him success in any society or any career, he was little known to the world at large. All his contemporaries and seniors, such as Jowett, Lord Bowen, and Huxley, were impressed by his amazing ability, but he seemed to have no ambition, or, as Huxley put it, he had not "the power of caring very strongly about the attainment of any object." He was a most entertaining talker, he had great classical knowledge, and he was a good writer. His mathematical papers were published in 1894 in two volumes, with biographical notes written by many friends.

**John Hanning Speke** (1827-1864), African explorer and discoverer of the Reservoir-Source of the Nile, was in his first youth in the Army of the Punjab under Lord Gough. He did well in many of Gough's battles, but after the return of more normal times he began to gratify his instinctive passion for travel, explored parts of the Himalayas, studied botany and some geology, and all the time nursed his favourite ambition, which was to explore Central Africa. He set out to join Richard Burton at Aden, but the Crimean War broke out, and he volunteered for service. In 1857 he joined Burton in an official journey which was to start from Zanzibar; and the ignorance which then prevailed as to the interior may be measured by the fact that when Speke and his friends were informed by an Arab trader that they "would find three great lakes," it was the first time that any of the expedition had ever heard of them. It took Speke and his followers two years before they could so far overcome illness and the hostility of some native tribes, as to make their way past Tanganyika. At last they did so, and discovered the great Victoria Nyanza. We need not dwell upon the subsequent and seemingly foolish interruption of good relations between Speke and Burton. It is enough to say that Speke came home, was triumphantly received, and lectured and wrote with the greatest success. In 1860 he went out again with Captain Grant, aided by the Government. They met with huge difficulties, but found the Falls, and Speke gave Samuel Baker information leading to the discovery of the Albert Nyanza, and then got safely to Khartoum and home. Altogether the whole story takes a very high rank indeed in the romantic chronicles of African exploration. The grim tragedy of Speke's death is well remembered. After facing unheard-of difficulties and dangers for many years, he came home, went out for a quiet day's partridge shooting, and was accidentally shot.

**Anthony Trollope** (1815-1882) was the son of Thomas Anthony Trollope and his wife Frances. The latter, impelled thereto by her husband's financial losses, set to work at the age of fifty-two, and from that time till the end of her





ANTHONY TROLLOPE.  
By Samuel Laurence.



life, produced some twenty novels, which were successful enough to bring her in a steady income. Anthony was born in Keppel Street, Russell Square, but soon afterwards the family settled at Harrow, where he went to school as a "town boy." The school was then at its lowest ebb. He was bullied and badly taught, but on leaving he somehow got into the Post Office. Here life was not much happier until he got a small job as Post Office Surveyor in Ireland, where he enjoyed comparative freedom, learnt to ride and even hunt, and married an English wife. In 1847 he began to write novels, but for three years they fell quite flat. He came to England, and in a happy moment accepted the Inspectorship of Postal Deliveries in South Western England, which gave him a wide knowledge of the country and of the different types of life to be found there. Inspired by the sight of Salisbury Cathedral, he in 1855 wrote *The Warden*, which hit the public taste and led him on to the whole Barchester series, which gave him celebrity and released him for ever from the poverty which had hampered him in early life. It is interesting to contrast the £20 which he got in 1849 for *La Vendée* with the £3000 that he frequently obtained for a novel after the Barchester series had established his position. Meantime, he had not given up official life; he had been sent to America on Post Office business, he had been promoted, and he had fought Rowland Hill, between whom and himself there existed, according to Edmund Yates, "feelings of positive hatred." Let us not attempt to decide upon the respective merits of the two, for to one of them our fathers owed the Penny Post, and to the other we owe the Pillar Box! As a novelist, it is enough to say that Trollope was read, is read, and will be read, for his pictures of ordinary life, clerical and other, in Victorian England are amazingly accurate, and are all the more admirable because they are wholly devoid of personalities. In other ways, Trollope was too rough and burly to be exactly popular, but he had many constant friends, and not least among the members of the Athenæum, where he was a regular attendant, especially in the whist room. There he and Abraham Hayward and W. E. Forster, with one or two others, used to meet almost every day during several years.

## 1865

*Nine elections* : (SIR) J. EVANS, F.R.S.; DEAN W. F. HOOK; (SIR) J. W. KAYE; GENERAL MCMURDO; SIR R. MONTGOMERY; J. MUIR; SHERARD OSBORN; SIR R. PALMER; REV. MARK PATTISON.

(Sir) John Evans, F.R.S. (1823-1908), the son of a schoolmaster, offers a rare example of the combination of the enlightened man of business, the



practical administrator, and the scientific archæologist. Instead of going to Oxford as he had intended, he studied for a few months in Germany and then entered the business of his uncle John Dickinson, owner of the great paper mills near Hemel Hempstead, of which Evans ultimately became head. As a boy he had been interested in geology and made a collection of fossils and flint implements, and his knowledge of these subjects was deepened by a journey that he made to the valley of the Somme with Joseph Prestwich to explore the relics of primitive man there found. His first book on the subject, dealing with England only, was published in 1872. From these prehistoric remains he passed to numismatics, especially British, and in time formed a matchless collection of early British coins, not contenting himself with merely buying and finding specimens, but examining them scientifically and making the most ingenious deductions from their designs. One of the most celebrated of these was when he proved that the ornaments on certain British coins were derived, through successive stages of degradation, from those on the gold *staters* of Philip of Macedon. Evans's books and papers on these subjects are many. The greater part of his immense collections were left to his distinguished son, Sir Arthur Evans, the explorer of Crete, who has handed over a considerable portion of them to the Ashmolean Museum. Sir John Evans's practical side was shown by his conduct for many years of the paper-making business, and by the fact that he was long a member and ultimately Chairman of the Hertfordshire County Council and of Berkhamsted School. He was elected F.R.S. in 1864; was President at various times of the Geological Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Numismatic Society, and of the British Association when it met at Toronto in 1898. He was also a very active trustee of the British Museum.

**Walter Farquhar Hook** (1798–1875), who was himself ultimately a Dean, was the son of another Dean, James Hook of Worcester, and nephew of the celebrated Theodore Hook, one of our earliest members. He was one of the most remarkable and influential churchmen of his time, owing chiefly to his magnificent work as Vicar of Leeds. Long before the "Oxford Movement" of Newman and Pusey, Hook had made a great mark by his energy as Vicar of Coventry, when he was only thirty years old, by introducing in a modified form certain High Church practices, such as services on Saints' Days and in Lent, while at the same time developing such social institutions as a library and a dispensary. Being also eloquent and personally attractive, he made these innovations succeed, and they became so celebrated that in 1837, the trustees of the Vicarage of Leeds appointed him to that important parish, though not without opposition. Hook's work at Leeds, a town in which the

working population had increased out of all proportion to the conveniences of life, spiritual and material, has become a classic with the historians of civilisation in England during the nineteenth century ; but here it must suffice to say that not only did he fill his own church and build many new ones, but that after seven years he got Parliament to pass an Act for the division of the parish, and that he actually persuaded the vast population of the town to consent to a Church rate. He stayed at Leeds over twenty years, wielding considerable power, not only as a churchman but as a social reformer far ahead of his time. He was finally appointed to the Deanery of Chichester, where he stayed to the end in comparative obscurity, though Mr. Gladstone (who greatly admired him) in vain offered to promote him to Canterbury, to Winchester, and to St. Paul's. Besides his practical work, he wrote a great deal on Church subjects, his principal book being his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, in no less than twelve volumes. The writing of this book was only made possible by the fact that during the sixteen years of its publication Dr. Hook had no longer on his shoulders the work of a vast disorganised parish, but only that of one of the smallest and most tranquil Deaneries in England.

(Sir) **John William Kaye** (1814-1876) was educated at Eton and Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Artillery in 1832. Long afterwards he became a Civil Servant, and after the retirement of J. S. Mill he was appointed Secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office. He made a considerable reputation by his history of the Indian Mutiny under the title of *The History of the Sepoy War* (1864-1876), which as a general history has not been superseded. He was made K.C.S.I. in 1871.

**General (Sir) William M. S. McMurdo** (1819-1904), a distinguished Indian officer, had in his young days helped Sir Charles Napier in the fighting in Sind, and was remarkable for his personal gallantry. During that campaign, he was head of the Quartermaster-General's Department, but he was also known as a fighting man of astonishing promise. During the Crimean War, he did his best, in spite of the stinginess of the Treasury, to make an efficient Transport Service, in return for which the Queen made him her Aide-de-camp. He is best remembered in England for his services during the infancy of the Volunteer movement (1861-1865), with which in the popular talk of the time he was commonly identified.

**Sir Robert Montgomery** (1809-1887) was of Irish birth, and joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1827. He had fortunately been a school-fellow of Henry Lawrence, who begged for his assistance in organising the Punjab,



of which Montgomery became Commissioner in 1853. When the Mutiny broke out, Montgomery, acting on his own responsibility, instantly disarmed the native troops at Lahore, which he did at great personal risk and with complete success. The rest of his conduct during the Mutiny was on a par with this action. Appointed to succeed Outram as Chief Commissioner of Oudh in 1858, he surmounted all the difficulties of the situation, as he did in the still more important post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, which he held from 1859 to 1865. As a devoted and successful Indian administrator, he ranks not far below the brothers Lawrence.

**John Muir** (1810–1882) entered the East India Company's service in 1829 ; became Principal of Queen's College, Benares, fifteen years later, and then a Judge. He was a distinguished Orientalist ; wrote books in the vernacular on Indian History, and founded a Professorship in Sanskrit at Edinburgh University.

**Sherard Osborn** (1822–1875), son of a Madras Colonel, distinguished himself in many capacities as a naval officer, and more especially as an Arctic explorer. At the age of sixteen he was actually in command of a "tender" in some difficult naval operations near Singapore ; but his distinctive work did not begin till 1849, when he was employed as one of the principal officers sent to search for Franklin. Afterwards he collected his records of this attempt and of various other Arctic explorations and published them in three volumes. But he did work of equal importance in quite another part of the world, for in 1857 he successfully escorted fifteen gunboats to China, his own ship being the *Furious*, a paddle-wheel frigate. On board this ship, Osborn conducted our Plenipotentiary Lord Elgin to Shanghai and subsequently to Japan, when the first of our important Treaties with that country was signed. A little later he had the distinction of commanding the new turret ship, the *Royal Sovereign*. He became Rear-Admiral in 1873, but before that time, having retired from active service, he had been busily employed in various forms of railway and telegraph management.

**Sir Roundell Palmer** (1812–1895), afterwards 1st Earl of Selborne, was a man on whom fortune smiled from the beginning to the end of his long life. He was in succession at two public schools—Rugby and Winchester—at the latter of which he had as school-fellows Robert Lowe, Edward Cardwell, and William George Ward ; with the last named he formed an enduring friendship. At Oxford he matriculated at Christ Church, but passed with a scholarship to Trinity, where he gained the Ireland Scholarship and two University prizes. His career culminated in a First Class and a Fellowship of Magdalen. As an



undergraduate, he formed friendships with all the more intellectual of the young churchmen of the day, though he never seems to have had any intention of taking Orders. One of his principal friends was A. C. Tait (afterwards Archbishop), and a man whose influence he for a time underwent was the celebrated poet and preacher, F. W. Faber, whose subsequent secession to Rome made a stir in the Church only surpassed by that caused when, some years later, Newman went over. All through his long career at the Bar and in Parliament, Roundell Palmer maintained his close interest in the Church of England, and he was always as much regarded by the bench of bishops as by the dignitaries of the Law. By the time of his election to the Athenæum, he was Attorney-General, but long before that time he had left the Conservative Party and had become a Liberal, inclining at first more to Cobden than to Palmerston; but in the Parliament of 1868 he declined to follow Gladstone in disestablishing the Irish Church, and had to wait four years before accepting the position of Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Hatherly. His great achievement as Lord Chancellor was the passing of the great Judicature Act of 1873. He was Lord Chancellor again after 1880, when he was made Earl of Selborne at the opening of the new Law Courts.

The Rev. Mark Pattison (1813-1884), son of a Yorkshire clergyman, was educated as a boy by his father, a strict Evangelical. He was one of a large family of whom one became well known as "Sister Dora." Pattison came up to Oriel, which he found in an inefficient condition, for the masterful Provost Edward Hawkins had succeeded in getting rid of Newman and his Tractarian friends, who were really able tutors. Pattison was left very much to himself, and consequently failed in his "Schools" and also for two Fellowships, but in 1839 he was elected Fellow of Lincoln. He rejoiced, but his joy was rather misplaced, for he had become a strong Newmanite, and the College was ultra-Protestant. Still, when he became College Tutor, a few years afterwards, he both made a great impression on his pupils, and his reading of Aristotle and modern literature made a great impression on himself, drawing him gradually away from Newman and Pusey. In 1848 he was appointed Public Examiner, a fact which both improved his position in Oxford and increased his confidence in himself. Again, however, he was bitterly disappointed when in 1851, the late Rector having died, he was outvoted in the election which was to provide a successor. For a long time his depression was extreme, but it was cured by study, and in the ten following years he acquired that wonderful store of knowledge as to the history of thought, and especially of scholarship, which found expression in his well-known contribution to *Essays and Reviews*, in 1860, and much later in his remarkable book on Casaubon.

At last, in 1861, he was elected Rector, and in the same year he married a lady (Miss Emilia Frances Strong) who both brought a new element into Oxford life, and herself became celebrated for her studies on the history of French Art. Pattison, during the period of his Rectorship, was universally regarded as the chief representative of one of the two ideals of University life, while Jowett of Balliol was held to represent the other. Pattison's ideal was knowledge; Jowett's, on the other hand, was conduct, character, citizenship. It need not be said which had the larger following; and every man according to his temperament must decide which ideal is more calculated to be ultimately of advantage to mankind.

## 1866

*Nine elections* : SIR SAMUEL BAKER; PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE; BENJAMIN DISRAELI; PROFESSOR T. A. HIRST; J. C. HORSLEY, R.A.; J. E. MILLAIS; GENERAL (SIR) R. STRACHEY; G. E. STREET; PRINCIPAL TULLOCH.

(Sir) Samuel White Baker (1821-1893), one of the greatest explorers that England has ever produced, was the son of a West India merchant and grandson of a sailor who won fame in the war against France in 1782. The boy was casually educated, but picked up some natural history and geography, and learnt German at Frankfort. He married young, went to Ceylon and founded a small colony in the mountains which is said to be still prosperous, and made a name as a big game hunter. In 1855, while in France, he lost his wife; then he travelled in the Near East, managed the construction of a railway across the Dobrudsha, and five years later married a Hungarian lady, who became his constant and energetic fellow-traveller. He got to know Speke, and fired by his example he and his wife started for Egypt and the Nile, thus, as his biographer says, "stumbling on his mission in life." In December 1862, the explorers started from Khartoum with three vessels; in February they met Speke and Grant, who gave Baker the maps they had made, he at the same time lending them his ships for their descent of the river. The sequel may be described in a sentence: Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza on March 14, 1864, Speke having located it hypothetically on his map, on the strength of native reports. This was practically the discovery of the source of the Nile and the solution of a problem which had vexed the world since the days of the Greek geographers. The rest of Baker's life was less adventurous, but as Governor of the Equatorial Nile basin he put down the slave trade over a vast region and left it to be administered and civilised



by England and Egypt. He came home, rented an estate, but constantly visited India for big game, and wrote many books and articles. He died at his home in South Devon.

**Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte** (1813-1891) was the eldest son of Lucien, Prince of Canino, the third brother of Napoleon. He was practically English by adoption, for like the rest of his family he had of course met with no cordial welcome from the society of the Restoration in France. After 1848 he was a Member of the Legislative Assembly and was named Senator and Prince, but he took no part in the *Coup d'Etat*. After the fall of the Second Empire in 1870, he returned to England and devoted himself to his favourite study, which was philology, especially that of the Basque language, on which he wrote various books and papers. He was much liked in English literary society. It was he who was commissioned by the Empress to convey her thanks to the Committee for their courtesy to the late Emperor.

**Benjamin Disraeli**, subsequently first Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-1881), was the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, author of *Curiosities of Literature* and similar works. The elaborate Life of the younger Disraeli published not long ago by W. F. Monypenny and G. E. Buckle has made the details of his extraordinary life so familiar that we need not dwell upon them here. It will be enough to remind the reader that in 1866 the social and political position of Disraeli was very different from what it had been thirty years before, when, as a young man of twenty-seven, he had failed to secure election under Rule II, although Croker, who was at that date omnipotent in the Club, might easily have secured it for him. It was not the first time that Disraeli had to complain of Croker, on whom, as all the world knows, he took his revenge in *Coningsby*. But in 1866 he was the Leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons and was destined very soon to be Prime Minister ; it was the year when Gladstone's first Reform Bill was defeated by the secession of the " Adullamite " Liberals, led by Robert Lowe, and the country was just about to witness the " dishing " of the Whigs by Disraeli's democratic Reform Bill in the following year. Naturally then, our Committee invited him to become a member, and he consented, though it is not recorded that he made any very constant use of the Club. He was not a Club man, and history has preserved more than one example of his caustic criticism of Clubs and Club dinners. In the previous year (1865) Disraeli was elected a Member of Grillion's, very late in the day, since his great rival had been a member for five and twenty years, and Lord Derby much longer ; and in 1868 " the Club " invited him to belong. As to Grillion's he wrote in 1868, " I have not dined with those gentry for three years ; but my recollection of them



is extreme dullness." Let us hope that he had no similar complaint to make about the Athenæum, and at least that he who used to describe himself as "born in a library" appreciated our books.

**Thomas Archer Hirst** (1830-1892), a distinguished mathematician; studied at Marburg, and on his return held numerous appointments as a teacher of mathematics. Elected F.R.S. in 1861, he became a Professor, first of Physics and then of Mathematics in University College, London, and afterwards served for ten years as Director of Studies at Greenwich.

**John Calcott Horsley, R.A.** (1817-1903), had a hereditary connection both with music and painting, his father being a well-known composer and his mother a niece of Sir Augustus Callcott. There is little to say about Horsley's painting, which followed the usual course of the evolution of an R.A. in the 'forties and 'fifties; several examples of his innocent and not very interesting literary and "historical" pictures are to be seen in our older public collections. He became R.A. in 1856, and was afterwards chiefly known for two things—for his vigorous opposition to what he thought the growing cult of the nude model, and for his much more important work as the organiser of the Old Masters' exhibitions at the R.A. from and after 1870. In this last work he was helped from within by such men as Leighton and Poynter and from without by his friend the veteran Martin Colnaghi, who possessed a knowledge of old Dutch art that was rare among the dealers of that time. Horsley was not a great painter, but he was popular and influential, and the Academy owed much to him.

(Sir) **John Everett Millais** (1829-1896), who ultimately became a Baronet and President of the Royal Academy, was long the most prominent and perhaps the ablest English painter of his time. Of an old Norman family that had been long settled in Jersey, he was extremely precocious as an artist, and at eleven years old entered the Royal Academy schools, where he soon won all the prizes; as a boy he spent a good deal of time at Oxford with a relation, and in 1846, when he was seventeen, he first exhibited in the Royal Academy. A change was effected by his meeting with young Holman Hunt, who was discontented, like himself, with the existing state of English art. Together they formed, with five other members (the chief being D. G. Rossetti), the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, who together had to face for several years the hostility of most of the critics and Academicians, but whose defence found an eloquent and triumphant advocate in John Ruskin. Millais's chief picture at this period was that variously called "Christ in the House of His Parents" or "The Carpenter's Shop," which after being

denounced as heretical or worse, is now one of the most highly valued possessions of the Tate Gallery, for which a body of subscribers recently bought it for some £10,000. "Ophelia" (1852) is another famous early picture in the same Gallery, as are two or three fine works which mark a transition in style, especially the superb "Order of Release," which won for the artist his election as A.R.A. (1853). It is unnecessary to trace his career from this point. He had conquered the admiration of the public and of the artists: his only danger henceforth came from his excessive popularity. Enough to say that between 1860 and 1880 he worked hard, chiefly at the fine subject pictures of which we see many at the Tate Gallery, such as "The Boyhood of Raleigh"; that he now and then ventured with success into pure landscape; and that after 1870 he painted many great portraits, such as the "Gladstone" in the National Gallery. He had married Mrs. Ruskin after the dissolution of her marriage in 1855. He became rich and a baronet (1885), succeeded Leighton as P.R.A. (1896), and died after holding that office for only a few months.

(General Sir) Richard Strachey (1817-1908) was one of the five sons of Sir Edward Strachey, and brother of Sir John Strachey, a distinguished member of the I.C.S. He entered the Bombay Engineers and was soon appointed by Sir Harry Smith on his personal staff, in which capacity he was present at the great Battles of Aliwal (January 1846) and Sobraon. Strachey's real bent, however, was for travel and scientific research, and he had an opportunity of gratifying his taste when he was sent for his health into the Himalayas, where he formed a great botanical collection. After some years at home, he was placed in the Public Works Department in India, under Sir John Peter Grant, whose daughter became his second wife. While serving in this Department he had much to do with the development of Indian Railways, of two of which he was ultimately Chairman. He became F.R.S. in 1854 and was twice V.P.R.S.; in 1897 he was appointed G.C.S.I. After 1870 he took a great part in the meteorological work of the Royal Society.

George Edmund Street, R.A. (1824-1881), began work in a solicitor's office, but he loved architecture and became an assistant to Sir George Gilbert Scott. After a while, he was taken into high favour by Bishop Wilberforce and did a good deal of work in Oxfordshire. After much travel and study, he came home and built the new nave of Bristol Cathedral and was elected R.A. in 1871. Before this he had been chosen, after a competition in which eleven of the best architects took part, as the architect for the new Law Courts, which were built in the Gothic style so much in favour at the time. This proved to be a long and even heart-breaking task, and the building, impressive



as it is, has been more criticised than praised. He also was widely employed in the restoration of cathedrals, especially those of York, Salisbury and Carlisle. He died at the early age of fifty-seven, but his reputation as an ecclesiastical architect was so high that he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

**Rev. John Tulloch, D.D.** (1823-1886), Principal of St. Andrew's University, was perhaps the leader of the Scottish Liberal-orthodox theologians of his day. He was Chaplain to the Queen, and as such a frequent visitor to Balmoral. He also edited *Frazer's Magazine* and was well known as a lecturer.

## 1867

*Nine elections :* DUC D'AUMÂLE ; PROFESSOR CONINGTON ; GENERAL A. CUNNINGHAM ; PROFESSOR DONALDSON ; GENERAL HAMLEY ; W. E. H. LECKY ; P. L. SCLATER ; JOHN SIMON ; COLONEL YULE.

**H.R.H. Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumâle** (1822-1897), was the fifth son of Louis Philippe, who, eight years after the boy's birth, was chosen King of the French. The Duc d'Aumâle was a good soldier, as he proved during his government of Algeria, and his pleasant manners and cultivated taste made him generally the most popular member of the Royal House. However, the Revolution of 1848 drove him to England, where he lived for many years, spending his time much more in studying and collecting works of art and literature than in anything connected with politics. He was very rich, having in early life inherited a large fortune from the Prince de Condé. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, he volunteered to serve, but the Imperial authorities refused him. But after the proclamation of the Republic he re-entered the Army as General of a Division, and presided over the court-martial which condemned Bazaine. After 1880, Republican feeling in France became increasingly bitter against the former reigning families, and he was expelled under the law of 1886. Before this, however, he had bequeathed to the Institut de France the magnificent Royal villa at Chantilly, which he had rebuilt and filled with very fine works of art, and his expulsion was therefore cancelled in 1889. The Duc d'Aumâle had a delightful house at Twickenham and was for many years a favourite member of the best English society. He died in Sicily in 1897, his two sons having pre-deceased him.

**John Conington** (1825-1869), the son of a clergyman, was born in Lincolnshire and went to school first at Beverley and then at Rugby. Elected demy of Magdalen in 1843, he promptly won both the Hertford and Ireland



scholarships, and followed up his success by obtaining a first class and three Chancellor's prizes. In 1848 he became a Fellow of University, and six years later, after having failed to interest himself in Law, he was elected to the newly-founded Professorship of Latin. He became a very learned scholar, confining himself to the purely literary writers ; but as a young man he also spoke habitually at the Union, and after taking his degree had an active part in securing various University reforms, though in this matter he was unwilling to go so far as his friend Goldwin Smith. It was with Goldwin Smith that he began the work by which he is best remembered, his edition of *Virgil* ; but Smith soon found that his duties as Secretary to the Universities' Commission were so absorbing that he had to give up the *Virgil*. But Conington was much more than an editor of Classical Texts ; good as his *Virgil* is, he probably exerted more influence by his personal attention to his Oxford pupils than by any publications. After 1860 he occupied himself very seriously with translation, chiefly into verse, though Pattison and some others were opposed to his devoting so much of his time to this exercise. It is hard to agree with them, for Conington's renderings, whether of the Odes or of the Satires and Epistles of Horace, have a scholarly quality which sets them so high above other people's translations, that they are really invaluable. He died prematurely at the age of forty-four ; his *Virgil* was completed by Henry Nettleship, and his miscellaneous writings were published, with a memoir, by Professor Henry Smith.

**Sir Alexander Cunningham** (1814-1893), soldier and archæologist, was the son of that Allan Cunningham who had been a well-known literary man during the first forty years of the century. The elder Cunningham had been the friend of Hogg and others of the Shelley group, but his best claim to remembrance was as the author of the *Lives of the Painters*. He had also been the personal friend and secretary of Chantrey the sculptor, which established a kind of link between his family and the Athenæum. His son had been an engineer officer in the Indian Army and did conspicuous service in the two Sikh Wars and in Burma, after which he devoted himself to archæology, so that in 1870 he was appointed Director-General of Archæological Survey of India.

**Thomas Leverton Donaldson** (1795-1885) was an architect who obtained the Silver Medal at the Royal Academy School, travelled in Italy and Greece, and having obtained the friendly patronage of Canova was elected member of the Academy of St. Luke in Rome. On his return, he was commissioned to build several large houses and institutions, including University Hall, Gordon Square, and the Library of University College. At the last-named he was

Professor of Architecture for twenty-three years. He published at different times many large architectural books, including one on Pompeii.

(General Sir) Edward Bruce Hamley (1824-1893) was distinguished both in the field and in literature, especially that referring to military life. His early service in the Royal Artillery was spent in Canada, Gibraltar and elsewhere. He had what is perhaps the unique distinction among artillery officers of opening his career with the publication of a novel, *Lady Lee's Widowhood*, which had considerable success. This was in 1853, just before the Crimean War, in which Hamley did such valuable service that he was promoted lieutenant-colonel before the Peace. Then he became Professor of Military History in the new Staff College at Sandhurst, his lectures being ultimately recast into his important book entitled *The Operations of War* (1866). From 1870 to 1877 he was Commandant of the Staff College, and became major-general in 1877, when he was employed in important work on the delimitation of the new Bulgaria and Armenia. Afterwards he was with Wolseley in Egypt, but he had unfortunate differences with the authorities and entered upon controversies, of which he was always too fond. For the seven years from 1885 onwards he was Unionist M.P. for Birkenhead. In the Athenæum and the Literary Society he made an impression as an excellent talker, but scarcely tolerant enough of those who differed from him.

William Edward Hartpole Lecky (1838-1903) was born in Ireland of an Anglo-Scottish family. His father was a landowner and well-to-do; the son, after passing through various schools, the last of which was Cheltenham, went as a Fellow-commoner to Trinity College, Dublin, where he had David Plunket and Edward Gibson as friends and associates. He read widely, wrote poems and essays, travelled, and decided to make literature his profession. At twenty-seven he made a great success with his *History of Rationalism*, a book in two volumes, covering a field which at that time was comparatively unexplored in England. It was accepted as a sort of handbook of liberal thought by cultivated public of the time. He settled in London (at 6, Albemarle Street), lectured at the Royal Institution, met everybody, and worked hard at his next book, *A History of European Morals*, which was published in 1869. Two years later he married Miss E. Van Dedem, a lady-in-waiting to the Queen of the Netherlands, and henceforth lived in Onslow Gardens, his house continuing for many years to be a social centre for the literary and political world. Here for nineteen years he worked at his most important book, *The History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, a large portion of which (as of almost everything else that he wrote) being



concerned with his native country of Ireland. In 1895 he became M.P. for Dublin University, and in 1902 a member of the Order of Merit. Few men of his generation were better known at the Athenæum, or more generally liked.

**Philip Lutley Sclater** (1829-1913), brother of the late Rt. Hon. George Sclater-Booth, created Lord Basing, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a First in Mathematics and a Senior Studentship of his College. He was called to the Bar, but practised little and devoted himself to natural history, of which he had been a student since boyhood. He travelled in Tunisia and in almost unexplored regions in North America, and began a vast collection of American birds' skins, which thirty years later amounted to 8,824 specimens (now in the Natural History Museum), and he gradually became perhaps the chief authority on the birds of Central America. In 1859, being already well-known to the Council of the Zoological Society of London, he was recommended by Professor Owen and the ornithologist Yarrell for the post of Secretary, and was elected. This post he held for forty-three years, and he deserves credit for initiating many of the improvements which, developed as they were by his successor, have given the Garden not only their present popularity but their scientific position. As to Sclater's writings, it is enough to say that the catalogue of them, published in 1896 by the U.S. Government Printing Press, covers seventy-three double-column pages of an octavo volume.

**Sir John Simon** (1818-1897), son of a Jewish merchant, was born in Jamaica and was educated at University College, London. He was the second Jew to be admitted to the English Bar. He gained a considerable practice, and became to a certain extent celebrated by his successful defence of Simon Bernard, who was charged with complicity with Orsini in an attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. He was for many years Liberal member for Dewsbury, and was to the end of his life one of the most prominent advocates of Jewish interests in England, and of the various measures that were taken to protest against ill-treatment of the Jews in other countries.

(**Sir**) **Henry Yule** (1820-1889), of Scottish birth, was the son of a major in the E.I.C. Service, and after receiving a good general education passed out of Addiscombe at the head of his year. In 1840 he was appointed to the Bengal Engineers, and in due time took part in various wars and studied fortification to the extent of writing a book on the subject when he was still a junior officer. Lord Dalhousie formed a high opinion of him and made



him Under-Secretary of the Public Works Department, which implied great labour in connection with railways and irrigation. In 1858 he went as Secretary to Colonel Phayre's Embassy to Burma. Retiring in 1862, he began to devote himself to geographical literature, and in 1871 he produced an important edition of the travels of Marco Polo, which won for him several high distinctions and still maintains its place. Returning home in 1875, Yule was placed on the Indian Council, and remained a valued member till just before his death. But he still wrote diligently for the Hakluyt Society, and produced his clever and really masterly *Hobson Jobson, a Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases* (1886). To the end of his life, Yule was reckoned as the first Asiatic geographer of his time, a position which was due both to his real scientific insight and to his literary cultivation and excellent style.

### 1868

*Nine elections* : W. R. GREG ; (SIR) CHARLES HALLÉ ; HOLMAN HUNT ; (SIR) CLEMENTS MARKHAM ; D. MASSON ; SIR W. PALLISER ; SIR A. PHAYRE ; COL. J. W. SMYTHE ; HERBERT SPENCER.

William Rathbone Greg (1809-1881) was the son of a Manchester and Cheshire merchant, and brother of Robert Hyde Greg, M.P. for Manchester, and of Samuel Greg, a philanthropical but not successful mill-owner. W. R. Greg was also unsuccessful, and gave up business in 1850, when he took to his real vocation, that of serious literature. He wrote essays, chiefly religious, economic and political ; all of them are of a reforming type, but singularly urbane. John Morley, who was a friend of his, was much struck with his book *The Creed of Christendom*, which was widely read at the time, and devoted to that book an essay which he republished in his *Miscellanies*. In 1856 Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who had a natural sympathy with Greg's writings, appointed him Commissioner of the Board of Customs, and he afterwards became Comptroller of the Stationery Office. He wrote several volumes of interesting essays, of which the one named above is perhaps the only one that still finds readers.

(Sir) Charles Hallé (1819-1895), whose proper name was Karl Halle, was born at Hagen in Westphalia, the son of a musician. As a boy he was something of a musical prodigy, and at the age of seventeen he settled in Paris, which was at that time perhaps the principal musical centre of Europe. After the Revolution of 1848, he came to England, which he henceforth adopted as his country, first settling at Manchester, where he was welcomed

by the large colony of music-loving Germans, and where he founded an orchestra which took root and flourished exceedingly under his name for very many years. After 1850 he came to London, where he soon became the best-known and most prominent pianist of the time. In or about 1890 he married as his second wife Madame Norman Néruda, the famous violinist, in whose company he played at innumerable concerts here and in America, and in two tours to Australia and South Africa, distinguishing himself not only as a pianist, but as a conductor. Some, indeed, who thought his playing a little cold, regarded him as quite first-rate as an organiser of orchestras and as a wielder of the conductor's *bâton*. He was knighted in 1888.

**William Holman Hunt** (1827-1910), the most consistent of the English Pre-Raphaelites, was the son of a City warehouseman, and was born in Wood Street, which, had it not been immortalised by Wordsworth's poem on "Poor Susan," might pass as the most prosaic street in London. As a boy young Hunt was engaged as a clerk, and it is curious to find that one of his employers was none other than Richard Cobden. Of course, he early came to hate the City, and at sixteen he persuaded his father to let him work at art in the British Museum, and next year to enter the Royal Academy Schools. It was there that he met the young Millais, already recognised as a genius, and soon afterwards he formed an acquaintance, at first only slight, with D. G. Rossetti. In 1846 he exhibited his first picture, called "Hark!", and two years later he produced his first illustration of Keats, from the "Eve of St. Agnes," which was so much admired by Rossetti that he persuaded young Hunt to come and work in his studio. This at once led to the formation of the "P.R.B.," a brotherhood of seven which included not only Hunt, Millais and Rossetti, but Thomas Woolner and three others. Hunt went on industriously painting, and for some time his pictures were discussed, admired, abused, but not sold. Thomas Combe, of the Clarendon Press, was his first important "patron" in the commercial sense, but more powerful assistance came to him in 1851, when, in answer to some sharp criticism of his "Valentine and Silvia," which appeared in the *Times*, the young Ruskin came forward with an eloquent defence, putting Holman Hunt on a level with Albert Dürer. Soon Carlyle followed suit, and influential people like Sir Thomas Fairbairn and William Agnew began to buy. With the exhibition of "The Light of the World," in 1854, Hunt may be said to have emerged from any danger of financial difficulty, but it was not till 1860, on the sale for several thousands of pounds of his "Finding of Christ in the Temple" to a French dealer settled in London, that his prices came to be such as to convince the Philistine public that his pictures must be great works of art. Most of them



have now found an honoured place in the public galleries, and two versions of "The Light of the World"—which many people think his masterpiece—belong to Keble College and St. Paul's Cathedral. On the death of G. F. Watts, Holman Hunt was appointed a member of the Order of Merit.

(Sir) **Clements Robert Markham** (1830–1916) was born near York, and educated at Westminster School. He entered the Navy and served on the Franklin Expedition, and, after retiring from the Navy, travelled in South America and India, doing much to introduce the Cinchona plant into the latter country. In the Abyssinian Expedition he served as geographer, and fifteen years later he went on Sir George Nares' Arctic Expedition, after which he was for ten years head of the Geographical Department of the India Office. Afterwards he was for twelve years President of the Geographical Society, and helped largely in starting the national Antarctic Expedition under Captain Scott. His geographical writings were numerous and important. He was created K.C.B. in 1896.

**David Masson** (1822–1907) was born at Aberdeen and was educated at the University in that city. He had intended to become a minister of the Scottish Kirk, but as the "Disruption" intervened, he withdrew and devoted himself to literature. In 1843 he came to London, where his first friend seems to have been Alexander Bain, the philosopher, by whom he was introduced to Carlyle. Both in London and in Scotland he confined himself very much to the society of his countrymen, but some years later he was appointed Professor of English Literature at University College in succession to A. H. Clough. It was there he began his twenty years' work on the great *Life of Milton* which was completed in 1880, and was published in six volumes: a book which still retains its position as the standard Life, mainly on account of the large drafts which Masson made upon the writings of Milton's contemporaries. In 1861 his friend Alexander Macmillan made him the first editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, the title of which Masson suggested, no doubt with Blackwood's and Fraser's in his mind. This post he held till 1867, when it was taken over by George Grove. About 1865 Masson went back to Edinburgh, having succeeded Aytoun as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, and he soon afterwards succeeded W. F. Skene as Historiographer Royal for Scotland.

(Sir) **William Palliser** (1830–1882), soldier and inventor, was of an Irish family, and at least two of his brothers were distinguished, one as an explorer and one as a naval officer. William Palliser was for a time an officer in the Rifle Brigade and then in the Hussars, but his real military work, which was very important, had nothing to do with regimental service. As early as 1853



some shot designed by him were tried at Shoeburyness, but his most valuable inventions came six years later. One of his inventions enabled a quantity of smooth-bore ordnance in the possession of the Government to be easily altered into rifled cannon. But his principal invention had to do not with guns but with projectiles, substituting "chilled" shot for ordinary cast-iron and subsequently even for steel; they were adopted and were for many years universally used, though recently the introduction of steel-faced armour has led to steel shot being again adopted. It is unnecessary to attempt any more technical account of Palliser's inventions; let it suffice to say that his gift of invention was extremely varied and that for many years it provided the country with efficient armament at prices which saved the War Office very large sums of money. Large quantities of Palliser shot and shell were also made for foreign Governments. Palliser was knighted in 1873, and seven years later was returned as Conservative M.P. for Taunton. He survived his election only two years, and it is to be feared that they were embittered, to an extent which almost amounted to an obsession, by the feeling that he had been unfairly treated by the War Office and the military authorities.

(Sir) **Arthur Purves Phayre** (1812-1885), educated at Shrewsbury School, entered the Bengal Army, and in 1846 received an appointment in Burma, where the later part of his life was spent. He came to know the language thoroughly, was appointed Commissioner of a district, served as Interpreter in negotiations between the King of Burma and the Viceroy, and when, in 1862, the Province of British Burma was formed, he was appointed Chief Commissioner, in which capacity his work made a great impression upon Sir John Lawrence, who recommended him for the K.C.S.I. From 1874 to 1878 he was Governor of Mauritius. His book on the history of Burma still holds a position of authority.

**Herbert Spencer** (1820-1903) was born at Derby, the son of a school-master in narrow circumstances, and was educated as a boy without much system. He showed, however, some turn for mechanics, and through an uncle he obtained a post on the London and Birmingham Railway. It was probably his self-assertive character which caused him to lose this post after about three years, after which, though he still dabbled in mechanics, his real interest turned to politics and philosophy, and he began to write in the Nonconformist newspapers and elsewhere, already giving vent to those ultra-individualist ideas which he continued to advocate to the end of his life. His first step forward was in 1848, when he was appointed sub-editor of the *Economist*, then owned by James Wilson, M.P.; here he wrote a great deal, and made important friendships with Huxley, Tyndall, G. H. Lewes and others of the

young leaders of scientific thought. Under their encouragement he wrote his *Social Statics* (1851), which had a good sale, and gained him work on the *Leader*, the *Westminster Review*, and other Liberal periodicals. Although he read very little, he thought and wrote a great deal; and his next book, *The Principles of Psychology*, has been described as "an independent excursion into an almost new line of inquiry." A little later we find him planning a whole system of philosophy and producing its earliest volume under the title of *First Principles*, which came out simultaneously with a small book on education which applied the Spencerian plan of complete freedom to the child, instead of the system of commands and prohibitions which had been the ordinary methods employed in schools of almost every type. Many more followed, and both in England and America Spencer's name became very widely known. He also began to take some part in public affairs, and, as we might have expected, he took the opposite side to Carlyle on the burning question of Governor Eyre. After he was elected to the Athenæum he took an active part in the affairs of the Club, played billiards (not very well, it is said, though his executors afterwards presented his cue to the room), and talked with his scientific friends. His work on one of the Special Finance Committees has been mentioned in Part I. It is needless to dwell on the further details of his life; enough to say that he went on writing and advocating his theories of freedom and non-intervention, and the minimum of Government interference with the individual. His health steadily declined, and the resistless increase of social legislation was a perpetual grievance to him. He once went for a short time to America, but he declined all public employment, though he was offered a seat in Parliament and the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrews University. He suffered a great deal physically and mentally, and died at Brighton at the age of eighty-three.

## 1869

*Nine elections*: J. H. BURTON, Historiographer Royal for Scotland; SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON, F.R.S.; SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, K.C.B.; THOMAS HUGHES, M.P., author of *Tom Brown's School-days*; DEAN H. L. MANSEL, author of *Limits of Religious Thought, etc.*; JAMES CLERK MAXWELL, F.R.S.; LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B.; LIEUT.-COL. W. NASSAU SENIOR; THOMAS WOOLNER, R.A.

**John Hill Burton** (1809-1881), who is perhaps better known by his pleasant little volume *The Book-hunter* than by his many volumes on the history of Scotland and other subjects, was a man who had to fight through many



difficulties before he could obtain a living by his work. Born at Aberdeen, the son of a half-pay officer, he became an Advocate, but as employment was not forthcoming he had to condescend to the meanest kind of hack-work for the booksellers during several years. His first literary success was his biography of Hume (1846), which was recognised as a good book, though not without elements of dullness. Many other volumes followed, but his chief claim to be remembered is based upon his *History of Scotland*, which was completed in 1870. Even the most friendly readers, while recognising the careful research which went to the making of these volumes, have to admit that Scotland is still awaiting her historian, who must add, said Richard Garnett, to the industry of Burton "the epic and dramatic genius of Scott with the intuition of Carlyle." It is different with *The Book-hunter*, a charming little volume entwined with sketches of literary men whom Burton had known, especially De Quincey. A large paper edition of this volume was published in 1882 with a valuable sketch of Burton by his second wife, who was a daughter of Cosmo Innes.

**Sir William Fergusson** (1808–1877), of a Dumfries-shire family, was born at Prestonpans and educated at Edinburgh. At seventeen he joined the medical classes, and at the early age of twenty Professor Robert Knox appointed him demonstrator to his class of 400 pupils. From the beginning he was passionately devoted to anatomy, and before he was thirty, when he was elected surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, he was regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in Scotland. In 1840 he moved to London and was appointed Professor of Surgery at King's College and rapidly took a leading position, obtaining the usual Court appointments and the Fellowship of the Royal Society, and ultimately a baronetcy. Fergusson was one of the greatest of operators, and he himself described his work as "conservative surgery," by which he meant that his object was always to save instead of sacrificing any part of the body that could be useful. He was both a master of anatomy and possessed of extraordinary manual dexterity, which showed not only in surgery but in the carpentry with which he used to amuse his leisure, and in fly-fishing, and even in playing the violin. At the same time he had a reputation for a certain intolerance towards physiological and other theories of which he was not really a qualified judge.

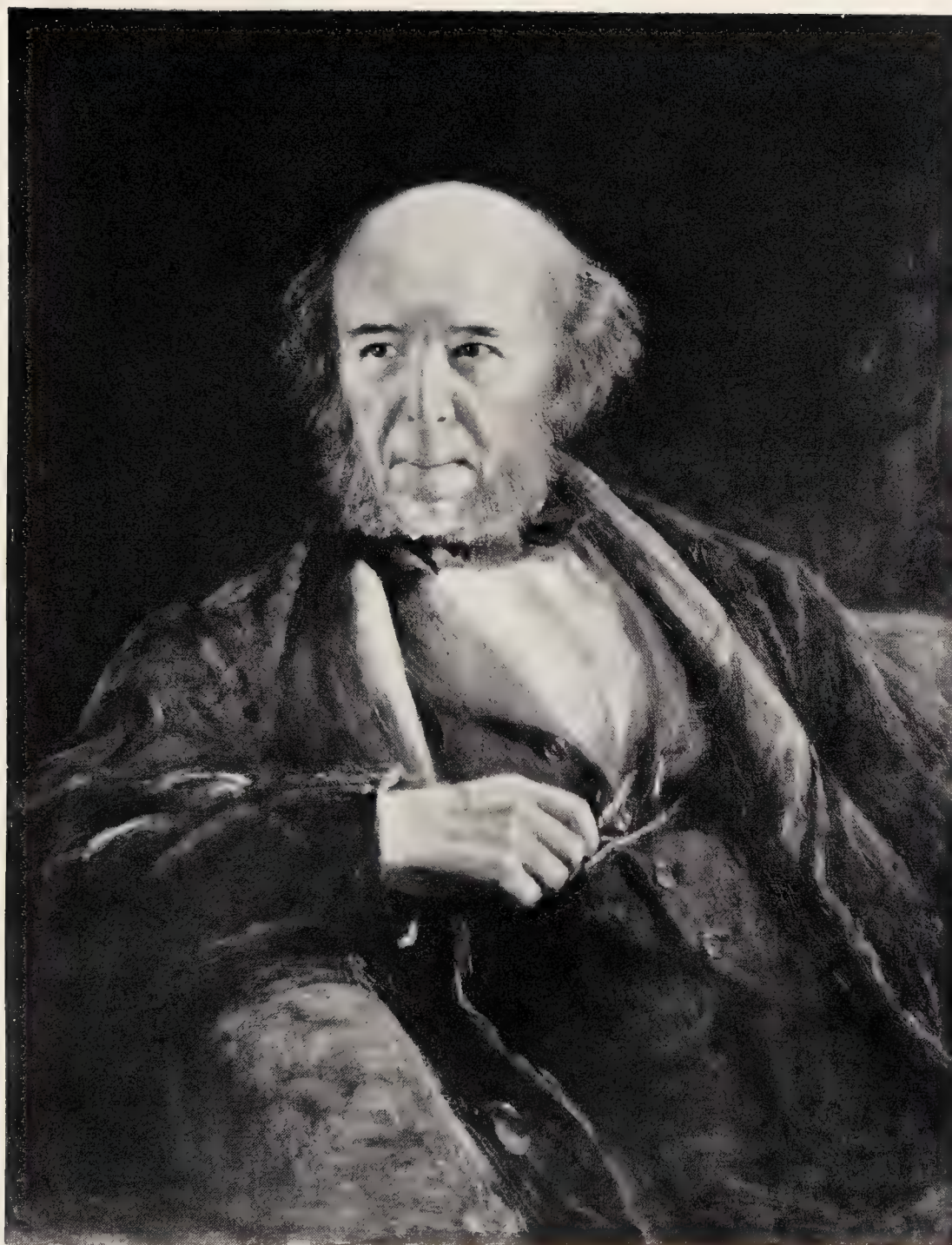
**Sir John Peter Grant** (1807–1893), the son of another Sir John Peter who had been Chief Justice of Calcutta, was born in London and went to Eton and Haileybury, whence he passed into the Indian Civil Service. His career there was normal, but he attracted the attention of Lord Dalhousie, who appointed him Secretary to the Government of Bengal, whence he presently became Secretary to the Home Department of the Government of India, and



afterwards entered the Council of the Governor-General. It was he who persuaded Lord Dalhousie that the only way to secure good government for the great territory of Oudh was to annex it. During the Mutiny he did very important work as Governor of the Central Provinces, and afterwards as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In 1861 his wisdom and firmness averted the danger of a serious rising. He retired in 1862 and was made a K.C.B.; but the most important part of his work still remained to be done. It was he who was chosen to succeed Governor Eyre after the troubles in Jamaica in 1865, and he there carried out sweeping reforms which both pacified the natives and turned the deficit in the revenue into a surplus. His services in Jamaica were recognised by the grant of the G.C.M.G.

**Thomas Hughes** (1822-1896) was a man who was extremely well known in literary and philanthropic circles, both in England and in America; but it is curious to notice that his name is universally associated with one book and one only, and that the account of a school and a schoolboy—*Tom Brown's School-days*. Of course, the book could not have lived unless it had described a school and a master who had made a deep impression on his age, and whose teaching and system were at that time exciting a widespread interest; but at the same time half of the book's success was due to its entire sincerity and the author's lively understanding of schoolboy character. Tom and his brother George were Rugbeians and went to Oriel with their eminent school-fellows Matthew Arnold, Clough, and Theodore Walrond. He did well at Oxford and played against Cambridge at Lord's. Then he came to London and went to the Bar, where he ultimately became a Q.C., but his real work in London was social, for, under the influence of F. D. Maurice and F. A. Ludlow, he became an enthusiastic Christian socialist and co-operator. *Tom Brown* appeared anonymously in 1857 and quickly ran through five editions. In 1865 Hughes was elected Liberal M.P. for Lambeth, but presently exchanged this seat for Frome. He was not, however, a House of Commons man, and was much more at home in quietly working outside in the cause of social reform. He went three times to America, where he became a great friend of Lowell and other Bostonians. But he met with a great disappointment in the failure of a model community in Tennessee patriotically named "the New Rugby." In 1882, he was made a County Court Judge, and worked in that capacity till his death, in 1896. He wrote several books in succession to *Tom Brown*, but none of them made any great mark.

**Henry Longueville Mansel** (1820-1871), who ended a comparatively short life as Dean of St. Paul's, was for several years the accepted champion of philosophical Toryism. Educated at Merchant Taylor's School, where



HERBERT SPENCER.  
From a painting by Miss A. Grant





he was famous among his contemporaries as a scholar and a wit, and at St. John's College, Oxford, he easily obtained First Classes both in classics and in mathematics. From the beginning he was a keen logician and readily turned his logical powers to the defence on the one hand of Conservative politics, and on the other of non-materialistic philosophy. His best work was done when he was tutor of St. John's, for it was then that he edited the old Logical Handbook of the once famous Dean Aldrich, and was always ready to contravert such Liberal writers as Maurice and J. S. Mill, and the Radical Oxford champion, Goldwin Smith. The Oxford of that day used to watch with delight the frequent interchange of hostile epigrams between Smith and Mansel, while the two formidable volumes of Mill's *Logic* found in the latter an unsparing critic. Naturally, too, he was a keen opponent of *Essays and Reviews*, and of all the theology and Church policy which lay behind that volume. Mansel's last post at Oxford was that of Professor of Ecclesiastical History, in which he was certainly not so much at home as he would have been in one of the chairs of philosophy. In 1868 he was appointed to the Deanery of St. Paul's, but this he held for only three years, dying prematurely in 1871.

James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), physicist and mathematician, though he died before reaching the age of fifty, left a reputation which has been surpassed by only one or two of his contemporaries in the same line. He was the son of John Clerk, who added the surname of Maxwell on inheriting an estate in the lowlands of Scotland; and he was educated at Edinburgh Academy, passing thence to Cambridge at the age of nineteen. He had already become known in Edinburgh by certain mathematical papers published in various Transactions; and at Cambridge, especially after he migrated to Trinity from Peterhouse, he very soon made his mark. In 1854 he was Second Wrangler, and next year became Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity. After holding various lectureships and professorships in different universities, he finally accepted as its first occupant the Professorship of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. It is impossible to indicate, except in the most general terms, the scope and importance of his researches in regard to heat, light and, above all, electricity and magnetism; but it should be recorded that he, like Lord Kelvin, depended almost as largely upon experiment as upon calculation. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why he obtained such fame as a lecturer, though, to be sure, even without experiments his lectures would have impressed and attracted all kinds of students because of the infectious charm of his personality. The Athenæum unfortunately possessed him as a member only for the last ten years of his life, and of these the greater part were spent at Cambridge. But in the world of science, his reputation has gone on growing since his death, so that the

celebrated Einstein groups him with Newton and Faraday in "a trinity of great men." Clerk Maxwell, says a modern scientific essayist, "is easily, to physicists, the most magical figure of the nineteenth century."

**Robert Cornelis Napier**, Lord Napier of Magdala (1811-1890), Field-Marshal, was the son of a major in the Royal Artillery, and was born at Colombo. He was educated at Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Engineers. He was unusually accomplished, and interested himself in geology, painting, and both civil and military engineering. He did much service in various local campaigns, culminating in the Sikh War, where he fought both at Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and he was Chief Engineer at the siege of Multan, in 1848. When the Mutiny broke out he was in England on leave, but he returned to India, and became Military Secretary to Sir James Outram and assisted Havelock in the difficult operations at and near Lucknow. During several years he was constantly employed; was in command of a division in the expedition to China in 1860, and was largely responsible for the capture of the Peiho forts. Seven years later, having held high office on the Council of the Governor-General of India, and having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, he was appointed to the most important task of his life, the command of the expedition to Abyssinia, and in one brief and brilliant campaign he destroyed the Fort of Magdala (where King Theodore was killed) and won the war. For this service Napier was made a peer, and for seven years served as Governor of Gibraltar. Personally he was extremely popular, and those early studies to which we have referred were but the preparation for a wide and general culture.

**Thomas Woolner, R.A.** (1825-1892), is chiefly known as one of the best of English sculptors, but he also has a real claim to be remembered as a poet and a man of letters. Born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, he removed to London with his parents when he was twelve, and was at once admitted as a pupil of the sculptor William Behnes, and at seventeen we find him not only a pupil in the Academy Schools but also an exhibitor. For several years he had a hard struggle, but presently he was discovered by Rossetti, and became one of the members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. In this capacity he contributed the first canto of the poem *My Beautiful Lady* to the first number of *The Germ*. Unfortunately, although he made friends and was greatly admired by the few, he found that he could not live by his art, and he took the desperate resolve of going to seek his fortune in Australia as a gold-digger. Gold, however—not much of it, but just enough to live upon—came to him not from the diggings but from his work as a sculptor, for he obtained good commissions from at least two Governors and from some other patrons. He returned to England after two years, and found that the prospects of artists had greatly improved.



In 1857 he executed the fine bust of Tennyson for Trinity College, and also the statue of Bacon for the Oxford Museum, and various other works. A whole list of portraits followed, for Woolner seems to have stepped almost at once into the position of the leading sculptor of his time; nearly all the leaders of intellectual England, such as Darwin, Newman, Dickens, etc., sat to him, while at the same time many ideal works came from his hand and found permanent positions in churches and other public buildings. His poems also ran to several small volumes, and found "fit audience though few."

## 1870

*Nine elections* : MAJOR-GENERAL E. M. BOXER, F.R.S. ; P. H. CALDERON, R.A. ; LIEUT.-COL. J. A. GRANT, C.B. ; JOHN ROBINSON McCLEAN, F.R.S. ; WILLIAM MACPHERSON ; MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP H. E. MANNING—"distinguished no less for his scholar-like acquirements than for the useful social and political influence exercised by him over the poor and ignorant portion of his co-religionists" ; SIR JAMES RANALD MARTIN, C.B., F.R.S. ; REV. H. A. J. MUNRO ; SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, F.R.S.

**Philip Hermogenes Calderon, R.A.** (1833-1898), was of Spanish birth, belonging to a family collaterally allied with the famous dramatist. His father had left Spain on joining the Protestant Church, and had obtained an appointment as Spanish teacher at King's College. The son, who had been born at Poitiers, was sent to Paris to be trained as an artist, and returned to begin his numerous contributions to the Academy. He, with his friends Stacy Marks, Yeames, George Leslie, G. A. Storey and others, made what was called the "St. John's Wood School," Calderon being the leader. In course of time, Calderon, who had good practical and social gifts, became "Keeper" of the Royal Academy, with a residence at Burlington House, where he died in 1898. He was a fine draughtsman and a good colourist.

**James Augustus Grant** (1827-1892) passed from the Marischal College in Aberdeen to the Bengal Infantry, where he served throughout the Mutiny. His fame rests upon his explorations in Africa, where he was associated with J. H. Speke, the details of whose journeys are given above (see Speke, p. 202). Grant was made a C.B. in 1866, and afterwards served in the Intelligence Department in Lord Napier's Abyssinian Expedition. His book *A Walk Across Africa*, was greeted by Lord Palmerston with the remark, "You have had a long walk, Captain Grant." But during that walk, Grant, who was a keen observer, made notes upon various native tribes which have been of



great value to subsequent explorers. Physically, he was a magnificent man, and his genial nature made him a favourite both with his own countrymen and with the natives.

**William Macpherson** (1812–1893), a son of the Professor of Greek in Aberdeen University, was a barrister who practised at the Indian Bar and to a certain extent in London. His most important work was literary, for from 1860 to 1867 he was editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and besides this he wrote a valuable book about the legal work of the Privy Council.

**Henry Edward Manning** (1808–1892), Cardinal, son of a West Indian merchant, was born at Copt Hall, in Hertfordshire. His father was at one time a rich man, who sent his son to Harrow, whence he matriculated at Balliol in 1827. As an undergraduate he was an athlete and a sportsman; none the less, he obtained a First Class and was President of the Union, presiding over the celebrated debate between Oxford and Cambridge on the comparative merits of Byron and Shelley as poets. The losses of the elder Manning prevented his son from satisfying his ambition for a Parliamentary career, so for a time he entered the Colonial Office, but returned to Oxford, was elected Fellow of Merton, and took Orders in the Church of England (1832). For nearly twenty years he lived the life of a model clergyman with High Church sympathies, becoming a close friend of W. G. Ward, but not identifying himself with the Tractarians, and for a time regretting the secession of Newman. Partly owing to the decision in the Gorham case (March 1850), and partly, perhaps, on account of his journey to Italy in 1848, when he had an audience of Pope Pius IX, Manning, who was at that time Archdeacon, began to look more favourably upon the Church of Rome; in November he resigned his Archdeaconry, and three months later was received into that Church, and immediately afterwards was admitted to minor orders at the hands of Cardinal Wiseman. Thus at the time that he became a member of the Athenæum he had been for nearly twenty years a Roman Catholic, and during half that time had gained a very leading position among the English members of that Church. In 1865 Cardinal Wiseman died, and immediately afterwards the Pope appointed Manning to succeed him as Archbishop of Westminster. It was not till ten years later that he was made a Cardinal. His immense industry, his activity, and the decisive way in which he exercised his episcopal authority, marked him out not only as a great leader, but as a contrast to his quiet and rather pacific predecessor. Without going into details, we may say that the leading feature of his domestic policy was to develop and to extend Catholic elementary education in England; he seemed to think that educated people might educate themselves by reading and hearing his own abundant

and eloquent sermons, but that the way to extend the influence of the Church in this country was to get hold of the children of the poor. He was, of course, a strenuous advocate of Papal Infallibility both before and after the Œcumenical Council of 1870; and, when it came to argument with the cultivated classes, his position was the simple one—that the Catholic Church offered the only alternative to the materialism of modern science. There are some records of his visits to the Athenæum, though he was not on intimate terms with many of the members. It must, however, not be forgotten that he took a prominent part in temperance propaganda, that he, as arbitrator, settled the great Dock Strike of 1888, and that he was an active member of two Royal Commissions, that of 1884 on The Housing of the Working Classes, and that of 1886 on The Elementary Education Acts.

**Sir James Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S.** (1793–1874), born in Skye and educated at Inverness, came to London, and went to Bengal as a surgeon under the East India Company. He served as a surgeon during the first Burmese war, and then practised in Calcutta. His writings on what he called the “medical topography” of Calcutta, and on tropical diseases in general, gained him a considerable reputation, and when he returned to London to practise, about 1840, he was elected both F.R.C.S. and F.R.S. Soon after, he was made Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, and wrote one or two medical books which had a large circulation. In 1860 he was made a C.B. and was knighted.

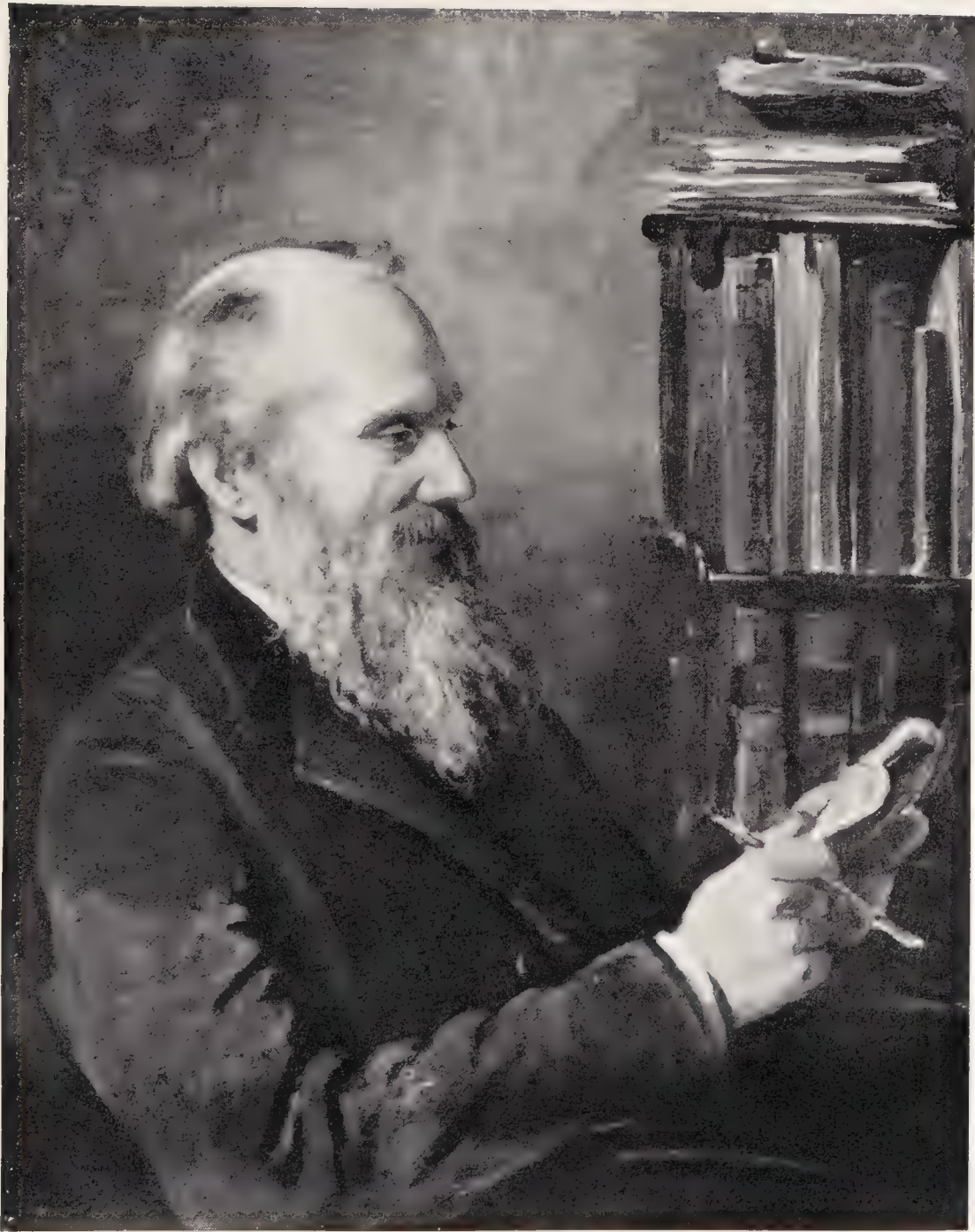
**Rev. H. A. J. Munro** (1819–1885), perhaps the greatest classical scholar that Great Britain has produced since Bentley and Porson, was born at Elgin, of the Novar family. At Shrewsbury School he was from the year 1836 a pupil of that inspiring teacher Benjamin Hall Kennedy. Two years later he entered Trinity, Cambridge, where, after obtaining a Craven scholarship, he passed out as Second Classic. From 1843 he was Fellow of Trinity, where he spent the greater part of his remaining years, arousing the admiration of the best men, though not displaying any of the gifts of a popular lecturer. From 1850 he made a deepening impression upon scholars all over Europe by his papers in various learned journals, especially on Aristotle and Lucretius, with the latter of whom his reputation will always be bound up. His great edition of Lucretius, first published in 1864, is a truly astonishing work, almost terrifying to less profound scholars by the depth and mastery of its textual and other criticisms and by its abundant references to all kinds of recondite authors. In 1869 Munro was appointed first Kennedy Professor, but he held the post only three years, preferring his quiet work upon the manuscripts of classical authors, and, towards the end of his life, his exercises in Greek and



Latin composition. He died quite unexpectedly at Rome in 1885. He was a man of the widest as well as the deepest literary culture, speaking and writing at least four languages, and dividing his interest between the ancients and the moderns so exactly that it is hard to say whether Lucretius or Dante held the first place in his affections.

**Sir William Thomson** (1824-1907), created Lord Kelvin in 1892, was probably the greatest British physicist of his time. Born at Belfast, his father was Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Academical Institute of that city, but was soon transferred to a similar post at the University of Glasgow. The boy was extremely precocious, and at eleven years of age was matriculated at Glasgow University. By the age of twenty-one he had gone through three universities : Glasgow, Cambridge and Paris. At Cambridge (Peterhouse) he was Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. He also rowed in the College boat, and was a keen musician, playing the French horn at College concerts. Going to London, he worked with Faraday, and was much influenced by Fourier's Theory of Heat, and made such a reputation that at the age of twenty-two he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow. The records say that his enthusiasm was infectious, and that his lectures were extremely successful. It is, of course, impossible in a brief note to trace the history of his subsequent researches. It is enough to say that in the British Association of 1847 he made a great impression upon the celebrated Joule, with whom he formed a very fruitful working friendship, which lasted for many years. Eight years later he met Helmholtz, who said of him that he "far exceeded the great men of science with whom I am acquainted." He was a great experimentalist and demonstrator, covering the whole field of physics, and never failing during the course of his long life, so that when the Order of Merit was established in 1902 his place in it was assured. At various dates he became President not only of the Royal Society, but of many other scientific societies, and he received the First Class of all possible distinctions, British and Foreign. A good likeness of him, which we reproduce, is in the National Portrait Gallery.





LORD KELVIN, P.R.S., O.M.  
From a painting by E. T. King.



## 1871

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR G. J. ALLMAN, F.R.S. ; EDWARD M. BARRY, R.A., “ an architect of eminence ” ; REV. J. J. HORNBY, D.D., Headmaster of Eton ; RICHARD HOLT HUTTON, Editor of *The Spectator* ; SIR DONALD F. MCLEOD ; COLONEL SIR ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF ; SIR JOHN ROSE, Bart. ; (SIR) JOHN R. SEELEY, late Professor of Modern History, Cambridge ; (SIR) CHARLES W. SIEMENS, F.R.S., electrician.

**George James Allman** (1812–1898), born at Cork and educated at Belfast and at Trinity College, Dublin ; was by profession a surgeon, but specialised in marine zoology, on which he became a leading authority. For ten years he was Professor of Botany in Dublin, was elected F.R.S. in 1854, and was then appointed Regius Professor of Natural History, etc., in the University of Edinburgh. He contributed many valuable papers to learned journals, and was President of the Linnæan Society from 1874 to 1883.

**Edward Middleton Barry, R.A.** (1830–1880), the third son of Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, followed his father’s profession, and in a comparatively short life he did enough to justify the claim of his friends that he should be considered one of the leading architects of his time. After a short apprenticeship with T. H. Wyatt he entered his father’s office, and while there did a good deal of a distinguished character—for instance, the reconstruction of Covent Garden Theatre. After Sir Charles Barry’s sudden death in 1860, the son succeeded to his business, and upon him devolved the completion of many unfinished works, notably the Houses of Parliament. Elected R.A. in 1869, he soon afterwards succeeded Sir G. G. Scott as Professor of Architecture, while at the same time doing an immense amount of independent work both in London and all over the country. At the same time he had many disappointments, which preyed so much upon his mind that they were considered to have a good deal to do with his sudden death in 1880. The chief of these were connected with the Law Courts and the National Gallery. He had designed an entirely new building for the latter, working as his friends thought on “ the finest site in Europe ” ; but the Government would not proceed with it, and Barry had to content himself with designing and constructing the new rooms. For several years he acted as the architect of the Athenæum, though during his time no important reconstruction was carried out. On January 27, 1880, at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Academy, he suddenly fell dead in the arms of one of his friends.

**Rev. James John Hornby, D.D.** (1826–1909), Headmaster and subsequently



Provost of Eton, was born in Lancashire, the son of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, who was nearly related to the family of Lord Derby. He was a man of wonderfully all-round accomplishment. At Eton he worked well and played cricket; at Balliol he rowed twice in the University Eight and obtained a First in Greats. Subsequently he was Fellow of Brasenose, and from 1853 to 1864 was Principal of one of the Halls in Durham University, whence he returned to Brasenose as Junior Bursar and Lecturer, his lectures being remarkable, not for any depth of learning but for their freshness and their clear interpretation of the books he was discussing. In 1867, to the great regret of his College, he accepted the post of Second Master at Winchester, whence after a short time he was appointed Headmaster of Eton, a post which had lately been made more independent in accordance with the recommendations of a recent Royal Commission. After some fifteen years, Hornby succeeded Dr. Goodford as Provost, and retained that post till his death in 1909. To him may be fairly applied the words that Mr. Asquith spoke on the death of Alfred Lyttelton: "He was a man of a type which every parent would wish his son to realise"; comely to look upon, mentally well-endowed, athletic and brave—for when the days of cricketing and boating were over for him he became one of the most distinguished members of the Alpine Club and as a skater at Oxford he excelled everybody, while his manners, though they revealed his aristocratic birth, were simple and genial.

**Richard Holt Hutton** (1826–1897) was born at Leeds, his father and grandfather having been Unitarian ministers. He was educated at University College School and at University College, London, under Augustus de Morgan, and won prizes in philosophy and mathematics. His chief friend was Walter Bagehot, who was of the same age. For a year he went to Germany to study, and then to Manchester, where he prepared for the Unitarian ministry under Dr. Martineau. He did not enter the ministry, but was for some time Principal of University Hall, London, and then became editor of the Unitarian magazine *The Inquirer*. He had already married Miss Roscoe, who died shortly afterwards at Barbados, where they had gone in search of health. Then he became, with Bagehot, joint editor of a magazine called *The National Review*, which occupied him for some years, and he continued to do miscellaneous work (mostly semi-theological journalism), having by that time joined the Liberal wing of the Church of England under the influence of Maurice and F. W. Robertson. A few years afterwards he obtained the opportunity of his life when he joined Meredith Townsend as joint-editor and part-proprietor of *The Spectator*. After a hard struggle caused by the paper's adoption of the cause of the North in the American War, it began in 1865 to flourish exceedingly, Hutton being responsible for the literary and theological side and

Townsend for the politics. As to Hutton's remaining years, it may be enough to say that he continued to hold an influential position and that he became the friend of many important men in the regions of literature and liberal philosophy. After Bagehot's death in 1877, Hutton edited his works.

**Sir Donald McLeod, K.C.S.I.** (1810-1872), son of a General in the Indian army who carried out some important engineering works, was born in Calcutta, and educated at Edinburgh and Haileybury, where he made a life-long friendship with John Lawrence. He did long and good service in administrative posts in Central India and the Punjab, of which he ultimately became Lieutenant-Governor. He had, said Lawrence, "few intellectual or moral superiors," but he was dilatory and somewhat eccentric. He died in 1872 in St. George's Hospital, having been fatally injured in an accident on the Metropolitan railway.

**Colonel Sir Alexander Moncrieff** (1829-1906), born in Edinburgh, entered the Forfarshire artillery militia; was employed in the Crimea, and there thought out a method for raising and lowering heavy guns. This led to his invention of the "disappearing carriage," which was tried and accepted in 1867-8. Moncrieff had to surmount the usual official obstacles, but his gun-carriage and the studies in relation to it caused him to be elected F.R.S. in 1871. He was made a K.C.B. in 1890.

**Sir John Rose** (1820-1888) was an Aberdeenshire man who emigrated with his family to Canada in 1836 and in the following year joined the Volunteers who aided the Government to put down the insurrection. He then studied law in Montreal, was called to the Bar in 1842, and became a Q.C. six years later, having in the interval secured a very large practice and made a great deal of money. Not till 1857 did he think that he could afford to embark on a political career, but in that year he became Solicitor-General of Lower Canada, having, although a Protestant, secured a seat in Parliament for Montreal. In and after 1864 he was constantly employed both in the political organisation of Canada and in diplomatic negotiations with the United States. He came to London about 1870 and joined the banking firm of Morton, Rose and Co., and henceforth took a prominent part in the social and semi-political life of London. In 1887 he married, as his second wife, Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale.

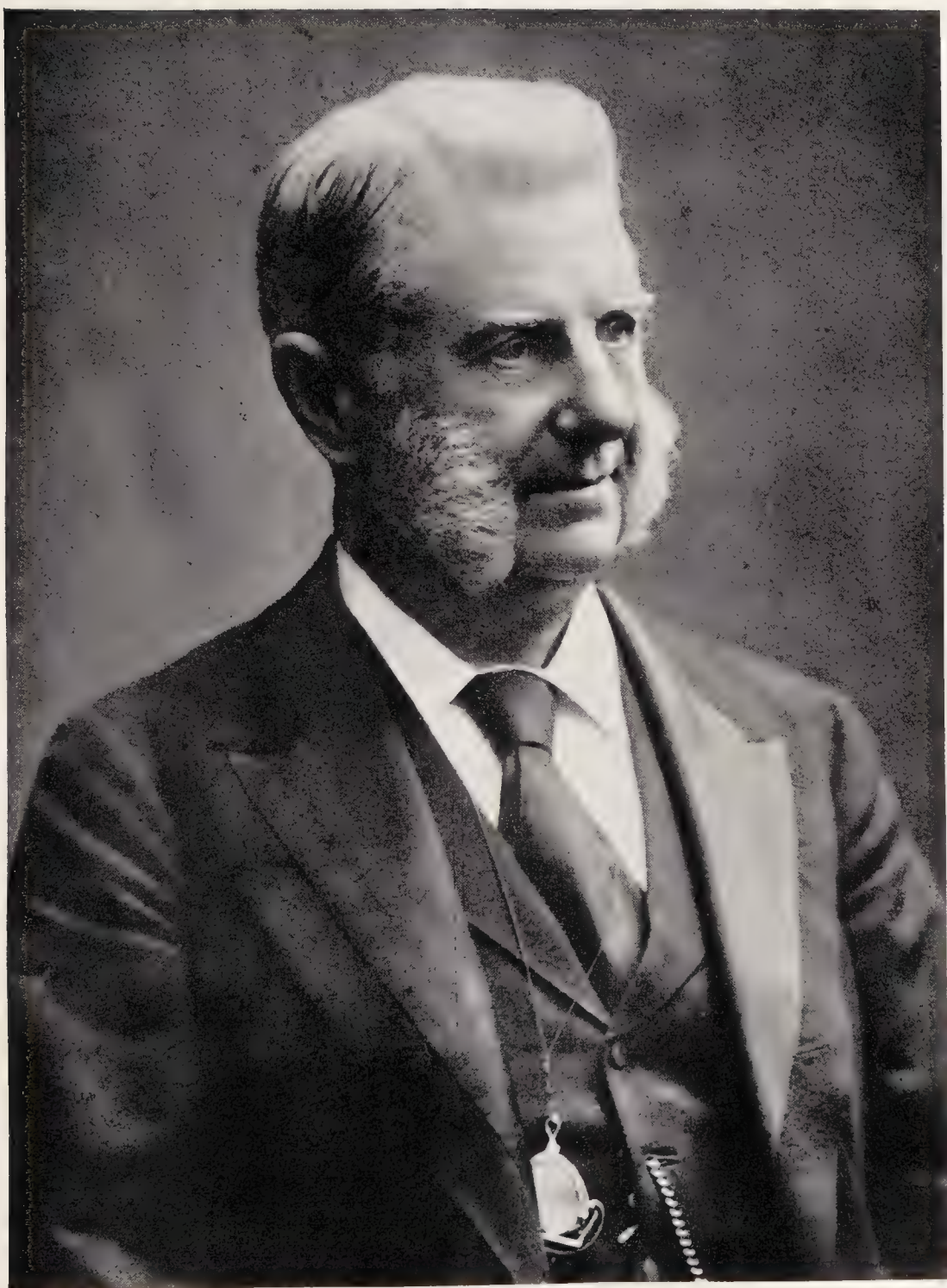
(Sir) **John Robert Seeley** (1834-1895), the son of R. B. Seeley the publisher, obtained distinction on two grounds. At the age of 31 his *Ecce Homo*, published anonymously, caused a considerable sensation, being interpreted by Catholics and High Churchmen as a veiled attack upon the orthodox conception



of Christianity. To present-day readers it seems like a very reverent presentation of New Testament history, leading to conclusions which two generations of writers have made familiar. The second appeal which Seeley made to public attention was through his studies of general history in his Cambridge lectures and his numerous books. These had their origin in his appointment in 1869 to the Chair of Modern History at Cambridge, in which he succeeded Charles Kingsley. His eloquence and his very sympathetic personality made his Cambridge teaching very successful, but with two exceptions his historical books did not greatly advance the knowledge of their subjects, for Seeley did not attempt any profound original research, such as his contemporaries Stubbs and Freeman were carrying out. The two books in question were a small collection of lectures published in 1883 under the title *The Expansion of England*, and *The Life and Times of Stein, or Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age*. The former gave in a convincing popular form the main historical features of the growth of the British Empire, and the second (1878) dealt in a full and interesting manner with a period of modern history of which Seeley's knowledge was well in advance of that of his contemporaries. He, in fact, knew the German language and modern German history better than any of the English historians of his time.

(Sir) William Siemens (1823-1883) was of German origin and was born in Hanover. He was one of a family of eight sons, of whom four became distinguished in applied science. William (who had been baptised Carl Wilhelm) was educated at Magdeburg and at Göttingen, whence he passed into a factory where certain electric inventions of his elder brother were in use. He came to England in 1843 to dispose of an invention, which he managed to sell to Messrs. Elkinpton for £1600. This was the beginning of his very successful English career, and the invention dealt with was the first of many. For several years the brothers had to contend with many difficulties, but a new kind of steam engine, invented by him, was taken up by some Manchester engineers, and in the year of the Great Exhibition, William Siemens had a great success with his water meter. Next came the great invention of the "regenerative furnace," full descriptions of which are to be found in Dr. Pole's *Life of Siemens* and in many other places. Then followed the turn of Electricity, which the eldest brother had been developing with great practical success in Berlin. It was the elder Siemens who by his method of insulating telegraph wires with rubber enabled the Dover to Calais submarine to be laid. Soon the great electrical works of Siemens Bros., covering six acres, were established at Charlton in Kent; but indeed it is unnecessary to dwell upon the numerous electrical inventions which made all the brothers both famous and rich. William





SIR FREDERICK A. ABEL, F.R.S.



Siemens became President of various English scientific societies ; was elected F.R.S. in 1862, and was knighted in 1883, shortly before his death.

## 1872

*Nine elections :* (SIR) FREDERICK A. ABEL, Bt., F.R.S., chemist to the War Department ; (GEN. SIR) GEORGE T. CHESNEY, author of *The Battle of Dorking* ; VERY REV. R. W. CHURCH, Dean of St. Paul's ; THOMAS FAED, R.A. ; SIR WILLIAM GREY ; REV. H. P. LIDDON, Canon of St. Paul's ; VERY REV. ROBERT SCOTT, Dean of Rochester, joint author of Liddell and Scott's *Greek Lexicon* ; (F. M.) LORD STRATHNAIRN ; E. B. TYLOR, F.R.S.

(Sir) Frederick Augustus Abel (1827-1902) was the son of a German settled in England, and was appropriately born at Woolwich, where till his sixtieth year so many of his discoveries in explosives were made and his lectures delivered. His father was a music master, and his grandfather a Court miniature-painter, and Abel himself was an accomplished musician. Chemistry, however, was the business of his life ; an uncle at Hamburg initiated him into it, and he followed it up at the Polytechnic and at the Royal College of Chemistry, founded in London in 1845. From 1854, Abel held Government appointments at Woolwich, covering the period during which, largely by his energy, war became transformed into a combat of high explosives. His name will always be identified with improvements in gun-cotton (1866), and with the invention of cordite (1890). What more closely concerns ourselves is the series of services which during several years he rendered to the Athenæum, on which something has been said in an earlier part of this volume (p. 93). He was a great organiser, and no member has ever worked harder in the interests, financial and other, of the Club.

(Sir) George Tomkyns Chesney, K.C.B. (1830-1895), who became widely famous through his pamphlet called *The Battle of Dorking* (1871), was an officer in the Bengal Engineers, which he joined from Addiscombe in 1848. Several members of his family had already distinguished themselves in the Indian Army. He fought bravely, and was badly wounded, during the siege of Delhi in 1857, and afterwards attracted notice by various writings on Indian affairs ; and from 1868 to 1871 he was busy in establishing the college of Indian Civil Engineering at Cooper's Hill, of which he was made the first President. His pamphlet, originally an article in *Blackwood*, came at a moment when military and political opinion was much exercised by the rapid victories



of the Prussian armies in France ; and this picture of what might happen in case of a sudden invasion of England made a prodigious sensation. The pamphlet was translated into half-a-dozen languages, and certainly gave a great lift to the Volunteer movement and to War Office activity in general. Chesney was some years later recalled to India, made military member of Council, and earned high praise from Lord Roberts, C.-in-C. in India. He returned home in 1891 and was elected M.P. for the city of Oxford. He also wrote several novels and articles up to the time of his sudden death.

**The Very Rev. Richard William Church, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's** (1815-1890), was born at Lisbon, his father being an English merchant and his mother a lady of German extraction. Much of his childhood was spent in Italy, and after the family's return he went to Redland School and Wadham College, Oxford, both of these having the reputation of teaching Evangelical doctrine, which was highly favoured by Church's father. But he obtained not only a First Class, but a Fellowship at Oriel, which brought him into close touch with J. H. Newman. Till the latter's secession, Church was his strong supporter ; but after that date, the two saw nothing of each other for some fifteen years. During that time, Church became the friend of Stanley and J. B. Mozley, but being a true Liberal in theology he, in 1844, when he was Proctor, prevented Congregation from censuring Tract 90. A little later he, with Mozley and Mountague Bernard, founded the *Guardian* newspaper, which met the wants of a growing section of the Church, clerical and lay. In 1871, being then generally recognised as a man of wide influence, both religious and literary, he was appointed Dean of St. Paul's by Mr. Gladstone ; and had he not died too soon, it is quite possible that he might have succeeded Tait as Archbishop of Canterbury. Few leaders in the Church of England have been regarded with such general affection or such well-founded confidence.

**Thomas Faed, R.A.** (1826-1900), was born in Kirkcudbrightshire, became an artist, and was elected R.S.A. in 1849. Moving to London, he was for forty years a constant exhibitor at the R.A., becoming A.R.A. in 1861 and R.A. three years later. His subjects were chiefly Scottish peasant scenes, with a strong emotional element ; they were well drawn, pathetic, and always popular.

**Sir William Grey** (1818-1878), a prominent Indian official, was son of Charles Grey, Bishop of Hereford, and a grandson of the first Earl Grey. After a rather unpromising youth, during which he was rusticated from Haileybury and nearly so from Christ Church, he went to India with a writership, and made up for his misdemeanours by strenuous work. He did well in many subordinate posts, and two years after the Mutiny Lord Canning made him Home

Secretary to the Government of India, and after three years he became full member of Council. This was in 1862; five years later he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. It is evident that during all those post-Mutiny years the reorganisation of India gave rise to acute differences of opinion among high officials, and that Grey had views of his own which he supported energetically. Still, he made more friends than opponents, and his resignation in 1871 was widely regretted. He came home, and after three years he reluctantly accepted the post of Governor of Jamaica, where Sir H. Storks and Sir J. P. Grant had brought back peace and prosperity after the troubles in Eyre's time. But Grey was already ill, and had to return home in 1877, to die in the following year.

**Rev. Henry Parry Liddon** (1829-1890), probably the greatest preacher possessed by the Church of England during the nineteenth century, was the son of a naval captain who named his son after a former chief of his own, Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer. As a boy and even as a small child he had an extraordinary passion for preaching, performing his task with so much skill that his schoolfellows accepted him, according to Frederic Harrison, as "a little priest." At sixteen he used to write sermons and lend them for preaching; some of them fell into the hands of Canon Barnes, of Christ Church, who forthwith nominated him to a studentship. As an undergraduate he from the beginning made a deep impression on his associates, such as Lord Carnarvon and G. W. Kitchin, but the work required for the Schools he only studied sufficiently to gain a Second Class. He was ordained in 1852 and at once placed himself under the banner of Pusey and Keble, and on leaving Oxford he became curate to that well-known High Churchman, "Butler of Wantage." It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the details of his life from this date, since it was one of unvarying devotion to the Church, almost the only break in his career as preacher being the five years from 1854 to 1859 when he served as Vice-Principal of the Theological College at Cuddesdon. After 1859 Oxford was practically his home till the end of his life; he was Professor of Exegesis and for a time Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, where he made a remarkable new departure by delivering courses of Sunday evening lectures which soon were so crowded that he had to borrow the hall of a neighbouring College. His appointment as Select Preacher in 1863 made him still more generally known to the University, and the sensation made by his sermons was only intensified when in 1866 he delivered his famous Bampton Lectures. Then, and afterwards also, he, with Pusey behind him, played a large part in University politics, his attitude being, to put the matter briefly, one of strenuous opposition to anything that might tend to secularise Oxford or its endowments.



His prominence in London began in 1870 with his lectures in St. James's, Piccadilly ; it was enlarged and made more conspicuous a few months later when he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's. His devoted pupil and friend the late Canon Scott Holland describes him as "intensely Latin in mental structure ; he delighted in calling himself an ecclesiastic." He would have nothing to do with theories of development ; he disliked originality ; what his doctrine had been twenty years before it remained to the end ; "and to his effort to prove and to persuade everything in him contributed—his charm of feature, his exquisite intonation, his kindling eye, his quivering pose and gestures ; his fiery sarcasm, his rich humour, his delicate knowledge of the heart, and his argumentative skill."

**Robert Scott, D.D.** (1811–1887), Fellow and then Master of Balliol and ultimately Dean of Rochester, is best remembered for two reasons. He collaborated with Dean Liddell in the Greek Lexicon known as *Liddell and Scott*, and in 1854, being then a country rector, he was elected by a small majority Master of Balliol in opposition to Benjamin Jowett. There is no record as to the part respectively played by the two collaborators in the great dictionary (which was based upon the lexicon of Passow), but it is at least certain that Scott worked extremely hard both during the seven years that preceded the appearance of the first edition in 1843 and during the following forty years, when no less than seven editions were issued. Unfortunate as it was that Scott's election to the Mastership was so largely due to theological considerations, the successful and the unsuccessful candidates worked harmoniously together, and Jowett, as appears in the letters quoted in his *Life*, was entirely free from any ignoble resentment. Between them they brought the College to the high position in the University which it has occupied ever since. Scott was appointed Ireland Professor in 1861 and became Dean of Rochester in 1870, when Jowett succeeded him as Master.

**Hugh Henry Rose** (1801–1885), Field-Marshal, created Baron Strathnairn in 1866, came of a distinguished family, his grandfather having been a Cabinet minister under Pitt and his father a diplomatist who did good service at Berlin and Washington. Hugh Rose, however, lived a purely military life. He was born and educated at Berlin, where as a boy he learnt a good deal about tactics and strategy ; he entered the Army in 1820, and served in Ireland and elsewhere till 1840, when he achieved distinction in Syria as a member of the staff of Omar Pasha. In this capacity he was successful in practically stopping a civil war between the Druses and the Maronites of the Lebanon. He was eight years in Syria, and three years later he was appointed to the regular diplomatic service at Constantinople, but this came to an end on the outbreak of the



Crimean War, when he rejoined the Army and made a great impression by his coolness and courage. He was made a K.C.B. in 1855. The Indian Mutiny gave him an opportunity of which he was destined to make magnificent use. As commander of the Central India Field Force he performed some of the most striking exploits of the whole war and contributed almost as much as Colin Campbell himself to break down the rebellion. His name will always be associated with the capture of Jansi and Kalpi, successes achieved against tremendous odds, under a burning sun in a temperature of 110 degrees in the shade. For these and other victories he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was promoted Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India after Lord Clyde's departure. He returned to England in 1865, but his work was not yet over, for he had to undertake the chief Command in Ireland at a time when the Fenians were particularly troublesome. His equestrian statue by the late Onslow Ford now stands in a conspicuous position in Knightsbridge.

(Sir) **Edward Burnett Tylor, F.R.S.** (1832-1917), one of the most considerable anthropologists of the mid-Victorian age, was of Quaker parentage, and educated at the Friends' School, Tottenham. A long visit to Mexico, in company with Henry Christy (1855), was the starting-point of the researches which he afterwards developed in his important books, *The Early History of Mankind* (1865), and its successor, *Primitive Culture*, of which a new edition was completed just before his death. From 1883 to 1909 he filled various posts at Oxford, culminating in the Professorship of Anthropology (1895), and the Keepership of the Museum. Long before he had received the Hon. D.C.L. degree, and been President of the Anthropological Society in London. He was knighted in 1912.

### 1873

*Nine elections* : REV. ALFRED BARRY, D.D., Canon of Worcester ; DR. HEINRICH DEBUS, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, R.N. College ; REV. J. B. LIGHTFOOT, Canon of St. Paul's ; MAJOR T. G. MONTGOMERIE, F.R.S. ; LORD NAPIER AND ETTRICK, K.T. ; THE EARL OF ROSSE, F.R.S. ; (SIR) JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN ; GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS, R.A.—“ a painter of great eminence ” ; HENRY T. WELLS, R.A.

**Rev. Alfred Barry** (1826-1910), second son of Sir Charles Barry, and brother of E. M. Barry and Sir John Wolfe Barry, had a distinguished career in the Church of England, and was from 1884 to 1889 Bishop of Sydney and

Primate of Australia. At Cambridge he was Fourth Wrangler and Seventh Classic, and became Fellow of Trinity. His principal offices were (1) Head Master of Cheltenham College, 1862–1868 ; (2) Principal of King's College, London ; (3) 1871, Canon of Windsor (subsequently of Westminster) ; Bishop of Sydney 1884–1889 ; (4) Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, 1895–1900 ; (5) 1891 till his death, Canon of Windsor. Physically strong, with a fine presence and a fine voice, he achieved prominence, but never quite the influence at which he aimed.

**Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D.** (1828–1889), theological writer and Professor, and ultimately Bishop of Durham, was one of the few English Biblical scholars who have obtained and kept a high reputation all over Europe and America. Orthodox apologist as he was, his learning and his critical fairness won the admiration of such a man as Adolf Harnack, who declared that "Lightfoot's critical dissertations have an imperishable value." Born in Liverpool, he went as a boy to King Edward's School, Birmingham, where he was greatly influenced by the headmaster, Prince Lee, and where his schoolfellow and best friend was E. W. Benson, afterwards Archbishop. At Trinity, Cambridge, he was taught by Westcott and was ultimately Senior Classic, becoming Fellow of Trinity in 1852. For many years he taught in College, his favourite subjects being Æschylus on the one hand, and the Greek New Testament on the other ; and in 1861 he became Hulsean Professor of Divinity, in which capacity he steadily concentrated his studies upon St. Paul's Epistles, his lectures on that subject being so successful that they had to be delivered in the Hall of the College. It is not necessary to say more than that his Cambridge reputation was quickly extended to students all over England ; but it should be added that all this time Lightfoot readily took part in University business, was for many years a member of the Council of the Senate, besides working as Chaplain to the Queen, and also as Examining Chaplain to Dr. Tait, Bishop of London. In 1871 he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's, where he had Dr. Liddon as a colleague ; and nine years later, after he had shown great practical ability as one of the Royal Commissioners for Cambridge, he accepted from Lord Beaconsfield the Bishopric of Durham. His work in this capacity was in its way as remarkable as that in Biblical scholarship ; it was manysided and it was effectual. Within three years of his appointment he succeeded in carrying into effect the very necessary reform of dividing that too populous diocese, and he was immensely successful in raising money for increasing the number of churches, parsonages, etc. He died at the early age of sixty-one, literally of overwork, for though we do not hear of his continuing his purely literary labours to the end, the practical business not only of his great diocese but of



the Church of England in general was more than his delicate constitution could bear.

**Colonel Thomas George Montgomerie** (1830–1878) was an engineer officer who made a great name in work which is difficult to describe in a few words. Going to India in 1851 he was appointed to the great Trigonometrical Survey, confining himself at first to the neighbourhood of the Indus. Then he took over the more difficult task of surveying the mountain country of Kashmir and its neighbourhood, including territory which was at least semi-independent. Montgomerie managed to make friends with the native Princes, and carried on his work without loss all through the period of the Mutiny. Later he was able to make partial surveys well beyond the frontier by employing well-trained natives in the disguise of traders ; they were classed as “pundits,” and it is curious to note that henceforth the word was commonly employed to denote a trained explorer. Montgomerie was elected F.R.S. in 1872, and received many medals and other distinctions. But his work in Kashmir had ruined his health, and he died in England at the age of forty-eight.

**Francis Napier** (1819–1898), who inherited the barony of Napier of Merchistoun, and was himself created Baron Ettrick, was the son of the eighth Baron Napier, whom he succeeded at the age of fifteen. He was educated at Cambridge and abroad, and became a good linguist, entered the diplomatic service in 1840, and steadily rose through various grades till he was sent as envoy to Washington and then to the Hague. In December, 1860, he was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and this was followed by the Embassy at Berlin in the critical years 1864 to 1866. In these various posts his work was highly valued by Lords Palmerston, Aberdeen, and Clarendon. By a curious diversion from the usual routine, Napier after holding these Embassies was, in 1866, appointed Governor of Madras, but he was clever as well as hard-working, and soon mastered the details of his new post, his tenure of which was remarkable for the measures he carried out with regard to public health and irrigation. In 1872 came the murder of Lord Mayo, which caused Napier to succeed as temporary Governor-General for some months, until he was relieved by Lord Northbrook. After his return to England, in 1872, when he obtained a seat in the House of Lords with the title of Baron Ettrick, he accepted no further official appointment, but did much useful work, especially by helping forward the organisation of local government in Britain. He was also a member of the first London School Board.

**William Parsons, 4th Earl of Rosse** (1840–1908), was the eldest son of the third Earl, who contributed so much to astronomical knowledge by the construction of his gigantic telescope between the years 1828 and 1843. A



true son of his father, the fourth Earl devoted the greater part of his life to the study of astronomical physics, especially to the observation of the nebulae and to researches into lunar heat. He was elected F.R.S. in 1867, obtained honorary degrees from three Universities, and held the office of Chancellor of Dublin University from 1885 till his death.

Sir James Fitz-James Stephen (1829–1894) was the son of that Sir James Stephen who, as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, is described by Sir Henry Taylor as having “literally ruled the Colonial Empire.” Henry Venn was his uncle, and the influence of both father and uncle ought by rights to have made Fitz-James an orthodox Evangelical. In point of fact, he was much more inclined to what was then called the Broad Church party, being a friend of Stanley, Jowett, and Froude. From early days at Eton and during his life at Cambridge, Stephen had been remarkable for his intellectual independence, and this remained to the end his leading characteristic. He went to the Bar, and as he had not at first many clients he became a chief contributor to the newly established *Pall Mall Gazette* and also to the *Saturday Review*. His forcible articles for the former paper, written in close sympathy with the editor, Frederick Greenwood, made a great impression, and may be almost said to have established the success of the paper. Still, Stephen’s work at the Bar had attracted attention in high quarters, so that in 1869 he was offered the post of Legal Member of Council of India in succession to Sir Henry Maine. This post he filled for nearly three years, completing and passing such measures as the Evidence Act, which really was work for which he was specially fitted, as he showed to the end of his life by his three *Digests* and his *History of the Criminal Law of England*, published in three volumes in 1883. He returned to England in 1872, and made an attempt to enter Parliament, but failed for the obvious reason that the ordinary voter could not understand the political position of a man who could not be fitted into either party. In 1882 Stephen was made a Judge, but not long afterwards he became seriously ill, the result of overwork. He retired and received a baronetcy, but though he lived several years more his mind gradually lost its remarkable powers, and he died in March 1894. His brilliant son, “J. K. S.” had predeceased him by two years.

George Frederic Watts, R.A., O.M. (1817–1904), one of the most distinguished English painters of the second half of the nineteenth century, was born in Queen Street, Bryanston Square, the son of George Watts, a maker of musical instruments. His mother was probably of partly Welsh descent, his father had some relations with the Behnes family, and from William Behnes, a sculptor of ability, G. F. Watts had his first lessons in art, and learnt to admire

the Elgin marbles, which he studied profoundly. After a short time in the R.A. Schools, he began to draw and paint on his own account; and the curious may remember that the illustrations of a book, at one time beloved by cricketers—*Felix on the Bat*—were drawn by the young Watts. (The author was a Blackheath Schoolmaster of Belgian descent, Wanostrocht by name.) Watts's first patron was the elder Constantine Ionides, and the work he did for him encouraged the young painter, who always aspired to be a painter of big idealistic works, to enter for a Government competition for works intended to decorate the new Houses of Parliament. This was in 1842; and his design for "Caractacus" won a premium of £300, which to an almost penniless young enthusiast was a fortune. He spent it on a journey to Italy, where he studied hard in Florence and Rome, and formed a lasting friendship with Lord and Lady Holland, the former being at that time British Minister at the Tuscan Court. Watts, who from youth to age possessed a rare personal charm, captivated them both; they took possession of him as a permanent guest, provided him with studios in their villas, and encouraged him to paint vast pictures, in his unceasing endeavour to make "great art" as real a thing to the Englishman of the nineteenth century as it had been to the Italians of the sixteenth. It is curious that he, who was subsequently to affiliate himself more closely to Titian and Tintoret than to Michael Angelo, did not visit Venice till many years later. When he returned to England in 1847, it was that he might again compete for a vast historical painting for the Government; he did so, and won a £500 prize. The Hollands presently came home to Holland House, and set Watts to work on some of the decorations, and soon after this allowed him and his friends, the Thoby Prinseps, to occupy Little Holland House—as they did for many years. In time this house was pulled down, but its name was preserved in a new house which Watts built in 1874 in the Melbury Road. Later Watts had a house at Freshwater, and later still one named "Limnerslease," at Compton, in Surrey. Ever since his return from Italy his reputation had gone on growing, first with the cultivated "classes," and then with all who cared for poetry, colour, and great design. The State wished to honour him; Mr. Gladstone twice offered him a baronetcy; but he accepted nothing except the Order of Merit in 1902. His marriage to Miss Ellen Terry having been dissolved in 1877, he married, in 1886, Miss Marion Fraser-Tytler, by whose care his life—arduous almost till the end—was prolonged till his eighty-seventh year, when he quietly passed away. This note has said little of his vast and noble work; for it is, and has long been, so well known, and fine examples of it are so abundant in the National and Provincial Galleries, that to dwell upon it seemed unnecessary. Undoubtedly Watts was our greatest poetical artist, and pictures like "Love and Death"



and "Orpheus and Eurydice" will always maintain his claim to such a title. His multitudinous portraits are less easily classed, for they range from high successes like the "Russell Gurney" to failures like the "Matthew Arnold."

**Henry Tanworth Wells, R.A.** (1828-1903), an artist who devoted himself almost entirely to portrait painting, began as a miniaturist, and may be called almost the last of those who practised the art successfully till it was superseded by photography. He was from the beginning one of an artistic "set," though his father was just a "merchant." His sister married H. H. Armstead, the sculptor, and he himself married a sister of the charming water-colour painter, G. P. Boyce. Wells had at first a leaning to Pre-Raphaelism, which seems odd, considering that towards the end of his life he was reckoned among the most conservative members of the Royal Academy. He began life-size portraiture with the early days of the Volunteer movement (1860), and henceforth was in constant demand for portraits of public men and prominent ladies. Lord Spencer, W. E. Forster, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach were among those who sat to him, and many of his works are now in the National Portrait Gallery. They are uniformly good, businesslike portraits, but have not the originality which would mark them off from the rest of the Academic portraits of their time.

## 1874

*Nine elections* : EDWARD ARMITAGE, R.A. ; LORD LYTTON ("Owen Meredith") ; JOHN MORLEY, Editor of the *Fortnightly Review* ; (SIR) EDWARD J. POYNTER, A.R.A.—"eminent as an artist" ; ADMIRAL (SIR) G. H. RICHARDS ("formerly Hydrographer to the Navy") ; (SIR) HENRY E. ROSCOE, F.R.S—"has attained eminence by his researches in the chemical action of Solar light" ; MAJOR-GEN. H. Y. D. SCOTT ; WILLIAM W. STORY, "well known as a sculptor, a poet and an author" ; REV. JOHN STOUGHTON, D.D., "well known as a Non-conformist divine."

**Edward Armitage, R.A.** (1817-1896), a painter who made a considerable reputation by large decorative works illustrating historical subjects, was of Yorkshire descent, but born in London. He became a favourite pupil of Paul Delaroche, whom he assisted in his great picture in the "hemicycle" in the École des Beaux Arts. Returning home, Armitage worked in the same spirit, won two of the competitions for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament ; two of his large frescoes are in the House of Lords. For fully forty years he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, of which he became



a full member in 1872. He was a wealthy man, who often decorated churches and other buildings gratuitously ; he also was a yachtsman and an entomologist.

**Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton** (1831-1891), first Earl of Lytton, son of the celebrated novelist (who was created a Baron in 1866), earned a reputation first as a poet, next as Viceroy of India, and thirdly as Ambassador to France. In the first two of these three capacities he was indeed as much criticised as praised, for his poetry, facile and abundant as it was, was often imitative and struck the reader as seldom quite sincere ; and his policy in India was too active, or, as some said, aggressive, to find favour with that large public which feared and hated the politics of Lord Beaconsfield. Most of Lytton's early poems were written under the name of Owen Meredith, which created in careless minds an unfortunate confusion with the greater Meredith, who was beginning to write about the same time. As a public servant, he was for many years in the Diplomatic Service, from which he was suddenly taken by Lord Beaconsfield (in 1876) to govern India. His Viceroyalty was marked by three great events—the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress, a terrible famine throughout Southern and Western India, and a costly war with Afghanistan. The first was carried through in great state, at Delhi, on January 1, 1877 ; the second was energetically dealt with by the new Viceroy, aided by such men as General Kennedy and Sir John Strachey, and gave rise to a great system of "famine insurance" ; the third, which after a futile peace had been broken by the massacre of our envoy Cavagnari and his whole staff, was carried to a triumphant issue by General Roberts—the first great achievement of a noble career. Lytton's Viceroyalty ended with the defeat of Lord Beaconsfield at the polls in March, 1880, but history will remember it not only for its sensational incidents, but for a series of great administrative reforms of which he was the actual originator. On the return to power of the Unionists, Lytton was made Ambassador to Paris (1887), where he was successful and extremely popular. He died there quite suddenly, in November 1891.

**John, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.** (1839-1923), equally celebrated as a writer and as a politician, was the son of a surgeon practising at Blackburn, where he was born. From Cheltenham he obtained a classical scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, though at an unfortunate moment, when Mark Pattison was "sulking in his tent" ; but Morley was befriended by a senior undergraduate, Cotter Morison, and by Thomas Fowler, a very competent College Tutor. He never took strenuously to Oxford work, though he spoke later of "my well-loved Oxford." His literary ability would certainly have won him a Fellowship, but he preferred the larger world of London, and, after coquetting with the Bar for a short time, took to serious journalism.

He found his great opportunity in 1867, when he was twenty-eight, and when he had already made such an impression in literary and Liberal circles that he was made editor, in succession to G. H. Lewes, of the *Fortnightly Review*—not a party organ, but “modern” in every sense. The two men who had chiefly influenced him in the intervening years were Meredith and J. S. Mill, his seniors by ten and thirty-two years respectively; with Meredith he formed a close and admiring friendship, and of Mill he was, in philosophy and politics, a devoted pupil. Morley’s writing, however, has a fire and a colour to which his more logical Master never attained. He directed the *Fortnightly* for many years with great effect, and thus came into personal contact with many influential people, of whom he in his *Recollections* singles out Alexander Macmillan. In 1880 he also became editor of the (then Liberal) evening paper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but in 1883, to the great regret of all thinking people, he left, and the paper ceased to be an authority, and became the mouth-piece of W. T. Stead.

In 1881 Morley published his *Life of Cobden*, and by an odd coincidence his chief friend at the time was the man who, twenty years later, was to head the most formidable attack that Cobden’s Free Trade principles had ever undergone. Politically, as well as personally, he and Joseph Chamberlain were from 1873 to 1885 close allies, though Mr. Gladstone could not understand the friendship, and said, “You two are the very contradiction.” With the support of Chamberlain and the Radicals, Morley, in 1883, stood for Newcastle, and was returned, and Mr. Gladstone at once marked him for service. Ireland was then the dominant issue, and on Ireland Morley had made up his mind, earlier than had his Chief. Indeed, the first Home Rule Bill was as much his property as Mr. Gladstone’s. To him personally the disaster was that it broke up his friendship with Chamberlain, for in England some political crises are so serious that though we do not as yet send our opponents to the guillotine, we cease to meet them socially. “For thirteen strenuous years,” writes Morley, “we lived the life of brothers,” but from this date they communicated very rarely till Chamberlain lay on his death-bed.

Though active politics were still his main business, Morley published in 1903 his great *Life of Gladstone*, in three volumes, and his own *Recollections* in 1917: the latter a masterly book, which all must read who wish to know him thoroughly. He remained in the House of Commons, either for Newcastle or for the Montrose Borough; twice he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in and after 1906 was Secretary for India, and after accepting his peerage, in 1908, was Lord President of the Council. In 1914 came the War, and Morley’s Preface to his *Recollections* begins with the words, “The War and our action in it led to my retirement from public office.” Age, of course, had much to





SIR E. J. POYNTER, P.R.A.  
From a painting by Sir Philip Burne-Jones.





do with this decision ; he was seventy-six, and physically no longer strong, but he was also a man of peace, owing a great debt to both France and Germany, and though he no more than the rest of us could escape the strain and stress of the time, it was not for him to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm." He and his wife retired to Wimbledon, seeing few friends and taking no part in public affairs. Much as he hated the war, he had a Liberal's faith in Humanity, and in the worst period of 1916 he read *The Excursion* for his encouragement.

(Sir) **Edward John Poynter, Bart., P.R.A.** (1836-1919), was of artistic descent on both sides, his father being an architect and his mother a granddaughter of the sculptor, Thomas Banks. After trying two or three schools as a boy, he was induced by young Leighton to devote himself to art, and he went to the Academy School for a time and then to Gleyre's studio in Paris, where he met Whistler and du Maurier in the surroundings described in *Trilby*. After about 1880 he worked and exhibited steadily in London. By this time the hey-day of the Pre-Raphaelites was over, but Poynter had a strong feeling for them, and learnt from them the virtues of close observation, patient work, and (we may add) of "high thinking." He had good literary knowledge and readily grasped the picturesque side of history, Biblical and classical. Hence came his two fine pictures, "Israel in Egypt," and "The Catapult," while classical mythology gave him the subject for his still better known "Visit to Æsculapius." After Leighton's death and Millais' brief tenure of the Presidency, Poynter succeeded them in 1896, and he was Director of the National Gallery from 1894 to 1905. He had married in 1866 a sister of Mrs. Burne-Jones, Mrs. Kipling, and of Mrs. Baldwin, mother of the present Prime Minister. Poynter was created a Baronet by King Edward in 1902.

(Sir) **Henry Enfield Roscoe, F.R.S.** (1833-1915), chemist, teacher, and M.P., was born in Liverpool, and educated at the High School there, at the London University, and at Heidelberg. His friendship with R. W. Bunsen made him a chemist, and he achieved such progress in that science that in 1857 he was appointed Professor at Owens College, Manchester, where he held the post for thirty years. His early researches, carried out with Bunsen from 1855 to 1862, are said to have "laid the foundations of photo-chemistry"; while subsequent study revealed a vast number of new facts about vanadium and similar substances. Roscoe's books are numerous; some are elementary, and very good of their kind, others, like the *Treatise on Chemistry* (1877-1892), are up to the highest level of knowledge at the time. Roscoe was elected M.P. for South Manchester in 1885, served on various Royal Commissions, and in 1896 became Vice-Chancellor of the London University. He was knighted in 1884.

**Henry Young Darracott Scott** (1822–1883), Major-General, R.E., was born at Plymouth and educated privately at Woolwich. He was not engaged in active service as a soldier, but made valuable contributions to military education, and carried out certain public works in Kent. In 1865, when he was a Lieutenant-Colonel, he succeeded Captain Fowke on the Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and then and later he was largely responsible for the transformation of the Exhibition Road Estate into a land of museums. His great work was the design and execution of the Albert Hall. In spite of all sorts of gloomy prophecies, he believed that the roof would not fall—and it did not. Henceforth Scott was employed in connection with exhibitions all over Europe, but he was neglected by the Treasury, and died with his services unrewarded.

**William Wetmore Story** (1819–1895) was one of the most valuable of our rare adoptions from America, though as he lived in Rome he was seldom seen in the Athenæum. He was a son of the celebrated jurist, Joseph Story, and was born at Salem, Mass.—was thus born and bred a New Englander. After a short time at the Bar, he definitely adopted sculpture as his profession, and went to work in Rome, where he fixed his residence in 1850, becoming intimate with all the prominent members of the English Colony, especially the Brownings and W. S. Landor. Literature and art occupied him henceforward. His *Roba di Roma* (1862) was widely read, as were the two volumes of his *Poems*. His ideal statues, which were many, were much admired, and one of them, “Cleopatra,” was the subject of a brilliant panegyric in his friend Hawthorne’s *Transformation*. His portrait busts and statues, chiefly of American celebrities, have public positions in the United States, though we in London may see one of them (not the best) in the “George Peabody” behind the Royal Exchange. Story’s two sons also became artists, Waldo being a decorative sculptor and Julian a talented painter of small portraits.

**Rev. John Stoughton, D.D.** (1807–1897), was a dissenting minister who became eminent not only through some valuable historical works, but because for many years he played a leading part in the various attempts at “Reunion,” or at least co-operation, which were especially prevalent in the ’seventies of the last century. When minister of a chapel in Kensington he organised a conference of Churchmen and Dissenters, which met under the Presidency of Archbishop Tait. He was a friend of Dean Stanley, at whose funeral he was one of the pall-bearers. It is noteworthy that when he was elected by our Committee under Rule II he was nominated by Matthew Arnold. Dr. Stoughton’s son became a partner in the subsequently well-known publishing firm of Hodder and Stoughton.



## 1875

*Nine elections* : WALTER BAGEHOT, editor of *The Economist* ; PROFESSOR ALEXANDER BAIN, author of *The Senses and the Intellect* ; (SIR) JOSEPH E. BOEHM, BART., R.A. ; (SIR) FREDERICK J. BRAMWELL, F.R.S. ; DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS ; REV. JAMES MARTINEAU, " of much repute as a Non-conformist divine " ; REV. BARTHOLOMEW PRICE, F.R.S., " eminent as a mathematician " ; DR. GEORGE ROLLESTON, F.R.S., author of *Forms of Animal Life* ; MAJOR-GEN. F. M. EARDLEY-WILMOT, F.R.S.

Walter Bagehot (1826–1877), an economist and political writer of great originality and power, was born at Langport, in Somersetshire, the son of a banker and shipowner, and a kinsman of Dr. Prichard, the author of a once well-known book on *The Races of Man*. At University College, London, he studied mathematics under De Morgan and classics under George Long, and won a gold medal for philosophy. After taking his degree he read law for a time, but never practised. He was early attracted to political writing, defended the *coup d'état* on the ground that the French were too clever to make a proper use of freedom, wrote much in various Reviews, and ultimately produced the three books by which he is best remembered, *The English Constitution*, *Physics and Politics*, and *Lombard Street*. All three are scientific, in the sense that they are based on the author's own reasoned observation, and that such observation is unaffected by partisanship of any kind. Sir Robert Giffen, a high authority, says of *Lombard Street* (based upon articles written between 1858 and 1870) that " the subsequent conduct of banking in England and throughout the world has been infinitely better and safer in consequence " of the theory of a " one-reserve " system so clearly expounded in the book. The other two books were equally scientific, equally " detached," and equally suggestive. Bagehot, who was as brilliant in conversation as he was cautious in action, was on intimate terms with all the leading men in politics and in the City, and his advice was constantly sought and followed by them. He was editor of *The Economist* for the last seventeen years of his short life.

Alexander Bain (1818–1903) was born at Aberdeen, of poor parents, but he managed to acquire a good education, and was able to enter the University and to graduate at the head of the Honours List. At twenty-two we find him already writing in the *Westminster Review*, and two years later he came to London and made many acquaintances among the philosophers of the time,

especially J. S. Mill and George Grote. In due time he became Professor of Logic and English in the Aberdeen University, on the recommendation of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, but it is noticeable that several former attempts to obtain a Scotch professorship had failed because he was suspected of heterodoxy in religion. From this time forward he began to produce many books on philosophy and logic, all of them closely allied to the work of James Mill and his son, and all of them in direct descent from Hobbes, Locke, and Hume; among them his *Logic* was widely read in the Universities, though written in too dry a style to make any deep impression. He also wrote books on the two Mills, an edition of his friend Croom Robertson's philosophical writings, and finally an autobiography.

(Sir) Joseph Edgar Boehm (1834-1890) was a sculptor born in Vienna (where his father was Director of the Imperial Mint), but naturalised as a British subject in 1862. Before that time he had worked in the British Museum, and also in foreign capitals. From 1863 till the very day of his death, he continued to produce a vast series of portrait-statues and busts, his facile art finding favour with leading men, committees, and the Court of Queen Victoria, who appointed him Sculptor-in-Ordinary, and in 1889 created him a baronet. He became A.R.A. in 1878, and R.A. two years later. It would be easy to enumerate at least a hundred of his statues and perhaps twice as many busts from his hands, including those of all the leading statesmen and soldiers as well as the Royal Family. Perhaps his greatest success was the seated statue of Carlyle on the Chelsea Embankment, while the Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey and the Millais in the Diploma Gallery have found a good many admirers, while, on the other hand, his Wellington at Hyde Park Corner might almost be called a failure. Boehm died quite suddenly in his studio in December 1890.

(Sir) Frederick Joseph Bramwell (1818-1903) was the younger brother of Lord Bramwell, the well-known judge, and was himself an engineer of distinction. In early life he was one of those who advocated steam carriages, atmospheric railways, and other systems which had to give way to railways. Later on he made a reputation as a "scientific witness," which gave him much work both in the courts and in Parliamentary Committee Rooms at a time when railway private bills were being brought forward in great numbers. Later he held many posts and wrote much, especially in connection with technical education. He was elected F.R.S. in 1873, received an Oxford D.C.L. thirteen years later, and was made a baronet in 1889.

Don Pascual de Gayangos Y Arce (1809-1897) was a Spaniard born at Seville, but though he was never formally naturalised, he became almost a



Londoner by dint of many years of work in the British Museum and of the assistance that he gave to two or three generations of English students of Spanish history and literature. He was also a considerable Arabic scholar, translated Al Makkari's *Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain*, and for nearly forty years was Professor of Arabic at the University of Madrid. In or about 1875 he returned to England, was more than once appointed examiner for the Taylor scholarships at Oxford, and spent the latter part of his life in cataloguing the Spanish manuscripts in the British Museum.

**The Rev. James Martineau** (1805-1900), philosopher and Unitarian divine, was born at Norwich, the son of a manufacturer who claimed Huguenot descent. James's sister, three years older than himself, was the celebrated Harriet Martineau. He went as a boy to the Norwich Grammar School, where one of his schoolfellows was George Borrow, and then to the school at Bristol kept by Lant Carpenter, a Liberal Unitarian of great influence—the father of Mary Carpenter. On leaving school, Martineau worked for a time at an engineer's office in Derby, but he had other aspirations, and was allowed to enter Manchester (Unitarian) College, York, and ultimately to become a Minister (1828). In Dublin and in Liverpool during the next twelve years he worked almost exclusively with, and for, the Unitarians, and during the latter half of this period he was Professor of Philosophy at his old college, now re-transferred to Manchester; but a year at Berlin broadened his outlook, and the study of Kant and Hegel led him to adopt views not very different from those which a generation later, T. H. Green caused to prevail in Oxford. Still, he held to the main principles of the Unitarians; he became, in 1869, Principal of the College, at the time established in London; and he accepted the charge of the chapel in Little Portland Street. He did not wholeheartedly agree with the conclusions of modern science—witness his sharp controversy with Tyndall (1875-1876) on the latter's address at Belfast; and ten years before that date he failed to obtain a Professorship at University College, London, because (so it is said) George Grote denounced him as a Clerical. It is probable that, with his keen intelligence, great learning, and fine literary style, Martineau would have made a deeper and wider impression, and would have secured more permanent fame, if he had not all through his life of ninety-five years remained a leading member of a sect, and that the sect of a minority which followed the formulæ of a bygone age.

**Rev. Bartholomew Price** (1818-1898), Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford (1853) and Master of Pembroke College (1891), was for many years one of the best-known figures in Oxford, and, after 1868, one of the most important. The son of a clergyman, he was educated privately till he obtained



a scholarship at Pembroke, where he studied mathematics, obtaining a First Class and a Fellowship. Between 1852 and 1860 he published his elaborate *Treatise on Infinitesimal Calculus*, which secured him his F.R.S. and his Sedleian Professorship. He worked hard as a Professor, but more important to himself and to the University was his appointment as Secretary of the Clarendon Press in 1868. In this post, which he held for sixteen years, he developed great practical and financial ability, and raised the Press to a highly prosperous condition ; while almost every department of the University, at a time when its work was extending in all directions, claimed his assistance as a "business man." In 1891, Lord Salisbury, as "Visitor" of the College, appointed him Master of Pembroke, in which position of dignity he passed the last seven years of his life.

**George Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S.** (1829-1881), was the son of the Vicar of Maltby, near Rotherham, and in his youth devoted himself to classical literature, to such good purpose that he obtained a scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford, and a First Class in the Classical School. His scientific studies were the result of what was more or less an accident—his election by the College to a "Sheppard Fellowship," founded for "the study of law and physic." This seems to have turned his thoughts to medicine as a profession ; so he entered at St. Bartholomew's, and duly became a qualified doctor and ultimately an F.R.C.S. During the Crimean War he did excellent service at the Smyrna hospital, then returned, worked a while at the Great Ormond Street Hospital, and then settled in Oxford, which was to be his home till his death. In 1860 he was appointed to the new Linacre Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology, and next year married a niece of Sir Humphry Davy, after whom he named his eldest son, the present Sir Humphry Rolleston. The rest of his too short life (for he died at fifty-two) was spent in the active pursuit of knowledge, and in the practical organisation of the studies which, after the building of the New Museum, rapidly took root in Oxford. He was extremely successful, for he was an ideal Professor of the modern type, a master of his own subject, but at the same time a man of wide literary cultivation and much practical sense, energetic, a good talker, perhaps a little intolerant in discussion, but not more so than a man so well informed has a right to be. His University owes him much, and it is largely through his labours that the City of Oxford is one of the healthiest towns in England.

## 1876

*Eight elections* : SIR J. BURDON-SANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S. ; SIR B. H. ELLIS ; (SIR) F. J. EVANS ; O. GOLDSCHMIDT ; J. R. GREEN ; SIR L. PELLY, K.C.S.I. ; L. ALMA-TADEMA ; SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

**Sir John Burdon-Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S.** (1828–1905), was the son of Richard Burdon, who added his wife's name of Sanderson to his own. Richard Burdon's mother was a sister of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell, and at first the boy's destination naturally seemed to be the Bar, but he early showed such a turn for science that it was decided to prepare him for the medical profession. He took his M.D. degree at Edinburgh in 1851, and then went to Paris to study under Claude Bernard and other famous teachers. In London he was at once connected with St. Mary's Hospital, and was appointed medical officer of health for Paddington. His eleven years in that position showed what may be done by an able man so placed, and Burdon-Sanderson's future eminence as a specialist in infectious disease was largely based on the knowledge he acquired amidst the slums of West London. Through Dr. John Simon he became Inspector under the Privy Council, and wrote many first-rate Reports, not only on human diseases but also on the Rinderpest of 1865. In 1867 he became F.R.S., and soon afterwards gave up practice, in three hospitals and private, to become Professor in more than one institution for research. From 1882 till his death he lived mostly at Oxford, first as Waynflete Professor and then as Regius Professor of Medicine. He also served on three important Royal Commissions, and in 1893 was President of the British Association at their Nottingham meeting. He was created a baronet in 1899, and of course had already received many academical honours.

**Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis** (1823–1887) was one of the few Jews who have entered the Indian Civil Service and made a mark there. He served in Sindh, became Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government and ultimately a member of the Viceroy's Council and K.C.S.I. (1875). He was an orthodox Jew, and Vice-President of the Anglo-Jewish Association in London.

(Sir) **Frederick John Evans** (1815–1885) entered the Navy in 1828 and devoted himself to various scientific studies such as naval officers have to deal with, culminating in a book which was long an authority, the *Admiralty Manual for Deviations of the Compass*. He also, especially in his earlier years, did much survey work both in the Baltic and in the South Seas. In 1874 he became Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and was created a K.C.B. in 1881.



**Otto Goldschmidt** (1829-1907), musician, is chiefly remembered as the husband of Jenny Lind. He was of Jewish parentage, and was born at Hamburg, where his father was a merchant with business ties in Glasgow and Manchester. He showed an early zeal for music, and was for several years a pupil of Mendelssohn, who was his fellow-townsmen. In 1850 he met Jenny Lind, who was then exchanging the stage for the concert-room, and during her tour in America they were married at Boston, she being nine years his senior. From this time forward they performed together, in America, Germany and England. On finally settling here, Goldschmidt took a position at the Royal Academy of Music, joined with Sterndale Bennett and others in musical publications, and, when the Bach Choir was instituted by A. D. Coleridge in 1876, accepted the position of conductor. He was a good musician, a pianist of almost the first rank, and socially attractive; and he took a very active part in all the musical activities and organisations of his time.

**John Richard Green** (1837-1883), historian, was the son of a citizen of Oxford, where he was born and educated. At twelve he was left fatherless, and his uncle sent him to Magdalen School, already a passionate little High-Churchman, devoted to the antiquities of the place and to the old-world customs of the College, still presided over by Dr. Routh, almost a centenarian. At sixteen, Green, already head of the school, left for a private tutor's, whence unfortunately he tried successfully for a scholarship at Jesus, an almost exclusively Welsh College. The result was that, being a shy lad, he made scarcely any friends, and did not even aim at honours, though he read prodigiously and steeped himself in the history of Oxford. In 1860, having adopted Evangelical views, he took Orders, and worked for some years first as curate in the poverty-stricken regions of St. Luke's and Hoxton, and then as Incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, to which he was presented by Bishop Tait, who had made his personal acquaintance, and was struck—as everybody was—by Green's amazing vitality, quickness, and knowledge. His clerical work was done with industry and keenness; his knowledge of the East End poor was great; but the labour nearly killed him, for he combined it with historical research-work, and with the writing of dozens of "middles" for the *Saturday Review*, full alike of knowledge and of wit. At last, in 1869, his lungs began to give way, and Dr. Andrew Clark sounded a note of warning. So he gave up clerical work; Tait, then Archbishop, made him Librarian of Lambeth, and he went back to his books. By that time Freeman and Stubbs had discovered him, and so had his contemporary James Bryce, and urged by them he began at once on the book which he had dreamed of for years—the *Short History of the English People*. It was published in 1874, by Alexander Macmillan, who like the others had fallen under the author's



charm ; and from the beginning it had an astonishing success, six large editions being called for in one year. Even after half-a-century it remains so well-known that nothing need here be said about its merits. Unhappily, if it brought fame and comfort to its author, it did not bring back his health. He lived nine years more, an invalid, but still a busy student and writer, working up old materials into new forms in greater detail, as we find both in the *History* and in the two volumes on *The Making of England* and *The Conquest of England*. In these he was helped by his very able wife, whom he married in 1877 ; she was Miss Alice Stopford. With her he henceforth lived for the half of every year on the Riviera, where he died in March 1883. *Ah misero frater adempte mihi !*

**Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I.** (1825–1892), entered the Indian Army in 1841 and went through the usual grades until he became Lieutenant-General in 1887. His principal work, however, was rather administrative and diplomatic than military. For instance, he was for a year political agent in Zanzibar ; he then did similar work on the Persian Gulf, where he conducted difficult and very unsafe negotiations with the Ameer of the Wahabis, which were followed by similar meetings with other tribes round about the Persian Gulf. A few years later Pelly undertook the dangerous task of arresting the Gaekwar of Baroda on a charge of attempting to poison the Resident ; and finally he served as plenipotentiary in the very delicate negotiations with the Ameer of Afghanistan, which were carried out at Peshawar. Pelly was created K.C.B., came home, declined the post of Director of Congo Free State, offered to him by the King of the Belgians, and for several years sat in Parliament as Conservative member for North Hackney.

(Sir) **Lawrence Alma-Tadema, O.M.** (1836–1912), was born at Dronryp in the Netherlands, and received his artistic education at Antwerp. Coming over to England about 1870 he achieved rapid success with his pictures of an antiquarian type, chiefly of subjects suggested by Roman or mediæval history. An early picture of his, “ The Education of the Children of Clovis,” had made a mark some years before ; but a greater success was scored by “ The Vintage ” in 1870, by “ A Roman Emperor ” in the following year, and some eighteen years later by “ The Roses of Heliogabalus ” (1888). The public was enchanted by this brilliant rendering of marble pavements and columns and this wealth of flowers, though a few critical voices maintained that antiquarian resuscitation of this kind was not the best exercise for modern art. Tadema soon passed into the Academy and became a full R.A. in 1879 ; was twice married, his second wife being an English lady (Miss Epps) who herself had some success as an artist ; he sold his pictures at high prices and built a large house like a Roman villa

in St. John's Wood, where his artistic and musical parties were famous. The Athenæum cherishes his memory because of the fine work which he, in collaboration with Sir Edward Poynter, did gratuitously for the redecoration of the hall and staircase in 1891. He was made a member of the Order of Merit in 1905.

(F.M.) Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, O.M., created Viscount Wolseley in 1885 (1833-1913), who divides with Lord Roberts the greatest military celebrity among British generals during the last years of Queen Victoria and under her successor, was of Irish birth and entered the Army in 1852. He was severely wounded in the Crimea, fought at Lucknow, and served in the China War of 1860. Going to Canada in 1867 he commanded the Red River expedition three years later, and in 1873, being then Major-General, he had the command in the Ashanti War and received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000 in recognition of his success. In 1879 he was made Governor of Natal, and returning home held high posts at the War Office until the outbreak of the war in Egypt, where he commanded the Expeditionary Force. More thanks of Parliament and a further grant followed, and he was then sent to command the Expedition for the relief of Gordon in 1884. After five years as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, he became a Field-Marshal, and when the Army was reorganised on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief, a post which he held till 1900. Lord Wolseley had a wide acquaintance with military history and was a master of modern war, and, as he wrote well, his views both on practice and history often found literary expression. His *Pocket Book for Field Service* has been almost universally read by officers; his *Life of the Duke of Marlborough* (1894) has considerable authority, and many of his military articles, not confined to service publications, may still be read with the interest that attaches to the views of an experienced soldier expressed with much literary skill.

## 1877

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR T. S. BAYNES, LL.D.; DR. PETER M. DUNCAN, F.R.S.; SIR T. D. FORSYTH, K.C.S.I.; SIR J. GILBERT, R.A.; RT. HON. MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.; DR. G. M. HUMPHRY, F.R.S.; DR. T. OLDHAM, F.R.S.; LESLIE STEPHEN; RT. HON. SIR E. THORNTON, K.C.B.

Thomas Spencer Baynes (1823-1887) was a literary man who no doubt owed his election under Rule II to the fact that he was mainly responsible for the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1873). Before that time his literary career had been varied, for he had studied and written upon logic at





SIR L. ALMA TADEMA, R.A.  
By himself.





Edinburgh, where he had acted as assistant to Sir William Hamilton ; he had been editor of an Edinburgh paper, and was afterwards assistant-editor to the *Daily News*. He had also done good work as a special student of Shakespeare, not from the poetical but mainly from the linguistic and even grammatical point of view. His researches into the state of grammar-school education in Shakespeare's time were valuable in themselves and certainly threw light upon a side of the poet's works which had been quite neglected. Baynes had poor health and was on this ground unequal to the heavy task of editing a *Cyclopædia* single-handed, but the work was made easy to him after 1880 when Professor Robertson-Smith joined him as a colleague. Although a Somersetshire man, he managed to endear himself to many friends in Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

**Peter Martin Duncan** (1821-1891), a geologist and palæontologist who made a mark both by original researches and by his contributions to popular science, was born at Twickenham and educated there, at Nyon in Switzerland, and at King's College. He practised for some time as a physician at Colchester, but his work in geology caused him to be appointed Professor of that subject, first at King's College and then at Cooper's Hill. The Geological Society elected him President in 1876. He was editor of Cassell's "Natural History" (6 vols.), and he did important work on corals and fossil fauna.

**Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth** (1827-1886), a distinguished Indian administrator, entered the Company's service in 1848, held various appointments, and some time after the Mutiny was appointed Commissioner for the Punjab, having already received the C.B. for eminent services. For many years after 1867, and especially during Lord Mayo's Viceroyalty, Forsyth was regarded as the principal source of information with regard to the North-Western frontier, and his six months' journey from Lahore to Yarkand and back became celebrated. In 1873 he was appointed envoy to Kashgar with a view to making a commercial treaty ; and similarly a little later he was employed as envoy to the King of Burma.

**Sir John Gilbert** (1817-1897), elected President of the Old Water-Colour Society in 1871, and R.A. about the same time, was one of the most productive and popular artists of his day. During a long career he contributed forty oil pictures to the British Institution and quite fifty to the Royal Academy, but his reputation was more solidly founded upon his illustrations drawn on wood, which are said to have amounted altogether to some thirty thousand. In the early days of the *Illustrated London News* he contributed to every number, and it was much the same with other papers, with stories and popular histories issued periodically, etc. He was too facile and conventional to be considered a serious

artist, but he hit the popular taste for romantic illustration with a certainty that almost amounted to genius.

**Spencer Compton Cavendish**, Marquis of Hartington, and ultimately 8th Duke of Devonshire (1833-1908), was a statesman who thrice refused to be Prime Minister, but who retained to the end what he had gained as a young man, the confidence and admiration of the "moderate" men of the country, during a period when political crises were frequent and acute. His father, the 7th Duke, had taken a high mathematical degree at Cambridge; the son did not follow his example, but developed a remarkable knowledge of mankind, and of the questions of the day, without much study of books. He entered the House of Commons at twenty-four, and stayed there till he succeeded to the Dukedom at fifty-eight. He was no orator, but his speeches were always listened to and carried votes. Whig and Liberal Premiers always gave him office. He voted for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, but disliked Gladstone's Irish University scheme; he was neither pro-Russian nor pro-Turk in the crisis of 1877; he disapproved of his Chief's policy in the Soudan; he hated his coquetting with the Irish Party; and finally joined Chamberlain in destroying the Home Rule Bill of 1886. This alliance endured till 1902-3, but it was dissolved by Chamberlain's Tariff Reform agitation, for the Duke (as he then was) was always a Free Trader. The complexity of modern life and modern politics was a sore trial to his simple, direct, and straightforward intelligence.

(Sir) **George Murray Humphry** (1820-1896), surgeon and Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge, and a very useful Fellow and official of the Royal College of Surgeons, was eminent in his profession and still more so as the promoter of anatomical science in the University. He became F.R.S. in 1859, and was knighted in 1891. He was probably the most influential of those who co-operated in raising the Medical School of Cambridge to a really high position.

(Sir) **Leslie Stephen** (1832-1904), son of Sir James Stephen and brother of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, was born in Kensington, and was educated at various schools, including Eton, where, however, he did not stay out his full term. In youth he suffered from very delicate health, which persisted till he went to Cambridge in 1850. Here he became both physically robust and intellectually active; learnt enough mathematics to gain a good place among the Wranglers, and became famous as a long-distance runner and walker, and enthusiastic for the College boat, which, after he became a Fellow, he coached for several years. From and after 1855 he took to Alpine climbing, made many difficult and some new ascents, and published a little book *The Playground*



of *Europe*, which soon became a favourite. Ten years later, he was elected President of the Alpine Club. But before this he had made his one bad mistake—he took Holy Orders, without considering what the step involved. By 1862 he had read Mill and Comte, and he gradually realised that he had been holding a false position. He resigned his Tutorship and, some years later, his Orders, and left Cambridge for London, where he embarked upon the literary life which he was to carry on with so much distinction for forty years. As journalist, as author, as editor first of the *Cornhill* and next of the great *Dictionary of National Biography*, as the friend and fellow-worker of most of the literary leaders of his time (Morley, Froude, Meredith, and many others), and as the son-in-law of Thackeray, he acquired and held a great position. When he was elected by our Committee he had just published the two works which best illustrate his mind—*English Thought in the 18th Century*, and *An Agnostic's Apology*; the one showing his great knowledge of serious English literature, the other the grounds on which he claimed to differ from established opinion. These, however, were but samples of his very productive labour, which continued unabated till 1902, when his fatal illness began. Some idea of his industry may be gathered from the fact that he edited the great Dictionary for eight years, and that during and after that time he contributed to it 378 articles, dealing with most of the important English writers of the past, from Addison to Macaulay, from Defoe to Wordsworth. Stephen's first wife (d. 1875) was a daughter of Thackeray.

Sir Edward Thornton (1817–1906) was a diplomatist who represented England successively at Rio, at Washington, and at St. Petersburg, in the last two capitals having to conduct critical negotiations. He was our Minister at the time of the important “joint commission” which drew up the Treaty of Washington (1871) for the settlement of several thorny questions between Great Britain and the United States. His colleagues were Sir Stafford Northcote and other first-rate men. After successfully holding the Washington Legation (it was not yet an Embassy) for no less than thirteen years, Thornton in 1881 was moved to St. Petersburg, to succeed Lord Dufferin. He had to sit still while Merv was annexed (1884), and in the following year to deal with the dangerous Penjdeh incident, and to prepare the agreement which was signed by Lord Salisbury and M. de Staal (September 1885). Before that date he had been actually appointed to Constantinople, but at the request of the Government he made way for Sir William White, who had special knowledge of Balkan affairs, at that time dangerously unsettled. Thornton was made a G.C.B., which had also been the case with his father, a diplomatist during the Napoleonic wars.

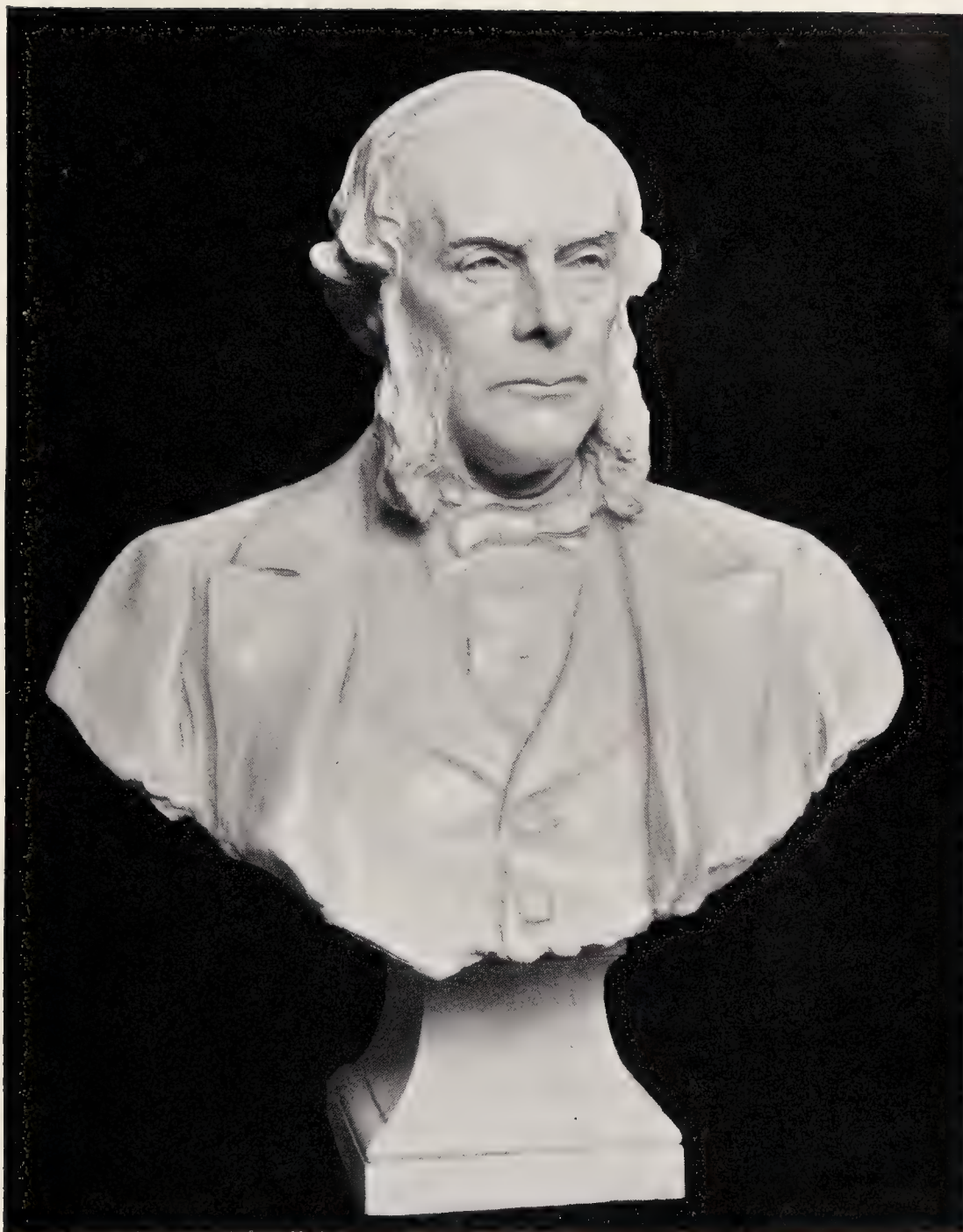
## 1878

*Nine elections* : JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L. ; F. HARRISON ; J. LISTER, F.R.S. ; A. C. LYALL, I.C.S. ; R. B. D. MORIER, C.B. ; SIR W. MUIR, K.C.S.I. ; F. R. PICKERSGILL, R.A. ; RT. HON. LORD RAYLEIGH, F.R.S. ; ALLEN THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S.

James Bryce, O.M., first Viscount (1838–1922), was at the time of his election to the Athenæum Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford. He had already made his mark, not only in the University (where he had become Fellow of Oriel in 1862), but in legal circles in London, and among the readers of history, by his extremely able book—originally a prize essay—on *The Holy Roman Empire*. Entering Parliament as Liberal M.P. for the Tower Hamlets in 1880, he soon made an impression both upon the House and on the Prime Minister, for he possessed not only a richly stored mind but a large fund of common sense and a gift of persuasive, if not quite eloquent, speech. His political progress was steady. He filled with great ability the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1886, and entered the Cabinet six years later. The estimation in which he was held by foreign men of letters was shown by his election into half a dozen academies, beginning with the French Institute, and British, American, Australian Universities loaded him with their honorary degrees. When the Liberals came into office in 1906, Bryce became Chief Secretary for Ireland, but the post in which he chiefly distinguished himself came to him two years later. It was that of Ambassador at Washington, which he held until 1913 with conspicuous success. Soon after his return to England he was created Viscount, and employed his comparative leisure in writing books, “studies,” and essays of various kinds. His great book upon the American Constitution had been published long before he became Ambassador. It should also be mentioned that in early and middle life Bryce had been a great climber, and was for some years President of the Alpine Club. He married, in 1889, Miss Ashton, of Manchester, who survived him.

Frederic Harrison (1831–1924), remarkable for the extraordinary vitality of mind and body which he showed till after his ninetieth birthday, was the son of another Frederic Harrison, who owned the fine old Surrey house called Sutton Place. He was educated at King’s College and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he was Fellow and Tutor and afterwards Honorary Fellow. Joining the Bar in 1858, he soon devoted himself to practical work, such as the Royal Commission on Trades Unions (1867), and various other Commissions. He also became an Alderman of the London County Council. From his early





LORD LISTER, P.R.S., O.M.  
By T. Brock, R.A.





Wadham days, when he was associated with Richard Congreve and E. S. Beesly, he consistently professed the Positive Philosophy of Comte, and was Chairman of the English Positivist Committee, doing everything that a writer of great ability could do to bring home that philosophy to the English mind. He was also greatly trusted by the Trades Unions, and was frequently consulted by their leaders. His books were numerous and varied, their subjects ranging from Byzantine history to the poems of Tennyson and the life of Ruskin. He wrote with force and eloquence on politics, religion, and literature, identifying himself with none of the traditional parties and, in recent controversy, arguing very strongly against Woman Suffrage. To the end he was devoted to the Athenæum.

**Joseph Lister, O.M., F.R.S.** (1827-1912), subsequently Baronet and a Peer, was a son of Joseph Jackson Lister, F.R.S., the author of many improvements in the microscope, etc. The elder Lister was an orthodox Quaker, and the son retained through life the quiet, peace-loving instincts imbibed from his father. Born in Essex, he was educated at the Friends' schools near London, and afterwards at University College, where he graduated both in arts and in medicine and surgery. His interest was soon aroused by the terrible state of hospitals at the time when hospital gangrene was frequent, and patients, after operation, died frequently of septic poisoning. Promoted to be Professor of Surgery at Glasgow, he found the state of things no better, and he continued to work incessantly at discovering the cause or causes of the dreadful mortality that seemed to follow upon operations in hospitals. Pasteur, who was five years his senior, had lately made the fruitful discovery of living germs as the cause of disease, and Lister, who always admitted the debt, took up the idea and studied the best means of applying such germicides as carbolic acid. He also made elaborate and toilsome investigations into the best method of binding up wounds, and in this way changed the whole practice of modern surgery. In 1869 he succeeded Syme (whose daughter he had married) in the Chair of Surgery at Edinburgh, and in 1877 he was transferred to King's College, London. In 1885 he became a baronet, being already President of the Royal Society; at the second Jubilee he was created a peer. Five years later he was included in the Order of Merit as an original member, and was an honoured guest at the banquet given by the Athenæum to the members of the Order. His reputation as one of the greatest reformers of surgery had spread all over the world, and time has in no respect lessened it.

**Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall, K.C.B.** (1835-1911), was both a great Indian administrator and an admirable writer on Oriental subjects in prose and verse. He was for seven years a "K. S." at Eton, but instead of going in the normal

way to Oxford or Cambridge, he entered the Indian Civil Service, just before the Mutiny. During the next two years he saw military service as a volunteer. When order was restored he passed rapidly through all the grades of the Civil Service, till, in 1878, Lord Lytton made him Foreign Secretary, and under that Viceroy and his successor he exercised a great influence in the settlement of the various frontier questions and the still greater question of the relations between England and Russia in the East. For six years (1881-1887) he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and carried out many important reforms, or developments. Retiring from the I.C.S. in 1887, he was made a member of the Indian Council in London; he was already a K.C.B., and in time became a G.C.I.E. But his real work in these later years was non-official, literary and social. He soon acquired a very special position in lettered and intelligent London, the London of "The Club" and Grillion's, the London where good talk and personal charm are valued, and where literature and philosophy influence life. Lyall's *Verses Written in India* and his *Asiatic Studies* were welcomed as first-rate contributions to our knowledge of India, religious and political; they were only surpassed by his conversation.

**Sir Robert Burnett David Morier, G.C.B.** (1826-1893), a very eminent diplomatist, came of a remarkable family, of which four sons, as well as the father, distinguished themselves either in diplomacy or in literature, or in both. Originally the Moriers had been French Huguenots; at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes they had migrated to Switzerland, whence, in the eighteenth century, some of them took up the Near-Eastern trade. Among these was Isaac Morier, Consul-General of the Levant Company, and father of the four sons just mentioned. One of these was James Justinian Morier, author of the illuminating novel of Eastern life, *Hajji Baba*, so highly praised by Walter Scott; another was David Robert, one of whose many posts was that of joint-secretary to the Congress of Vienna, and who was afterwards for fifteen years British Consul-General in France. It was during this time that his son, the subject of this note, was born in Paris. When he was a child, his father became our Minister at Berne, in succession to his friend Stratford Canning (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), whose favour, we may imagine, was afterwards of value to the son. The latter learnt languages at home, and then went to Balliol, took good honours, and for a year worked in the Education Department of the Privy Council. Then he found his true career, in the Diplomatic Service, and was sent to Vienna, Berlin and elsewhere in Germany and Austria, to hold a succession of secretarial and similar posts—a stage in his career which lasted (with one or two brief intervals) for twenty-three years. Being clever



and energetic, this naturally gave him a thorough knowledge of German politics during those years of transition, and of the German character; all the more because he was no stiff diplomat, but a man who made it his business to make friends in every social class. In so doing, he made one enemy—the most important man in Germany. Bismarck hated him, and when, after 1884, Morier was our Ambassador in St. Petersburg, at a moment when Anglo-Russian relations were critical, Bismarck set his “reptile” Press to declare that Morier, when British representative at Darmstadt, in 1870, had communicated secret military information to the French authorities. The lie was easily exposed, and in Russia both Court and people liked him all the more. He was much amused a little later when, as he was travelling in France, he overheard a stationmaster speak of him to a companion as “le grand ambassador qui a roulé Bismarck!” Morier greatly improved our relations with Russia, but after six years he could no longer stand the climate, and he asked for Rome, in succession to Lord Dufferin. It was granted, but the Tsar begged him to stay, and he agreed. But he was already a dying man, and though he sought for warmth in South Russia, and near Montreux, it was too late. He died at Montreux in November 1893.

**Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.** (1819–1905), Indian administrator and Arabic scholar, had a career which in some ways resembled that of Sir Alfred Lyall; that is to say, he played a large part in the Government of India during the middle years of his life, and devoted the last quarter of it to Oriental studies at home. He did first-rate administrative service during the Mutiny and after, rose to such high posts as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Financial Member of Council, and on his retirement, when he was appointed Principal of Edinburgh University, devoted himself to Arabic studies. His *Life of Mahomet* was for a long time the standard work on the origins of Islam, but it was only one of many books on similar subjects. His government of the University met with praise on every hand.

**Frederick Richard Pickersgill, R.A.** (1820–1900), nephew of the better-known H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., and Keeper of the Royal Academy after 1873, was a painter whose ideal pictures, often illustrating such poets as Spenser and Tasso, had much success between 1847 and 1870, when he practically ceased to exhibit. He was influenced by Etty, and at the age of twenty-seven obtained one of the chief prizes in the competition for adorning the new Houses of Parliament. He was elected A.R.A. in the same year.

**John William Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh, O.M.** (1842–1919), was at Trinity, Cambridge, and was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in

1865. He was elected Fellow of his College, but after two years he vacated his Fellowship on his marriage with Evelyn, sister of Mr. Arthur Balfour, a lady who survived him, and who is the mother of the present peer, a man only less distinguished in science than was his father. The third Lord, who succeeded in 1873, became F.R.S. in the same year, and six years later was appointed Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge and Director of the Cavendish Laboratory. Lord Rayleigh's work at Cambridge is still well remembered, as is that which he accomplished later at the Royal Institution, and after his election in 1905 as President of the Royal Society. His researches into heat, light, sound, etc., were summarised in four volumes of scientific papers between 1899 and 1903. He was elected Chancellor of Cambridge University in 1908, and received the Order of Merit on its establishment in 1902. Being a large landowner in Essex, he also showed much practical and agricultural ability, especially in improving the milk supply of London, where "Lord Rayleigh's Dairies" are a well-known institution.

**Allen Thomson, F.R.S.** (1809–1884), described by a biographer as "the first of the great biological teachers of the nineteenth century," was born in Edinburgh, and spent nearly the whole of his life in Scotland, attached to one or other of the Universities. His Christian name is interesting, for it was given after his father's great friend, the Dr. Allen who was so long an inmate of Holland House. Allen Thomson's father, John Thomson, was also an eminent man, and was reckoned "the most learned physician in Scotland." He took his son, in 1833, a long Continental tour, visiting and inspecting all the chief medical schools; and to this journey must be attributed the fact that Allen Thomson, in his subsequent lectures, drew largely upon the results attained by foreign investigators. He was elected Professor of Physiology in Edinburgh in 1842, and six years later Professor of Anatomy in Glasgow, where he was very influential in securing the completion of the University buildings. In 1848 he became F.R.S., and his scientific reputation grew so steadily that nearly thirty years later he was elected President of the British Association. He was a first-rate scientific writer, and, though he wrote no book, his papers and addresses are models of style. After resigning his Chair in 1877, he came to London, and died there seven years later.



## 1879

*Nine elections* : E. BURNE-JONES ; DR. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S. ; W. HUGGINS, F.R.S. ; W. S. JEVONS, F.R.S. ; G. D. LESLIE, R.A. ; LORD LINDSAY (Earl of Crawford) ; W. R. S. RALSTON ; HENRY SIDGWICK ; REV. W. STUBBS.

(Sir) **Edward Coley Burne-Jones** (1833-1898), first baronet, was born at Birmingham, "Burne" having been originally a baptismal name. At the time of his election here, Burne-Jones had recently become for the first time known to the public through the exhibition of three of his best pictures at the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery, in 1877. Till that time he had produced much, but shown little, and the collectors of his works were few, the chief being Mr. William Graham. The painter had passed from King Edward's School, Birmingham, to Exeter College, Oxford, where he was much influenced by another undergraduate, William Morris, and with him founded "The Brotherhood," a sort of second edition of the P.R.B. The two came to London, fell under the spell of Rossetti, and worked at art, Burne-Jones designing, in 1859, the fine St. Frideswide window for Christ Church, Oxford. Then he married Miss Macdonald, whose sisters married E. J. Poynter, J. L. Kipling, and Alfred Baldwin ; and after a few years the young people settled in the Grange, North End Road, Fulham, which was to be their home till the end of the painter's life. Still, he was ignored by the great public, though the few had known him ever since 1866, when Swinburne's *Poems and Ballads* were dedicated to him. The annual exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, and the appearance of the "Golden Stairs," "King Cophetua," and other pictures, gradually swelled the ranks of his admirers, and in 1890, when "The Briar Rose Series" was shown at Agnew's, the battle had been long since won. Burne-Jones some time before had accepted election as A.R.A., but he found himself (as might have been expected) out of sympathy with the Academy, and soon withdrew. He continued to the end working at pictures, designs for tapestry, stained glass, etc., keeping with perfect consistency to the lines that he had originally laid down ; and meantime he went on studying mediæval literature, Celtic romance, and especially Chaucer. For he frankly admitted in his work the principle of so-called "literary" painting—that is, the painting which largely depends for its effect upon the associations of poetry and legend. Personally, no man has been more truly beloved by a wide circle of friends.

**Dr. Albert C. L. G. Günther, F.R.S.** (1830-1914), was born in Wurtemberg, but came to London in his youth and entered the British Museum on



the Zoological side. By the year 1856 his work had made so much impression on the authorities of the Department that he was appointed Keeper of the Collections. It was during his term of office that the important step was taken of removing the Natural History Department from Bloomsbury to a separate building in South Kensington. The list of Günther's books and papers (relating chiefly to fishes) is a long one. He duly became F.R.S. and was one of the Vice-Presidents in 1878.

**Sir William Huggins, O.M., F.R.S.** (1824-1910), was an "observational" astronomer of the first rank, whose position came to be so firmly established that in 1902 he was nominated one of the first members of the Order of Merit. He was the son of a linen-draper in Gracechurch Street, and about 1850 gave up business and devoted himself to astronomy, building himself a home and an observatory at Tulse Hill. With his neighbour, Professor Miller, he proceeded to work on spectroscopy, furnishing himself from time to time with whatever improved instruments were available. In this way he proceeded during many years to make great discoveries as to the constitution of the sun, the stars, and the nebulae. In 1865 he was elected F.R.S., and next year obtained the Royal Medal. His next great step was to apply photography to the sun and stars, with wonderful and indisputable results. In 1900 he became President of the Royal Society, and held the office for six years. His wife (Margaret Murray) greatly helped his studies. The instruments used by both are now at Cambridge, with an inscription stating that their researches "formed the foundation of the Science of Astrophysics."

**William Stanley Jevons, F.R.S.** (1835-1882), was the son of a Liverpool iron merchant, his mother being a daughter of William Roscoe. He had an arduous youth, for his father failed in business in 1848, but by hard work in various branches of science he made some kind of a reputation, and was appointed assayer to the Mint at Sydney before he was twenty. Resigning this post after five years, he came back to London and began to work at an immense variety of subjects, in Meteorology, Chemistry, and Commercial Statistics. He seems to have had a hard struggle at this time, but through his Roscoe influence he obtained a tutorship at Owens College, having already written a book of some mark. In 1865 he made a considerable hit with a book on the probable exhaustion of British coal-mines, which attracted much attention from Gladstone and J. S. Mill. He still lived at Manchester, where he presently married Miss Taylor, daughter of the proprietor of the *Manchester Guardian*, and he proceeded to write a large number of papers, lectures, and small books, chiefly on logic; his *Elementary Lessons in Logic* were for many years much used by lecturers in the Universities. In 1872, having by that time specialised

in various branches of political economy, he was elected F.R.S., and he became Professor of Political Economy at University College, London. He never ceased working, but was destined to die very soon, for on August 16, 1882, he was accidentally drowned while bathing near Hastings. Personally he was a man of many friends, and his work in economics was thought by men of the standing of Alfred Marshall to be extremely important.

**George Dunlop Leslie, R.A.** (1835-1921), the son of the once celebrated painter, Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., followed his father's profession, and became, like him, a prominent member of the Academy. A quiet, amiable man, he produced quiet, amiable pictures, such as gave pleasure to the unsophisticated public of fifty years ago. His "School Revisited" made a great hit, and the reproductions had a large sale. Leslie appropriately lived on the quiet upper reaches of the Thames, and wrote and illustrated several riverside books, especially *Our River*, which had much success in and after 1888.

**James Ludovic Lindsay, 26th Earl of Crawford** (1847-1913), was born at St. Germain, in France, and educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge. From his early days he was greatly interested in astronomy, travelled widely to observe eclipses, etc., and built an observatory at Dunecht, in Aberdeenshire. His instruments and astronomical library he afterwards presented to the new Royal Observatory near Edinburgh. In 1878 he was made an F.R.S., and was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in succession to Sir William Huggins. He was also a great collector of books, and as he had a large house near Wigan, he presented an important collection of Oriental and English MSS. to the Free Library of that town. His son, who in his father's lifetime was for some years M.P., has since succeeded to the title and held various offices; he is a well-known member of the Athenæum.

**William R. S. Ralston** (1828-1889), otherwise Sheddon, had the misfortune to inherit a tremendous law-suit, which ate up all the resources, which had been large, of his family. He took to studying Russian, and became an assistant in the Library of the British Museum, but his health was poor and the work was hard, so that he resigned in 1875. He had already made a mark in his book on *Kriloff and His Fables*, and followed it up with translations from Tourgenieff and others, travelled in Russia, and would have written a large work on that country if he had not preferred to make way for Sir D. M. Wallace. He died suddenly after having at various times suffered from depression and other forms of ill-health.

**Henry Sidgwick** (1838-1899) was one of the three very able sons of the Rev. William Sidgwick, Headmaster of Skipton Grammar School. His father



died in 1841, and eleven years later the boy went to Rugby, where his mother took a house and where E. W. Benson, afterwards Archbishop, a cousin of the Sidgwicks and a Master at Rugby, came to live with them. Benson was a Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge, which determined Sidgwick to enter that College. He did so, and ultimately became Senior Classic, taking many other distinctions on his way. Pure scholarship did not satisfy him; he was from early days keenly interested in philosophy, and after becoming a Fellow and Assistant Tutor at Trinity, he devoted himself almost entirely to philosophical questions. In those days tests were still imposed; they were not abolished till 1871; and Sidgwick, finding that he no longer agreed with the declarations that he had signed in 1859, gave up his Fellowship in 1869, though his colleagues would not allow him to resign his lectureship. Ultimately, after he had published his important book on the *Methods of Ethics*, he was elected to the Knightbridge Professorship of Philosophy. Simultaneously he turned to one great practical reform, the development of women's education. He had just married the sister of Mr. Arthur Balfour, and together the Sidgwicks may be said to have founded Newnham College, Cambridge, where indeed they lived for several years. He continued for the whole of his life to help forward philosophic studies in every form, and was a moving spirit in many societies for that end, especially the Synthetic Society. His personal charm, as well as his great knowledge and ability, made him a multitude of friends. His books, both on ethics and on political economy, continue to exert a wide influence.

**William Stubbs** (1825–1901), successively Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford and Bishop of Chester and of Oxford, was born at Knaresborough, of an old Yorkshire stock. Left very poor, he accepted a Servitorship at Christ Church, and made such progress that he obtained a First Class, studied obscure historical documents in the College Library, and was elected Fellow of Trinity. He was ordained in 1848, and soon accepted a small College living in a remote part of Essex. The real interest of his career is the way in which he combined, to a degree that has been rare since the Middle Ages, the ideals of the clerical life and of the historical student. At his vicarage he took a few pupils, among whom—a strange conjunction!—were H. P. Liddon and Algernon Swinburne. In 1862 Longley, who had helped him from the beginning, had become Archbishop, and appointed him Librarian at Lambeth, which not only gave him fine opportunities of study, but brought him into frequent contact with E. A. Freeman, J. R. Green, and James Bryce. Curiously enough, however, his reputation was of slow growth, and it was long before any body of electors seemed to realise his greatness. For several years he was not even allowed to edit a book for the Rolls Series; in 1863 he was



passed over for the Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, in favour of Montagu Burrows, who was no historian ; and in the following year Dr. Shirley was preferred to him as Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The change came four years later, when Lord Derby appointed him Regius Professor of Modern History in succession to Goldwin Smith, the Prime Minister being probably not sorry to substitute an orthodox Conservative for a fiery political opponent. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the work done by Stubbs when once settled in a position at Oxford, where to learn and teach history was his official business. His contributions to the Rolls Series, to the Dictionaries of Christian Antiquities and Biography, his lectures, formal and informal, his books, *Select Charters*, and *The Constitutional History of England*, remain as his best monument. He addressed himself only to serious students, and they revered him ; popular applause he did not win, or desire. In 1879 he became Canon of St. Paul's, in 1883 Bishop of Chester, in 1888 Bishop of Oxford. This side of his work he undertook with a deep sense of its importance, and did it well ; but others might have done it with equal success, while in historical research he stood alone in England.

## 1880

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR MICHAEL FOSTER, F.R.S. ; J. W. HULKE, F.R.S. ; T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, LL.D. ; LEWIS MORRIS ; W. Q. ORCHARDSON, R.A. ; REV. G. SALMON, D.D. ; SIR JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I. ; J. A. SYMONDS ; W. A. WRIGHT.

(Sir) Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S. (1836-1907), was born at Huntingdon, the son of a surgeon, and was trained for the same profession. But he early showed a preference for science over practice, and in 1870, having already gained a position at University College, London, he was appointed by Trinity College, Cambridge, Prælector in Physiology, becoming thirteen years later the first Professor of Physiology in the University. He was largely responsible for the development of the Cambridge Biological School, but he was equally well known to the scientific world of London, since he was Secretary of the Royal Society for over twenty years. In 1899 he was created K.C.B., and in the following year became M.P. for the University of London.

John Whitaker Hulke (1830-1895), President of the Royal College of Surgeons, was elected F.R.S. in 1867, and President of the Geological Society in 1882. As a young man he assisted his father in attending on the Duke of Wellington in his last illness. Later he specialised in ophthalmic surgery, and also did good work as a palæontologist.

**Thomas Edward Cliffe Leslie** (1827–1882), a well-known writer on Political Economy, was born in Wexford and educated chiefly at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained prizes and medals. In 1853 he was elected Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at Queen's College, Belfast, and he was also called to the Bar in London and in Dublin. Henceforth he wrote steadily on his own subjects, and published in *Macmillan*, *Fraser*, and the *Fortnightly* a large number of articles dealing with such matters as Wages, Land Tenures, at home and abroad, as well as discussing the principles accepted by rival schools of economists. Most of these articles were republished in volume form. His views were treated with respect by Mill, Marshall, and H. Sidgwick, but he did not found a school or make any new departure of importance.

**Sir Lewis Morris** (1833–1907), son of a solicitor at Carmarthen, was a barrister by profession, but achieved more prominence as a voluminous writer of verse. His election under Rule II was a tribute rather to his popularity than to his poetry, for his *Epic of Hades* (1876) went through three large editions in the first year, and continued to sell in copious numbers to the end of his life. Morris was an advanced Liberal in politics, and gifted with the power of preaching optimism in sonorous blank verse. Hence John Bright publicly praised him, and the Liberal middle class, in England and Wales, bought and read him. Tennyson, too, befriended him; but he failed to obtain the Laureateship after Tennyson's death. His best work was done in behalf of the Welsh nation, for he was one of the chief promoters of the University College at Aberystwyth.

(Sir) **William Quiller Orchardson, R.A.** (1832–1910), was born in Edinburgh, where he received his training as an artist in the Trustees' Academy, which was presently to have Robert Scott Lauder as master. He there had for fellow-pupils a number of the young Scotsmen who were presently to become popular members of the Royal Academy, such as Faed, MacWhirter, and Peter Graham. Settling in London in 1862, he formed a close association with more of these, and especially with John Pettie, though Orchardson soon singled himself out by the subtlety of his work and the clearness of his historical imagination. After painting a number of subjects from Shakespeare, he went to Venice, to the great improvement of his art. He had already been elected A.R.A., and the dignity of R.A. followed in 1877. His contributions down to about 1900 were fairly regular, and his work, though never great, was always scholarly and dramatic. The picture which best preserves his fame is the "Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon*," one of the Chantrey purchases in the Tate Gallery.



**Rev. George Salmon, D.D.**, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin (1819–1904), distinguished himself in the first part of his career at Trinity College by his mathematical attainments, and after 1849 by his theological writings. His books on the *Higher Algebra* and on *Geometry of Three Dimensions*, ran through several editions, while his sermons and his work under Archbishop Whately commended him to Liberal Protestants—Conservative as he was in secular politics. His best-known religious writings were *An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament* and *The Infallibility of the Church*. After the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, he was one of the ablest and most industrious of those who conducted the work of reconstruction. He was a good talker, an admirer of Miss Austen, and a fine chess player. His appointment (by Lord Salisbury) to the Provostship was generally welcomed in Ireland.

**Sir John Strachey, Bart., G.C.S.I.** (1823–1907), the eldest son of an interesting father, and one of a trio of distinguished brothers, was educated at Haileybury, and went to India in 1842, having passed out second on the list, for Bengal. He served for many years as an ordinary district officer, but gradually he attracted the high opinion of the authorities and was given various important appointments. In 1866 he became Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and in 1868 he was made a member of the Governor-General's Council. On the assassination of Lord Mayo, in 1872, Strachey acted for a fortnight as Governor-General. In 1874 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, but two years later Lord Lytton summoned him once more to the Governor-General's Council as Finance Member. Various reforms in Indian financial administration were directly due to the far-seeing policy of John Strachey and his brother Richard, whose work was closely linked up with his own. Together they wrote a record of *The Finances and Public Works in India*, published in 1882, which is of considerable historical value. Of the twenty-five years that remained to him after his leaving India for good in 1880, ten were spent on the Secretary of State for India's Council at the India Office. He gave much time to writing, and he spent many winters in Italy, being a warm supporter of all that tended to strengthen the movement for Italian national unity.

**John Addington Symonds** (1840–1893), the son and grandson of physicians, who had long practised at Oxford, was born at Bristol, and was educated at Harrow and at Balliol, whence, having obtained a First Class and the Newdigate Prize, he was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1862. At the same time he unfortunately began to develop the ill-health which afflicted him throughout the remainder of his life, and in consequence of which he had to expatriate himself for a great part of every year from 1867 onwards. He early fell under



the charm of the Swiss mountains and the Italian towns, and all his more important books, which were many and voluminous, had to deal with one or the other of them. It is true that in and after 1878 he wrote a good many studies of English poetry, especially Elizabethan, but his real interest, literary and artistic, was concentrated upon Italy, and found expression in his well-known *History of the Italian Renaissance*, the many volumes of which appeared from 1875 to 1886. In the winter of 1877 he discovered the almost unknown village of Davos in the Engadine, where he spent many subsequent winters, and which he made into a favourite resort for consumptive people, including R. L. Stevenson. Whether there or in some Italian resting-place, or in London, Symonds had the gift of attracting friends, winning their admiration by his mental and even physical energy, and charming them by his eloquent talk. He did not long survive his fiftieth year, dying in Rome in April, 1893. He was buried near Shelley in the Protestant cemetery. His sister married Prof. T. H. Green, of Oxford, and his daughters married W. W. Vaughan, Headmaster of Rugby (she died 1925), and Dr. Walter Leaf.

**William Aldis Wright** (1836-1914) was a distinguished Cambridge man, who during twenty-four years held the office of Vice-Master of Trinity. He was a Biblical and Hebrew scholar as well as a profound student of English literature; his work, indeed, might be divided into three quite different sections: (1) his contributions to Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* (1860), together with his much later Commentary on the Book of Job, as preserved in a Hebrew MS. in the Cambridge University Library; (2) the work which best preserves Wright's name, his joint share with W. G. Clark in the well-known Cambridge Shakespeare (1863-1866) and in the Globe Shakespeare; (3) the several volumes of Poems, Letters, etc., of his friend Edward FitzGerald (1903). It is seldom that a first-rate antiquarian, such as Aldis Wright was, should combine with textual and similar studies a genuine taste for modern literature, such as his friendship with FitzGerald implied.

## 1881

*Nine elections* : W. H. BARLOW, V.P.R.S. ; JOHN BRETT, A.R.A. ; R. C. JEBB ; H. W. B. DAVIS, R.A. ; REV. J. P. MAHAFFY, G.B.E., D.D. ; MAJ.-GEN. A. H. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S. ; REV. G. RAWLINSON ; MAJ.-GEN. SIR F. S. ROBERTS, V.C., G.C.B. ; SIR C. W. THOMSON, F.R.S.

**William Henry Barlow, V.P.R.S.** (1812-1902), was an eminent Civil Engineer who, after working at Constantinople for the Turkish Government, became Chief Engineer to the Midland Railway. He constructed the line

from Bedford to London and built St. Pancras Station, the roof of which has a span of 240 feet. The Hotel and offices which form the front of this station were built by Sir Gilbert Scott. The other work by which Barlow is best remembered is the Clifton Suspension Bridge, in which he was associated with Sir John Hawkshaw.

**John Brett, A.R.A.** (1831-1902), was a painter who attained great, but momentary, celebrity by a few Pre-Raphaelite landscapes and seascapes, of which "The Val d'Aosta" (1859) and "Britannia's Realm" (1880) are perhaps the best known. The former was painted when Brett was travelling with Ruskin, who bought it, and spoke of it with enthusiasm. The latter is in the Tate Gallery. Brett was elected A.R.A. in 1881, but exhibited little after that date, and never became a full R.A.

**Henry William Banks Davis, R.A.** (1833-1914), son of a barrister, educated at home and at Oxford, was a constant exhibitor of landscapes at the Academy, and was also an active member of Juries and Committees in International Exhibitions. He served in that capacity in Paris (1889 and 1900), in the U.S.A. in 1893, in Berlin (1896). He was a man of cultivated intelligence, with a good knowledge of art, and his English and Welsh landscapes were justly popular.

**Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, O.M.** (1841-1905), of an Irish family, was born at Dundee and lived during most of his childhood in or near Dublin. He was educated at Charterhouse, still in its old London buildings, and passed to Trinity, Cambridge, where he won all the classical distinctions, became Senior Classic and was elected Fellow of his College. There he lectured for several years and was chosen Public Orator, wrote for some years on the *Times* and began to edit Greek plays, and in 1875 was chosen Professor of Greek at Glasgow, a post that he retained for fourteen years. A new feature of his work was that he interspersed it with lectures on modern Greek, which he spoke well. His first important work was a book on the Attic Orators in two volumes, a publication which led to an unfortunate literary quarrel between the editor and Professor Mahaffy, whose criticisms Jebb took much too seriously. Jebb had continued to spend the vacations in Cambridge, and in 1889, on the death of Dr. Kennedy, he became Regius Professor of Greek. There for some years he combined scholarship with politics, for in 1891 he was elected M.P. for the University in place of H. C. Raikes. In Parliament he mostly confined his speeches to educational questions, and his main work continued to be that of a classical scholar, for between 1883 and 1896 he published his well-known edition of Sophocles in seven volumes, the book which still maintains its reputation as



perhaps the most complete edition of a Greek classic that has ever been produced in England. Among the numerous distinctions conferred upon Jebb it is enough to mention that in 1905 he became a member of the Order of Merit. In 1874 he married an American lady, the widow of General Slemmer. It should be added that Jebb was one of the founders and organisers of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and also of the British School of Archæology in Athens, and of the British Academy. His *Life* was published by his widow with the assistance of A. W. Verrall.

**Rev. (Sir) John Pentland Mahaffy, G.B.E., D.D. (1839–1919)**, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, a man of all-round distinction, characteristically Irish, a classical scholar, a wit, and in his youth an athlete. He was born in Switzerland, spent most of his boyhood abroad, and became master of two or three languages, then entered Trinity College, where he won many prizes. In 1863 he took Orders and became Fellow and Tutor, and in 1871 he was appointed Professor of Ancient History. Several books followed, some being clever popular summaries of Greek history and one a more scientific examination of certain Greek papyri. In 1913 he was chosen Vice-Provost, and in the following year Provost, of Trinity, in which capacity he was able to do considerable service during the War, which obtained for him the G.B.E. Politically he was a Unionist, but he made strenuous efforts to induce his Nationalist countrymen to accept reforms—which neither Ulster nor Sinn Fein would listen to. Clever and amusing as he was, Mahaffy was never supreme in any branch of knowledge, and it cannot be denied that he sometimes displayed a certain jealousy of others, which injured his reputation. His memorable attack on Professor Jebb, for instance, did far more harm to himself than to his opponent.

**Augustus Henry Pitt-Rivers (1827–1900)**, Major-General and F.R.S., was the son of W. A. Lane-Fox, but changed his name to Pitt-Rivers on succeeding to the Wiltshire estates of his great-uncle, Lord Rivers. He was a soldier, with a strong scientific turn, which found scope at first when he was set to investigate various rifles when they were first introduced into the British Army. He had a large share in the abolition of “Brown Bess.” The interesting point, however, is not so much his responsibility for various improvements, as the fact that Pitt-Rivers’ vast series of observations led him to see that the normal course of human invention is analogous to the development of species in nature. As E. B. Tylor puts it, human invention in general “does not result from far-reaching steps of inventive imagination, but from long courses of minute and even accidental alterations, taken advantage of to render the new model an improvement on its predecessors.” How this fact fits in with



the doctrine of biological development, is obvious. It became the passion of Pitt-Rivers' life to illustrate it by collecting "the implements, appliances, and products of human life," which he did till first his house, and then the rooms lent by the Government, were filled. Then (in 1883) he presented the collection to Oxford University, which built a special museum for it. In addition to collecting, General Pitt-Rivers spent time and ingenuity and money in carefully excavating on his estates on the Wiltshire Downs, and in housing the spoils in a special museum at Farnham, in Dorset. He also wrote and published important archæological books, especially the five 4to volumes illustrating those excavations. He married a sister of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, and one of his daughters became the second wife of Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury).

**Rev. George Rawlinson** (1812-1902), a brother of the eminent explorer and archæologist Sir Henry Rawlinson, distinguished himself as an undergraduate by playing in the first cricket match against Cambridge (1836), and obtaining a First Class in Classics. He was elected Fellow of Exeter in 1840, took a prominent part in the arrangements which followed the appointment of the Universities Commission, was Bampton Lecturer, and from 1861 to 1889 was Camden Professor of Ancient History. His chief literary work was his four-volume translation of Herodotus, the best part of which was the copious supply of archæological and historical notes furnished by Sir Henry Rawlinson and Sir Gardner Wilkinson. After holding his Professorship no less than twenty-eight years, George Rawlinson was made Canon of Canterbury and was succeeded at Oxford by Henry Pelham.

**Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B.,** (1832-1914)—such, in 1881, was the title of the illustrious soldier whom we of this generation best remember as F.-M. Earl Roberts, K.G., O.M. He was in his fiftieth year when our Committee elected him, and had less than a year before crowned a youth and middle age of fine achievement by his wonderful march to Kandahar and his defeat of Ayoub Khan. We all thought that such a performance was enough for a lifetime; we did not foresee that during the next thirty-three years Roberts was destined, as Commander-in-Chief in India, to raise immensely the efficiency of the Indian Army, to decide in England's favour, at the age of sixty-eight, the long-drawn South African War, to inspire by his counsels till the very end of his long life the Army and its chiefs, and to die in the country of our chief Ally at the beginning of the World War, in the midst of the forces which he was too old to lead. We of the Athenæum have a warm spot in our memory for Lord Roberts, for we recollect his kindly presence at our Dinner of the Order of Merit, and the charming little speech in which he thanked us for the honour which we had always done to the Army, and recalled

the great soldiers who had been members of our body, headed by the Duke of Wellington himself.

Sir Charles Wyville Thomson (1830-1882), born in Scotland, was at a very early age appointed Lecturer in Botany at King's College, Aberdeen, whence during the next few years he was moved to Cork and Belfast, and back to Edinburgh to hold the Professorship of Natural History. But his real passion was for deep-sea research; he had already made one or two experimental voyages, and the results of these and other preliminaries persuaded the Royal Society to urge upon the Government to take the matter in hand, to equip a good vessel, and to make a long exploratory voyage for the purpose of investigating the temperature and nature of the water in different parts of the ocean, and of collecting specimens of fauna and flora at all possible depths. The Government agreed, fitted out the famous *Challenger* under the command of Captain Nares, with Thomson as chief of the scientific staff. The ship started in December 1872, and returned in May 1876, having accomplished a voyage of no less than 68,890 nautical miles. Thomson, who was knighted in recognition of his services, was appointed Director of the Commission which had to arrange and publish the results, but unfortunately the strain upon his health had been too great and he was not able to work more than two or three years.

## 1882

*Nine elections* : CAPTAIN W. ABNEY, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR F. M. BALFOUR, F.R.S. ; WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. ; J. E. ERICHSEN, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. ; PROFESSOR A. C. FRASER, LL.D. ; J. E. HODGSON, R.A. ; HENRY IRVING ; H. JAMES, Jun. ; REV. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.

(Sir) William de Wiveleslie Abney, K.C.B., F.R.S. (1844-1920), entered the Royal Engineers in 1861 and while still a soldier made his mark in scientific research. He became captain in 1873 and three years later was elected F.R.S., obtaining the Rumford Medal some years afterwards. To his researches on the phenomena of light and radiation were due many of the early developments of the science and art of photography, of which he will always rank as one of the chief English pioneers. He was well known as a lecturer, was for four years President of the Royal Photographic Society, and after 1884 held positions of authority under the Science and Art Department. From this in 1900 he was transferred to the Board of Education as Assistant Secretary. He became K.C.B. in 1909.

Francis Maitland Balfour (1851-1882), the third son of J. M. Balfour of



Whittingehame, and brother of Earl Balfour, was educated at Harrow, where he soon showed signs of his devotion to natural science. At Trinity, Cambridge, his chief teacher was Dr. Michael Foster, and on taking his degree he went to Naples to work in the newly established zoological station. There he studied fishes to such good purpose that he was able to produce in 1880-81 an important treatise on embryology, and this, taken together with his personal charm and his power of condensed but brilliant writing, gave him a reputation at Cambridge which was extraordinary for so young a man. In 1878 he became F.R.S., and three years later he received the Royal Medal. But in 1882, during his convalescence after an attack of typhoid—this was in the very year of his election here—he went mountaineering in Switzerland, and was killed when ascending the Aiguille Blanche alone with his guide. His friends regarded his death as a terrible loss both to themselves and to science.

(Sir) William Crookes, O.M. (1833-1919), chemist and physicist, was only fifteen when he entered the Royal College of Chemistry, where he assisted Dr. Hofmann, the Director; and at twenty-one he became Assistant to the Director of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. After holding this and other posts for a short time, he returned to London, and devoted himself to private researches, and in 1861 discovered a new metal, to which he gave the name *thallium*, and which attracted much attention when shown at the Exhibition of 1862. To the study of this metal and its properties, and to the unexplained tricks that it seemed to play when placed *in vacuo*, he devoted the greater part of eight years, to the great increase of the world's knowledge of light, heat, and electricity. In the course of these studies he invented the instrument called a radiometer, which has played a large part in the investigation of gases, etc., by O. Reynolds, P. G. Tait, Sir Arthur Schuster and others. Crookes was indefatigable in study and experiment, and, difficult and remote as his investigations seem, they had often a very practical side. He did not discover radium, but he was one of the first of those who minutely studied its properties; he even invented a "spintariscope," which easily tests the presence of radium salt in any substance; he succeeded in artificially making minute diamonds; and in his Presidential address to the British Association in 1898 he told the chemists that unless they could discover "an artificial method for fixing the nitrogen of the air," so as to produce nitrogenous manures and so increase the wheat supply, the world would presently starve. Very naturally, on the death of Sir William Huggins, in 1910, his place in the Order of Merit was conferred upon Sir William Crookes.

Sir John Eric Erichsen (1818-1896), a surgeon, was the son of a Danish father and an English mother, and was born at Copenhagen, but educated



entirely in London. He attached himself to University College Hospital and afterwards to Westminster Hospital, but went back to the former, with which his career was mainly identified. He was soon generally accepted by the Profession as a leader, and after various intervening appointments was made consulting surgeon to the Hospital in 1875, and President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1880. He was elected F.R.S. in 1876, and became Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen in the following year. Finally he was made President of the Council of University College, a post which he held till his death. His reputation was widely extended with the appearance of different editions of his book on *The Science and Art of Surgery*, originally published in 1853 with 250 illustrations. An interesting example of the extent to which British authors had to suffer before the introduction of international copyright may be seen in the fact that the United States Government presented a copy of a pirated edition of this book to every medical officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War.

**Alexander Campbell Fraser** (1819-1914) was born in Argyllshire, and married the sister of William Dyce, R.A. In 1846 he became Professor of Logic in the New College, Edinburgh, and gradually made a considerable reputation as a learned philosophical scholar. His chief work, to which he devoted very many years, was his edition of Bishop Berkeley, published in three volumes in 1871, which was followed some years later by a standard edition of Locke. He was Gifford Lecturer in 1894.

**John Evan Hodgson, R.A.** (1831-1895), the son of a Russian merchant, was a fair painter, and on the administrative side a useful member of the Academy. He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards, as a youth, he worked for some time in his father's office in St. Petersburg. The study of the Hermitage collection pleased him better, and he came home in 1853 to study in the Academy Schools. His first exhibited picture—the first of ninety sent to the R.A.—appeared in 1856; and he presently became a member of the St. John's Wood group, led by Philip Calderon. Domestic and "historical" scenes were the staple of his work, till a journey to North Africa turned his mind to Arab subjects, which, in their turn were followed by sea-pieces and a few landscapes. He was Librarian and Professor of painting to the Academy after 1882, and wrote some good popular books on the work of that body during the century of its existence.

(Sir) **Henry Irving** (1838-1905). At the time of his election, Henry Irving—he was not yet knighted—was the acknowledged head of the theatrical profession in England. It was eleven years since he had made the decisive

leap forward with his highly original rendering of the hero of *The Bells*; it was eight years since his *Hamlet* had shown that he was no mere actor of melodrama, but an artist capable of rendering all the subtle shades, the hesitations, the "philosophic doubt," as well as the passion, with which the greatest of dramatic poets has invested the most famous of his characters. Clearly such an artist deserved all the honour that a club like ours could offer him, and it was right that he should be grouped, in the 1882 election, with men of the eminence of William Crookes and Henry James. In the twenty-three years that he still had to live, Irving enjoyed associating with his friends here, though of course he gave a larger share of his company to the Garrick. We were happy in inheriting from him his son, "H. B." a favourite member during the few years before he was prematurely called away. He died in 1919, and his brother Laurence had been lost in the sinking of the S.S. *Empress of Ireland*, in 1914.

**Henry James, O.M.** (1843-1916), was of American birth, but lived the greater part of his life (after boyhood) in England, and felt so strongly with us in the War that he was naturalised in 1915. He was the son of another Henry James, in his day a well-known writer and lecturer in America, and his elder brother was the eminent "pragmatist" philosopher, William James. Educated mostly in Europe, Henry James for some years, as his early books show, moved about from place to place in France and Italy, observing much, noting much, and thinking more. After 1880 his home was in England, partly in London and partly at Lamb House, Rye; and he gradually acquired the position of a sort of *chef d'école*, consulted, admired, but happily (for he was inimitable) not much imitated, by a large group of younger writers. His books were many, from the early and simply-phrased *Roderick Hudson* through a whole series of works of more and more complicated psychology, with amazingly subtle and often successful efforts to touch in the shades of characters, situations, landscapes. His books are "caviare to the general," but the literary world heartily applauded when, a little before his death, the Order of Merit was conferred upon him. His portrait, a masterpiece of Sargent, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

**Rev. William Robertson Smith** (1846-1894), of an Aberdeenshire family, early became a theological student, and ultimately a Minister of the Free Church. As a young man he studied both mathematics and German, travelling in Germany and hearing lectures from men like Lotze and Ritschl. At the age of twenty-four he was made Professor in the Free Church College at Aberdeen, and rapidly made a name as a Biblical scholar, so that before he was thirty he was chosen a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee sitting in



London. His next, and perhaps most important, work came when he joined Professor Spencer Baynes in preparing the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia*. Very naturally practical difficulties arose, for Robertson Smith's Biblical articles in the *Encyclopædia* were those of a highly trained modern scholar and did not commend themselves to orthodox Ministers in Aberdeen. The result was that Smith was dismissed from his Chair in 1881, though legal proceedings followed, with the result of raising his reputation among scholars generally. He ceased to be a mere contributor to the *Encyclopædia* and became Joint-Editor, his work in that capacity lasting fully seven years. In 1883 he was appointed Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and presently succeeded Henry Bradshaw as University Librarian. He died at Cambridge in 1894 after a long and painful illness.

### 1883

*Nine elections* : (SIR) W. H. M. CHRISTIE, F.R.S. ; DR. W. DE LA RUE, F.R.S. ; DR. J. H. GILBERT, F.R.S. ; T. E. HOLLAND ; A. W. HUNT ; A. LANG ; RT. HON. SIR J. A. MACDONALD, K.C.B. ; R. NORMAN SHAW, R.A. ; REV. W. ROGERS.

**Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B., F.R.S.** (1845-1922), the youngest son of the Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, was educated at King's College School and Trinity, Cambridge, becoming fourth wrangler in 1868. He entered the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in 1870, where he showed such capacity that in eleven years he was appointed Astronomer-Royal (1881). His services to astronomy were rather practical than mathematical, and during the nineteen years of his tenure of the office he carried out great improvements and extensions in the instruments and in the buildings of the Observatory. He is said to have been responsible for the designs of many of these. He took a personal part in at least three expeditions to photograph solar eclipses between 1896 and 1905, and for more than forty years he was on the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society.

**Warren de la Rue** (1815-1889), whose father had founded a considerable business as a manufacturing stationer in London, was born at Guernsey and educated in Paris, where he early showed great zeal for various branches of natural science. Returning to London and to the business of his family, he yet made his mark as a student of chemistry and was elected F.R.S. in 1850. Then he turned to astronomy, built an Observatory in the North of London, and invented a special telescope for photographing the sun. Being a man of means, he played a large part in the English Expedition to Spain to observe the



solar eclipse in 1860, and from this time onwards he carried on many researches both chemical and astronomical. His reputation among scientific men was shown by his receipt of the great medals and by his election in 1864 to the Presidency of the Royal Astronomical Society.

**Dr. Joseph Henry Gilbert, F.R.S.** (1817-1901), a well-known agricultural chemist, was joint Director with Sir J. B. Lawes of the Rothamstead laboratory from 1843. He was President of the Chemical Society in 1882, and two years later was appointed to the new Chair of Rural Economy at Oxford, which he held for six years.

**Alfred William Hunt** (1830-1896) offers an almost unique instance of a man who, having been elected to a Fellowship at Oxford, became a professional artist and obtained, in the opinion of an important group, but not of the Academy, a high position. The son of a painter, Andrew Hunt, he was born at Liverpool, obtained a scholarship at Corpus, won the Newdigate, and became a Fellow of his College. He took to art as a profession at the instigation of Wyatt the printseller, drew and painted many Welsh and other landscapes under the influence of Ruskin and Turner, and exhibited a little at the R.A. and much with the Old (now Royal) Water-Colour Society, where his contributions during some thirty years are said to have numbered 300. The rejection of a picture in 1858 caused a breach with the Academy, in which Hunt was eloquently but injudiciously supported by Ruskin. He remained to the end the favourite of quiet people who loved tranquil beauty, but he was too shy and retiring to make an impression in crowded exhibitions.

**Andrew Lang** (1844-1912), one of the most versatile men of letters of his time, came up from St. Andrews to Balliol and quickly became well known and popular among all those undergraduates who cared either for literature or for certain sports, especially fishing. Everything seemed to come easily to Lang, whether it was the normal studies of the place, or compositions grave or gay, or French literature, or games, of which he showed a sympathetic understanding, though he did not exactly excel in them. He easily obtained his First in Greats and his Fellowship at Merton, and in 1872 he began that long series of publications which delighted and informed his generation. His *Ballads and Lyrics of Old France* was almost the first of the books by which he and Austin Dobson and others introduced Villon, Ronsard and other old French poets to the English world. But this and similar volumes were followed by books and studies of a more serious cast, such as a volume on *The Politics of Aristotle, Myth, Ritual and Religion*, and the well-known translations of the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad*, in which he was associated in the one case with Henry Butcher, and

in the other with Walter Leaf and Ernest Myers. Once, indeed, he ventured on a serious work of modern political biography in his *Life of Sir Stafford Northcote*. Long before that, he had migrated to London, married the sister of his Merton friend F. M. Alleyne, and had written literally hundreds of articles for the daily or weekly press, especially the *Daily News*. He was the friend of all the best literary men of his generation, and in the Athenæum and elsewhere he was welcomed for his humour, his all-round ability, and his personal charm.

**Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald** (1815–1891), Canadian Statesman, had been at the time of his election leader of the Conservative party in Canada for some thirty years, and was, for twenty years in all, Prime Minister of the Dominion. The history of his life covers the transformation of British North America from a group of colonies of minor importance, held together by a fragile tie, into the great Federation which we know; and for this transformation Macdonald was, more than any other individual man, responsible. Of humble Scottish origin, he was brought out to Canada at five years old, went through a school course at Kingston, was called to the Bar at the age of twenty-one, quickly made a reputation, and in 1844 was elected to the House of Assembly as a Conservative. Three years later he was in the Cabinet. Henceforth, though at various times he met with jealous personal opposition, he rose till he became the most powerful Conservative and Protectionist in Canada. His cause was greatly helped by the threats of an American invasion during the Civil War (1860–64), and by certain dangerous Fenian raids a few years later. This helped to bring the Eastern Provinces into union with Quebec and Toronto, and Macdonald was the man who made the union a reality. He, too, had much to do with the making of the Canadian Pacific and other routes to the West. He came to England in 1880 and again in 1884, when he was created G.C.B. He was then Prime Minister, and so remained till his death in 1891.

**Rev. William Rogers** (1819–1896), generally known as “Rogers of Bishops-gate,” was perhaps the most active of the reformers to whom London owed its elementary and middle-class education. He was the son of a London Police Magistrate, was at Eton under Keate, and at Balliol, where he was more famous as a rowing man than as a scholar. For eighteen years, from 1845, he was Vicar of the poor parish of St. Thomas’s, Charterhouse, where he soon set to work on satisfying the pressing need of the people for elementary education. Only those who knew something of London before 1870, *i.e.* before the establishment of the School Board, can have any idea of the hopeless ignorance of the masses of the people, and it is not too much to say that Rogers did more than any other man to stimulate the reform which took shape in W. E. Forster’s



Education Act. He had made many powerful friends, including Bishop Temple, Dean Stanley and Lord Lansdowne, and by their aid he managed to raise a large voluntary contribution, and something from the Government, for the institution of schools in such desperate districts as Golden Lane. In 1858 he became a member of Lord Derby's Royal Commission to inquire into Popular Education, and on the passing of Forster's Act, he was returned at the head of the poll as a member of the School Board. Seven years before this, Bishop Tait made him Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, where he continued his agitation, though he was fiercely opposed by many of the religious newspapers. He was also largely responsible, as a Governor of the Charity, for the reorganisation of Dulwich College. With all this, he was endowed by nature with a geniality and a gift of humour which quickly turned opponents into friends, and probably in his day the Athenæum possessed no more popular member.

**Richard Norman Shaw, R.A.** (1831-1912), an architect of genius, was born in Edinburgh, and received his early education there and at the Royal Academy Schools. It is said that long before the public knew even his name, his draughtsmanship and his skill in design had greatly impressed his teachers and the members of the Academy. But there are few records of his life between his twentieth and his fortieth years. We know that he travelled much and studied hard; the fact would be proved by the volume of *Architectural Sketches from the Continent* published in 1872, which delighted all good judges by the perfection of the drawing and by the gift of selection which they revealed. In the following year Shaw's first important piece of professional work made its appearance; it was the building in Leadenhall Street called "New Zealand Chambers"—so original, so unlike the conventional type of City offices that people at first could not quite realise its great architectural merits. A few persons of authority, however, were enthusiastic, and their influence soon prevailed. Shaw was invited to build several important private houses, in town and country, and he made of them things of beauty as well as things of utility, convenience, and comfort. Lord Armstrong's "Cragside," and another Northumberland house called "Chesters," are two out of many examples of the masterly way in which Shaw could adapt his buildings to their sites, harmonise the straight and the curved line, and manage his decoration so that it seemed inevitable and right. In London he built Lowther Lodge, several houses on the Chelsea Embankment, and Mr. Heseltine's beautiful house in Queen's Gate; and for commercial buildings we have the Alliance building at the bottom of St. James' Street. More important still were New Scotland Yard and the Piccadilly Hotel, the latter an innovation in street architecture



which the present-day reformers of Regent's Quadrant have some difficulty in fitting in with their work. Taken altogether, Shaw's buildings have had an influence on subsequent domestic architecture which can hardly be measured, and the vast improvement visible everywhere is in no small degree owing to him.

### 1884

*Nine elections :* R. B. CLIFTON, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR JAS. DEWAR, F.R.S. ; RT. HON. SIR H. G. ELLIOTT, G.C.B. ; R. GIFFEN ; J. G. GREENWOOD, LL.D. ; H. S. MARKS, R.A. ; J. COTTER MORISON ; H. N. MOSELEY, F.R.S. ; J. H. TUKE.

**Robert Bellamy Clifton, F.R.S.** (1837-1921), physicist, was a Scholar, and subsequently a Fellow, of St. John's, Cambridge, and was the first Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Owens College. After five years he was (in 1865) moved to Oxford, to fill the Professorship of Experimental Philosophy, with a Fellowship at Merton. There he remained almost fifty years, his headquarters being at the Museum, which was then new, and in the organisation of which he played a large part. From 1870 to 1886 he was a member of the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines ; was an F.R.S., and for two years President of the Physical Society.

**Sir James Dewar, F.R.S.** (1842-1923), was a chemist who specialised in the study of different gases, and many of whose experiments (spread over a long life) were crowned with extraordinary success. He was born at Kincardine-on-Forth, and as a young man was assistant to Lord Playfair when Professor at Edinburgh University. Afterwards his experiments were incessant, and the mere list, not of his positive discoveries but of the subjects of his investigations, is colossal. They may be studied in the publications of the Royal, the Chemical, and other societies. With two inventions his name will always be associated, the one being an object that has by this time a place in every well-found household, and the other a thing of the highest military and national importance. The first, dating from about 1891, is the common thermos bottle, or vacuum flask ; the other—which he shares with Sir Frederick Abel—is cordite. Dewar (who was knighted in 1904) was the recipient of every scientific honour available in this country, and of medals and degrees from many foreign governments and universities.

**Rt. Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B.** (1817-1907), second son of the second Earl of Minto, was educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge, and began official life as private secretary to Sir John Franklin when Governor

of Tasmania. After a short time at the Foreign Office, he entered the Diplomatic Service, his first important work being the conduct of a special mission to Francis II, King of the Two Sicilies. Then, as permanent Minister at Naples, to which he was appointed by his brother-in-law, Lord John Russell, he did his best to moderate the reactionary Government of that King. He was our Minister during Garibaldi's famous expedition with "the Thousand," and had the difficult task of maintaining British neutrality during the whole of that romantic period. When Naples was annexed by Victor Emmanuel, on November 8, 1860, Elliot's occupation was gone, but in 1862 he was appointed to Athens, where agitation against King Otto was active, and he remained there until the election of the young Danish prince, who was proclaimed King George I in 1863. Next—again by the favour of Lord John—he succeeded Sir James Hudson as British Envoy at Turin, and was thence moved to Florence, the new capital of Italy, and from that position, after two years, he was transferred to what proved to be the much more important post of Ambassador at Constantinople. Then followed the recrudescence of the formidable "Eastern Question," accompanied by the fierce domestic wrangles in England brought about by the conflicting policies of Gladstone and Disraeli. It is unnecessary to record the details of this struggle or of the Russo-Turkish War, of the suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul Aziz, and of the Conference at Constantinople in which Elliot was personally associated with Lord Salisbury. In April, 1877, Elliot was relieved of his anxious post, and was appointed Ambassador at Vienna, where he remained till his final retirement in 1884. During his time in Constantinople, Elliot was roundly abused by the Gladstonian party for what was called his pro-Turkish policy, but his own memoirs maintain that he did his best to follow out the instructions of his Government, and to keep England out of war.

**Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B.** (1837–1910), who, towards the end of his life, was recognised as the leading British authority on statistics, especially financial, began his London life as a journalist on the *Globe*. From 1868 he was for eight years assistant editor of the *Economist*, where his work made such an impression in high quarters that the Government not only took him into the Board of Trade, but made him chief of the Statistical Department, a post which he held for over twenty years. Among his many financial and other writings during this period may be mentioned his short and very conclusive book *The Case Against Bimetallism*, and his long article on "The Growth and Distribution of Wealth," which he contributed to the book edited by the present writer, in the year of the first Jubilee, under the title of *The Reign of Queen Victoria*.



**Joseph George Greenwood** (1821-1894) deserves the credit of having raised the Owens College, Manchester, from the position of a struggling seminary, and of having practically created the Victoria University of Manchester. Educated at University College School, and University College, London, he graduated in 1840, and ten years later was appointed Professor in the new Owens College, of which, in 1857, he became Principal. This post he held for thirty-two years, combining it towards the end with that of Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, of which Owens had been the first of the affiliated Colleges. At first, it was a hard struggle to persuade a business community that there was any use in a University, but Manchester now has the satisfaction of seeing that its example has been followed by many of the great commercial towns in England and Wales.

**Henry Stacy Marks, R.A.** (1829-1898), the son of a coachbuilder, began his artistic career as a painter of coats of arms on the carriages built by his father's firm. Then, at Leigh's school, he learnt the practice of art generally, and being an attractive and humorous companion, he began to make friends with many of the best artists of his generation, such as Calderon and Val Prinsep, studied awhile in Paris, and by 1853 took a good place among the exhibitors at the Academy. His pictures were bought, he did much decorative work for the theatres, was praised by Ruskin for his clever studies of birds, and was elected A.R.A. in due course. His chief work after this was the frieze of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," executed (1876-78) for the Duke of Westminster, for the decoration of a large room at Eaton Hall. His versatility was remarkable, but whatever he did was based on exact observation. He was both R.A. and R.W.S., which meant that he was as good in water colour as in oil.

**James Augustus Cotter Morison** (1832-1888) offers a problem in heredity. Who would have thought that a man of high literary accomplishment, the close friend of John Morley, Mark Pattison, and all the other leaders of Liberal opinion of his time, should be the son of a vendor of patent medicines? Yet true it is that Cotter Morison was the son of the inventor of "Morison's Pills," and the proprietor of "The British College of Health" in the Marylebone Road. Happily the son's early youth was spent in Paris, where he learnt French perfectly, and was noticed by many friends of his family. After a desultory early education, he entered Lincoln College, Oxford, and, though he took no honours, he became popular with both seniors and juniors, read widely, and was able, after coming to London, to write often and well for the *Saturday Review*. In 1863 he published a *Life of St. Bernard*, which was so well received that he began upon a History of seventeenth-century France—which he



never finished. He joined the Positivist Society, wrote a volume called *The Service of Man*, and, for his friend Morley's "Men of Letters" series, contributed excellent small volumes on Gibbon and Macaulay. When he died, in 1888, after a long and painful illness, George Meredith honoured his memory with an epitaph, calling him

" A fountain of our sweetest, quick to spring,  
In fellowship abounding. . . ."

Morison's son, Sir Theodore Morison, after much educational work in India and service during the war, was made Principal of the Armstrong College in 1919.

**Henry Nottidge Moseley, F.R.S.** (1844-1891), son of a well-known mathematician, was educated at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford, where he studied Natural Science under Rolleston and obtained the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship; then he worked for some time in Austria; joined a Government Eclipse Expedition, and in 1872 went on the scientific staff in the famous *Challenger* Expedition. He was appointed Fellow of Exeter in 1876, F.R.S. three years later, and in 1881 he succeeded Rolleston as Linacre Professor. Of the various papers and books that he published, his *Notes by a Naturalist on the "Challenger"* is perhaps the best known. His health was never very strong, and he died before he had reached the age of fifty.

**James Hack Tuke** (1819-1896) was of Quaker parentage, and was born in York and educated at the Friends' School in that city. From the beginning he was keenly interested in all the philanthropic projects of the Society, worked with all the leaders, and travelled much, one of his most interesting exploits being the distribution of a large sum of money for the relief of poor folk in the suburbs of Paris after the war of 1871. He had also been deeply interested in relieving distress in Ireland in the Famine Years of 1846-47, when he, with W. E. Forster, administered the Relief Fund subscribed by the Friends in England. He repeated something of the same kind of work right down to the troublous times of 1880 and 1885, and he organised a large system of emigration by the aid of the Government grant of £100,000 in 1882.

## 1885

*Nine elections :* W. G. ADAMS, F.R.S. ; REV. T. G. BONNEY, F.R.S. ; I. BYWATER ; VICAT COLE, R.A. ; W. T. THISELTON-DYER, C.M.G., F.R.S. ; P. GRAHAM, R.A. ; G. JOHNSON, M.D., F.R.S. ; D. B. MONRO ; J. C. SHAIRP, LL.D.

**Thomas G. Bonney, F.R.S.** (1833–1923), probably the oldest F.R.S. at the time of his death, was a geologist of merit, born at Rugby and educated at Uppingham and Cambridge, where he was Twelfth Wrangler in 1856. From 1861 he specialised in geology, lectured in his college, and was Professor of Geology at University College, London, from 1877 to 1901. In 1881 he became Secretary of the British Association, and was President in 1910. He wrote many books and articles on his subject, dealing with cliffs and mountains from the Lizard to the Alps ; and with the Alps he had the familiarity which comes of assiduous mountaineering. He was at one time President of the Alpine Club.

**Ingram Bywater** (1840–1914), one of the most eminent classical scholars of his day, was born in London and went to school at University College, was transferred to King's College School, and thence proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford, as Scholar. At Oxford, besides attending the usual lectures, such as those of Jowett and Conington, he was a private pupil of Robinson Ellis, James Bryce and T. H. Green, and Bryce has left it on record that he "was impressed by the exactness and accurate habit of his mind." Perhaps his principal friend as an undergraduate was Walter Pater, but the man whose influence from that date till the end of his life counted most with him was Mark Pattison. Bywater had been elected a Fellow of Exeter in 1863, and he very soon came to be on intimate terms with Pattison and his brilliant young wife, and it was with Pattison's ideas of scholarship and the true life of the student that Bywater came more and more to sympathise. He also, under Pattison's guidance, became an ardent book-collector, so far as related to the Greek and Latin Classics and whatever books were closely akin to them. He made his career at Oxford in preference to London, remaining Fellow and Tutor of Exeter until he became Reader in Greek to the University, and ultimately, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, Regius Professor in succession to Jowett (1893). Eight years before this, he had married the widow of H. W. Sotheby, a lady of distinguished ability ; but she died some years before he himself was called away. The short biography published by his friend and colleague, Dr. W. W. Jackson, in 1917, gives a very interesting picture of a man of whom



an American scholar said, "Bywater was so much more than the prince of Aristotelians that he was."

**George Vicat Cole, R.A.** (1833–1893), painter, the son of George Cole, also a painter, was born at Portsmouth, and began to exhibit landscapes and river views at the Academy when he was twenty. His success was constant, and his industry great, and before long he could claim to be the most popular landscape artist of his day. Few Academy exhibitions during the next forty years were without at least one of his pictures, chiefly views of Surrey or Sussex, or of the Thames. His "Pool of London," bought for a large price under the Chantrey Bequest, is in the Tate Gallery.

**Peter Graham, R.A.** (1836–1921), a very popular painter of Highland landscapes with cattle, and of rocky coast scenery, with sea-gulls. The pictures were spirited and the cattle and sea birds true to life; but, as is so often the case, buyers of Graham insisted on having "something characteristic," with the result that his works, painted during fifty years, are monotonously alike. But buyers were many and prices were high, so that Graham left a large fortune.

**David Binning Monro** (1836–1905) was the son of Alexander Monro Binning, who had married a cousin of the Monro family and had taken her name. David Monro came up to Oxford from Glasgow, where (like Lewis Campbell) he had been made into a "Grecian" by the influence of Edmund Lushington. He won all possible distinctions at Balliol, whence he passed to Oriel, won a Fellowship, taught there, and finally succeeded the celebrated Edward Hawkins as Provost (1882). As Lecturer and Tutor he had shown himself to be a scholar of an exceptional kind, and this was confirmed by his books, especially a Homeric Grammar (1882) and his well-known school edition of the *Iliad*. His strength was philological, not archæological. It is no secret that if he had not already been Head of a House, Mr. Gladstone would probably have appointed him Regius Professor in succession to Jowett. He was one of the leading spirits of the Hellenic Society and the Classical Association. He died suddenly when travelling in Switzerland.

**John Campbell Shairp, LL.D.** (1819–1885), was of Scottish birth, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Glasgow University and Balliol. At Oxford he made a close friendship with Arthur Clough and J. D. Coleridge, and then for ten years he was Assistant Master at Rugby, becoming afterwards Latin Professor at St. Andrews, from which position he passed to that of Principal of the United College. He gradually became well known as an interpreter of philosophic poetry, especially that of Wordsworth and Coleridge, and in 1874 he edited Dorothy Wordsworth's *Journal*. In 1877 he succeeded Sir



Francis Doyle as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and his lectures were published under the name of *Aspects of Poetry*. Without possessing much that was striking or original, they revealed the true nature of the man, which was amiable and mildly optimistic, and which had been trained by a long and careful study of literature.

## 1886

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR S. H. BUTCHER ; REV. M. CREIGHTON ; SIR H. DAVIES, K.C.S.I. ; PROFESSOR J. W. L. GLAISHER, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR J. W. JUDD, F.R.S. ; COL. V. D. MAJENDIE, C.B. ; G. MATTHEY, F.R.S. ; BRITON RIVIERE, R.A. ; GENERAL SIR D. M. STEWART, BART., G.C.B.

Samuel Henry Butcher (1850-1910), who at the time of his death was Unionist M.P. for Cambridge University, was one of the most brilliant Greek scholars of his time, as well as being an able advocate of the Unionist cause at a time when the question of the union with Ireland was specially pressing. He was the elder son of Samuel, Bishop of Meath, and brother of the first Lord Danesfort. Educated at Marlborough, under Bradley, and at Trinity, Cambridge, he was Senior Classic in 1873, Fellow of Trinity, Fellow and Lecturer of University College, Oxford, 1874-1882, and Professor of Greek at Edinburgh in 1882. The impression made by his keen yet charming personality led to his being appointed to all possible commissions on education, which were then numerous ; and the eloquence with which he defended the claim of his native Ireland to remain united with Great Britain made Cambridge elect him to Parliament in succession to Sir Richard Jebb. His classical books, such as the masterly translation of the *Odyssey*, in which he collaborated with Andrew Lang, and his editions of Demosthenes and the Poetics of Aristotle, are not likely to be superseded for many a long day.

The Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton (1843-1901), a great historian and a great bishop, was the son of Robert Creighton and Sarah Mandell, and was born at Carlisle. From Durham School he obtained a Postmastership (= scholarship) at Merton College, Oxford, where he read hard, rowed in the boat, obtained a First in "Greats" and a Second in Law and History, and was elected Fellow in 1865. For ten years he remained at Oxford, making a great impression both by his teaching and by his social and academical influence, and married Miss Louise von Glehn. In 1875 he accepted the College living of Embleton, in Northumberland, where his all-round activity made a great impression ; and it was there that he produced the first two volumes of his

chief historical work, the *History of the Papacy During the Reformation*. In 1884, the value of this work being recognised in the Universities, he was appointed Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge, with a Fellowship at Emmanuel, and in this post he remained for seven years, taking his full share of college and University business, and producing two more volumes of his *History* as well as several minor works. Being already Canon of Worcester, and Canon-Designate of Windsor, he was in 1891 called to succeed Dr. Magee as Bishop of Peterborough—a vital change in his career which transformed him from a historian into a great ecclesiastic, with other and more exacting work to do. It is true that he contrived to bring out the fifth volume of his *Papacy*, and gave the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, and the Romanes Lecture at Oxford; but the demands of episcopal life were too heavy to be combined with literature. Still more was this the case when, in 1897, he was promoted to London, when Bishop Temple became Archbishop. Always a post implying tremendous labour, the Bishopric in London was then more so than ever, since the ritualistic controversy had lately become acute. In this matter, as in all, Creighton took the middle line of precedent and common sense; but the work of settlement and the innumerable by-products of the episcopate ruined his health, and he died after only four years' tenure of his high office. As to the work of his life, practical and historical, none can come nearer the truth than his friend George Prothero, who describes it as "statesmanlike and sagacious, devoid of prejudice." He wrote history with a full knowledge of affairs; he judged and managed affairs with the eye of a historian.

**Colonel (Sir) Vivian Dering Majendie, K.C.B.** (1836–1898), was for many years Chief Inspector of Explosives, having been Instructor and Assistant Superintendent in the Royal Laboratory so long ago as 1861–1871. He had served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He was the author of the official Guide Book of the Explosives Act (1875).

**Briton Riviere, R.A.** (1840–1920), was of Huguenot descent, and the son of an artist who in 1858 settled in Oxford. The boy had already exhibited three works at the Academy, more or less Pre-Raphaelite; but this style he soon abandoned and took to painting animals in the normal Academical style. With these he had great and continuous success, and reproductions of his "Daniel," and other works were to be seen everywhere. As a young man he had sent illustrations to *Punch* and other journals. He was personally much liked.

**F.-M. Sir Donald Martin Stewart** (1824–1900), born near Forres, and educated at Aberdeen, entered the Indian Army in 1840. His first active service



seems to have come fourteen years later in one of our little frontier wars, but when the Mutiny broke out he soon attracted notice by his famous ride from Agra to Delhi, when he volunteered to carry despatches. He came out of the Mutiny a lieutenant-colonel, and held many military offices down to 1867, when he served as Brigadier-General with Lord Napier in the Abyssinian War. He had the misfortune of being Governor of the Andaman Islands in 1872, when Lord Mayo, the Governor-General, was assassinated there by a convict, but Stewart was proved to have taken all reasonable precautions, and was held blameless. In the Afghan War of 1878-1880 he did brilliant work, and was for fifteen months in authority at Kandahar, where he succeeded in settling the country. His great exploit was his march to Kabul in March, 1880, when he won the battle of Ahmed Khel, and then took over the command from Sir Frederick Roberts at Kabul. In July came the disaster at Maiwand, after which Roberts marched successfully to Kandahar, having entirely retrieved the position, and Stewart returned to India by the Khyber Pass. In reward for his conspicuous services, Stewart received the thanks of Parliament, the G.C.B., and a baronetcy. The rest of his time in India was relatively quiet; he was Commander-in-Chief in India from 1880 to 1885, when he returned home. Ten years later he became Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and died after holding that post five years.

## 1887

*Nine elections* : W. BESANT ; E. A. BOND, C.B. ; G. E. BUCKLE ; J. HOPKINSON, F.R.S. ; W. S. LILLY ; H. MÜLLER, F.R.S. ; J. L. PEARSON, R.A. ; J. STAINER, D.Mus. ; SIR W. A. WHITE, K.C.M.G.

(Sir) Walter Besant (1836-1901), novelist and social reformer, was born at Portsmouth, and educated there and at Stockwell Grammar School, at King's College, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He there had for his friends Calverley, J. R. Seeley and others. After some years as a schoolmaster and "professor" at Leamington and in Mauritius, he returned to London, worked at literature, and became Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, a post which he held for eighteen years. His long stay in Mauritius had made him very familiar with French, and his literary work from 1868 onwards was chiefly on the older French writers, especially Rabelais. But it was not till he was over thirty-five that he by chance found his proper opening. He came in contact with James Rice, editor of *Once a Week*, and together they brought out the clever novel, *Ready Money Mortiboy*, which had a big success, and led to a literary partnership which lasted ten years and produced quite ten novels,



including the very successful *Golden Butterfly* (1876). Then, single-handed, Besant wrote *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*—a “novel with a purpose,” which was to make well-to-do London realise, and strive to amend, the conditions of life in the East End. It was the result of enthusiastic labour on the author’s part, and it led directly to the raising of large sums of money for the building of the People’s Palace in the Mile End Road. This was opened by Queen Victoria herself, but it never quite fulfilled its original intention. It is now the East London Technical College. Besant went on producing readable novels for many years, and was one of the founders of the Society of Authors. He was also keenly interested in popularising the history of London.

(Sir) **Edward Augustus Bond, K.C.B.** (1815–1898), Principal Librarian of the British Museum, was the son of a clergyman and educated at Merchant Taylors’. From 1833 to 1838 he was in the Record Office, where he gained an expert knowledge of mediæval handwriting, so that when he was transferred to the British Museum his knowledge of palæography was already remarkable. His rise was steady ; both Madden and Panizzi (who so seldom agreed) respected his knowledge, and after some years in the MS. Department he became Keeper of it on Sir F. Madden’s retirement in 1866. Quietly and yet vigorously he carried out many great reforms, and twelve years later he became Principal Librarian, the post having been declined by the eminent chief of the Classical Department, Sir Charles Newton. Bond did remarkably well. He printed the vast manuscript catalogue of the printed books ; he got the electric light installed, he got the Government to buy the Stowe Manuscripts ; and, with Sir E. Maunde Thompson, he founded the Palæographical Society, for publishing facsimiles. He was made K.C.B. shortly before his death, which occurred in 1898, ten years after his retirement.

**John Hopkinson, F.R.S.** (1849–1898), electrical engineer, was born at Manchester and educated at Queenwood and Owens College, gaining thence a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge. He devoted himself to mathematics, became Senior Wrangler and Smith’s prizeman, and eventually Fellow of Trinity. In 1872 he entered the works of Messrs. Chance Bros., of Birmingham, as manager and engineer in the lighthouse and optical department, and the six years spent with this firm witnessed his early and valuable optical experiments and inventions. In 1878 he set up as a consulting engineer in London, being made an F.R.S. in the same year. From this time he devoted himself more and more to electrical research and experiments, summarising their results in lectures and papers of considerable scientific importance. In 1890 he was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering and head of the

Siemens Laboratory at King's College, and a year later he was appointed by the Manchester Corporation to be their adviser on the electric lighting of the city. The Corporations of Leeds, Liverpool and St. Helens followed suit in making him their consulting engineer for their electric traction works, and the City and South London Railway contractors also requisitioned his help. His premature death, at 49, in a terrible Alpine accident, was a severe loss in the field not only of scientific research, but also of applied science.

**William Samuel Lilly** (1840–1919) was a scholar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1862 passed into the Indian Civil Service. For a few years he did well and became in 1869 Secretary to the Madras Government, but finding the climate too trying he returned to England and took to writing, for which he certainly had a gift. He became a Roman Catholic in 1874, and afterwards wrote a great deal in the leading periodicals, his work being not always controversial, though coloured, as was natural, by his Catholic sympathies. For some years he was Secretary to the Catholic Union of Great Britain.

**Dr. Hugo Müller, F.R.S.**, was of Bavarian birth, but naturalised as a British subject in 1878. He learned chemistry at Munich, under Liebig, and was brought to England by Warren de la Rue, to act as his assistant. His researches were valued by his chief, who in time made him a partner, and he was elected F.R.S. in 1866. He was also elected President of the Chemical Society, and was for many years after 1889 Treasurer of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee.

**John Loughborough Pearson, R.A.** (1817–1897), one of the leading Church architects of his time in England, was the son of an artist, of a north country family, and was born in Brussels. Destined to architecture from the beginning, he was assistant both to A. Salvin and to Philip Hardwick, the latter of whom he aided in his work for Lincoln's Inn Hall. Pearson set up for himself in 1843, and built several churches in Yorkshire; his first London church, Holy Trinity, Bessborough Gardens, was built in 1850, and was highly praised by the spokesmen of the Gothic revival. Among the rest of his London churches may be mentioned St. Augustine's, Kilburn, and St. John's, Red Lion Square. He was also largely employed for many years in the restoration of churches in town and country, of Lincoln, Peterborough, and five other cathedrals, and in the building of Truro Cathedral. A few very choice examples of domestic and business architecture came also from his hand, such as the small Astor building on the Thames Embankment. But indeed a list of his works would include quite thirty new churches, and as many important restorations. He was admired by his brother architects for his scholarly accomplish-



ment ; in private life, said the late Paul Waterhouse, he was " far from unsociable, but unusually retiring."

(Sir) **John Stainer** (1840–1901), a famous organist and composer, owed the beginnings of his musical instruction to his father, a Southwark schoolmaster. His precocity was remarkable ; at the age of nine he was admitted full chorister at St. Paul's Cathedral, and at fourteen he became organist of St. Benedict and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf. Two years later his wonderful organ-playing and power of extemporising attracted the attention of Sir Frederick Ouseley, who offered him the post of organist at St. Michael's, Tenbury, where for two years he worked under Ouseley. In 1860 he was appointed organist at Magdalen College, Oxford, and soon after organist to the University, in both of which positions he greatly distinguished himself. In 1872 came the great opportunity of his life—his appointment as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here he remained for sixteen successful years. He laboured also incessantly at other musical activities outside the Cathedral, being organist to the Royal Choral Society from 1873 to 1888, Principal of the National Training School for Music after 1876, and member or officer of all the other chief musical societies. From childhood he had been blind of one eye, but not until 1888 was he warned that a continuance of his exacting work might affect his remaining sight. He resigned from St. Paul's and his other appointments, and the following year was made Professor of Music at Oxford, a post which he held for ten years. He died at Verona in March 1901. No English composer of sacred music has enjoyed a greater and more deserved popularity.

**Sir William Arthur White, G.C.M.G.** (1827–1891), had a remarkable diplomatic career, all the more so because he was not trained in the regular routine of diplomacy. Those who met him in his great days, when he was Ambassador at Constantinople, were at first puzzled and rather dismayed by his great height, his bulk, his strenuous voice, his free and easy manners, and his flowing beard, all so wholly outside the polished conventions of Courts and Chanceries. None the less, in the years of the Eastern crisis, before and after the Treaty of Berlin, he did a great work in the Balkans and at Constantinople, defeated the schemes of both Austria and Russia, strengthened Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, and practically kept the peace for many years. There was a kind of mystery about his early life. All that was known was that his father had a consular appointment in Warsaw, that the son was educated in the Isle of Man and at Trinity, Cambridge, and that between his thirtieth and his fortieth year he was in the Consular service in Poland and at Danzig, where he protected French interests during the Franco-German war. In 1875 he became British Agent and Consul-General in Servia, at one of the most critical moments



of her history ; and here his extraordinary command of the Slavonic languages was of the utmost value to him. His long years in Poland had made him speak Polish like a native, and Russian, so it was said, like a native—of Poland ! So with Servian, and later with Bulgarian. When in 1876 the Conference of Constantinople was held, in the vain hope of preventing war between Russia and Turkey (Sir H. Elliot being then our Ambassador), Lord Salisbury himself was present, with White as a kind of local expert, and he was greatly impressed by White's ability and great knowledge. After the Berlin settlement, White was appointed British Minister first at Bucharest and then at Sofia, whence he passed to Constantinople as temporary Ambassador. It was there that he was able to persuade Austria to condone, and England to agree to, the very irregular annexation, by Bulgaria, of the province of Eastern Roumelia. In the next year (1886) White was definitely appointed to succeed Sir Edward Thornton as Ambassador at Constantinople, and in this post he remained for the rest of his life. He died quite suddenly while on a visit to Berlin. Sir William White had been created K.C.M.G. in 1885, and G.C.M.G. and a Privy Councillor in the following year. He was a Roman Catholic.

### 1888

*Nine elections* : T. L. BRUNTON, M.D., F.R.S. ; R. C. CHRISTIE ; MAJ.-GEN. J. F. D. DONNELLY, C.B. ; PROFESSOR G. CAREY FOSTER, F.R.S. ; T. HODGKIN ; W. W. OULESS, R.A. ; PROFESSOR A. W. RÜCKER, F.R.S. ; R. L. STEVENSON ; COLONEL SIR C. WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

(Sir) Thomas Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S. (1844-1916), was one of the most prominent London physicians of his day and was closely connected with St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His *Text-book of Pharmacology* is still regarded as a standard work. A curious incident in his career took place in 1889 when the Nizam of Hyderabad invited him to come out and inquire into the causes of certain fatal results which had come after the inhalation of chloroform. Brunton's researches into this matter made considerable impression, and taken together with his general eminence in his profession led to a knighthood in 1890 and a baronetcy in 1908.

Richard Copley Christie (1830-1901), lawyer, historical scholar, professor, bibliophile, and public benefactor, was a man whom London rather grudged to Manchester, and whose membership of the Athenæum was unfortunately deferred till it was too late for us to see much of one another. His life was one that showed that the career of a scholar and man of letters may be as varied

in its interest as that of a soldier or an explorer. The son of a mill-owner, but of a distinguished old family, he went at nineteen to Lincoln College, Oxford, fell under Pattison's influence, and obtained a First Class in Law and History. Then he entered at Lincoln's Inn, but before he could qualify for the Bar the Trustees of the new Owens College tempted him away, and made him Professor, not of one subject but of many. He taught with success, but he still kept an eye on Lincoln's Inn, was "called" in 1857, and then practised with much success in Manchester as a conveyancer. Naturally the combination could not last, especially as Christie was all the time keeping up those historical and bibliographical studies which were to bear fruit in his *Etienne Dolet* and in his own wonderful library. He resigned his Professorships, but continued his interest in the College and in the Victoria University in which it was soon to be merged. He left Manchester in 1879 and retired to Derbyshire, and then to a house near Bagshot, where he could house his 75,000 volumes—more than the Athenæum itself contains! In 1887 his responsibilities were greatly increased, when he found himself one of the three legatees to whom Sir Joseph Whitworth had left a vast sum "for their personal use," but with the reminder that they knew what his intentions had been. This morally, but not legally, made them trustees, and Christie acted as such, for ultimately all his share went to Owens College. His own Library went there also—probably the best collection of sixteenth-century foreign books in any private hands in England: His own writings, besides the *Etienne Dolet*, appeared in the *Quarterly* and other periodicals, or were published in separate volumes.

(Sir) John F. Dykes Donnelly (1833–1902), son of an officer in the Bombay Army, was educated at Highgate School and Woolwich, where he distinguished himself and obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers (1853). Next year he went out to the Crimea, and did quite exceptional service in the trenches during the terrible winter. He had to content himself, however, with three "mentions" in despatches, for he got no promotion. His subsequent career in London was almost the result of an accident. He was set to command a company of sappers who were to prepare the ground in South Kensington allotted for museum purposes; he made friends with Sir Henry Cole, and was somehow appointed, through Cole's influence, to the post which was afterwards developed into that of "Director for Science" in the new Science and Art Department. It was a curious appointment, for Donnelly, though a fine soldier, was not a man of science. Consequently his administration, though marked by many successes, was freely attacked, especially in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons (on the Science and Art Department) in 1899. He was, however, defended by the Privy Council in a special minute,



and by Sir John Gorst, V.P. of the Committee of the Council on Education ; his promotion in the army went on, till he became a major-general, and he was created K.C.B. in 1893.

**Thomas Hodgkin** (1831-1913), of Quaker parentage, was educated at the Friends' School, Tottenham, and at University College, London. He was for a long time a banker at Newcastle, but after 1872 devoted much time to a great history, called *Italy and her Invaders*, published in eight volumes between 1880 and 1899. This book, and the *Letters of Cassiodorus* (1886) established the author's position as a sound and learned historian. He confirmed it by several other volumes on the mediæval history of Europe.

(Sir) **Arthur William Rücker**, F.R.S. (1848-1915), an eminent mathematician and physicist, was at school at Clapham and gained a mathematical scholarship at Brasenose, of which college he in due time was elected Fellow, after distinguishing himself in the Schools. Anxious for a wider field of work, both scientific and social, he accepted in 1874 the Professorship of Mathematics and Physics at the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Here he made an impression in both the university and the city, and the Liberals of Leeds adopted him as a candidate in the election of 1885, as did the Liberal Unionists of the Pudsey Division in the following year, after the Home Rule split. He did not succeed, and went back to science, being appointed Professor of Physics at the Royal College in the year last mentioned. This post he held till 1901, and meantime he was elected F.R.S., obtained the Royal medal for his researches, acted as Secretary of the Royal Society for five years, and finally became both President of the University of London and President of the British Association in 1901. He was much more than a specialist, for he had a clear all-round intelligence and a kindly, sympathetic nature.

**Robert Louis Stevenson** (1850-1894)—whose full name was Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson (the Balfour being his mother's surname)—in his short life of forty-four years achieved extraordinary celebrity, and won (so it would seem) a permanent place among the classics of our literature. Unfortunately, his election to the Athenæum was postponed till too late for the Club to have the advantage of his society. He had left England for New York in August, 1887, and he was destined never to return. Already in 1878 he had attracted the notice of a few good judges by his *Inland Voyage* ; two years later he had travelled to California and married ; then, in spite of cruel ill-health, he had in 1883 published *Treasure Island*, and become the idol of every schoolboy, and *Familiar Studies*, which won the hearts of the literary class. Most of the other famous books had followed, some written at Davos, some at Bourne-



mouth and Hyères, and at each place, as at Edinburgh and in London in earlier days, his conversation had gained him friends and his letters in absence had charmed them. But the fatal disease was upon him, and he must fly for refuge to the Southern Seas—to Honolulu, and then to Samoa, where he was to rest for four years and then to “lay him down with a will.” There is no need to say more. We missed our chance of seeing and hearing one whom, by all accounts, it was a delight to see and hear. But we have his books, and Stevenson’s books are himself.

## 1889

*Nine elections* : C. J. ELTON, Q.C. ; H. HERKOMER, A.R.A. ; PROFESSOR E. RAY LANKESTER, F.R.S. ; H. C. MAXWELL-LYTE, C.B. ; DR. W. J. RUSSELL, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR W. Y. SELLAR ; MARCUS STONE, R.A. ; E. M. THOMPSON, LL.D. ; CAPTAIN W. J. L. WHARTON, F.R.S.

**Charles Isaac Elton** (1839-1900), grandson of Sir Charles Elton, of Clevedon, sixth baronet, was educated at Cheltenham and at Balliol College, Oxford, taking a Second in Greats and a First in Law and History in 1861. Called to the Bar in 1865, his remarkable memory and industry soon brought him a large conveyancing practice and a wide reputation. He took silk in 1885. His easy circumstances and the fact that he had been left a fine old house and property in Somersetshire led to his appearances in the courts growing less and less frequent after 1884, when he entered the House of Commons as Member for West Somersetshire. Though he did not often speak, except on legal subjects, he was a most useful member on important Committees and Royal Commissions, and was rightly held to be a mine of information on many topics, not only archæological and legal. He found time for much writing, and was an enthusiastic collector, with a fine library. He died of pneumonia in 1900.

(Sir) **Hubert von Herkomer, R.A.** (1849-1914), was born in Bavaria, his father being a joiner (the “von” in the son’s name, which indicates nobility, was specially granted to him by the Kaiser in 1907, the year of his knighthood). As a boy he was for a time in America, but the family settled in England in 1857. Some years later, the boy began his art studies at South Kensington and worked at intervals for the illustrated papers ; then went back to Bavaria, and painted cottage scenes, etc., for exhibition in England. In 1874 he had a great and sudden success with his “Last Muster,” a group of Chelsea Pensioners in their chapel, an astonishing performance for a young man of twenty-five, and one which he seldom approached afterwards. This, and two portraits of ladies, were his outstanding achievements as a painter ; yet not only did he

constantly paint and exhibit during the next thirty years, but he founded a school of art at Bushey, etched and engraved, worked in metal, and in many other ways showed his surprising versatility. He was elected A.R.A. in 1879 and R.A. in 1890.

**William James Russell, F.R.S.** (1830–1909), was a chemist of distinction, and a pupil of Bunsen, and was connected with the medical schools of St. Mary's and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He had assisted Frankland at Owens College, and in 1857 he helped Dr. Williamson, made researches in the analysis of gases, and wrote many papers for the *Philosophical Transactions*. He was elected F.R.S. in 1872, and was President of the Chemical Society, 1889–1891.

**William Young Sellar** (1825–1890), Professor of Greek at St. Andrews, and of Latin at Edinburgh, was the third son of that Patrick Sellar who, over a hundred years ago, was largely concerned in the celebrated "Sutherland evictions," and brother of the Alexander Craig Sellar who was for a time Whip to the Liberal Unionist party. William Sellar was at Edinburgh Academy and Glasgow University, where he was taught by two eminent men, Edmund Lushington and William Ramsay; thence he went to Balliol as a scholar, made friends with Jowett, Matthew Arnold, and Shairp, and obtained a First Class and an Oriel Fellowship. Returning to Scotland, he passed through various offices till in 1863 he became Professor of Latin at Edinburgh, where he remained till his death, exerting a wide influence, academical and social. He is remembered by his two books on the Roman Poets, described by his kinsman, Andrew Lang, as "remarkable examples of sound and sensitive criticism."

**Marcus Stone, R.A.** (1840–1921), the son of an artist well known in his day, Frank Stone, A.R.A., first gained public notice by his illustrations to some of the later works of Dickens. After 1870 he became one of the regular exhibitors at the Academy, achieved some popularity by his harmless and sentimental art, and was elected A.R.A. in 1877 and R.A. after the usual interval.

**Capt. (Sir) William James Lloyd Wharton, F.R.S.** (1843–1905), the son of the County Court judge of York, entered the Navy in 1857, and distinguished himself in his examination for Lieutenant in 1865. He did much good work in surveying, which captivated him so much that he was inclined to refuse the post of Flag-Lieutenant to the Admiral in Command at Portsmouth, though he was persuaded to accept it. A few years later, when in command of H.M.S. *Shearwater*, he found work after his own heart in surveying the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus; and after his promotion to Captain he made equally important surveys round the coast of South America. In 1882 he published his great book *Hydrographical Surveying*, and this in 1884 secured



for him the appointment as Hydrographer to the Navy in succession to Sir Frederick Evans. In 1895 he was promoted Rear-Admiral, and became a K.C.B. at the Jubilee. His last public act was to join the British Association at Cape Town, but on a visit to the Zambesi, he fell ill and died soon afterwards.

## 1890

*Nine elections* : MAJOR G. SYDENHAM CLARKE, F.R.S. ; W. J. COURTHOPE ; G. DENNIS ; LUKE FILDES, R.A. ; PROFESSOR E. A. FREEMAN, LL.D. ; SIR JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., F.R.S. ; RT. HON. D. R. PLUNKET, M.P. ; SIR W. TURNER, F.R.S. ; SIR D. M. WALLACE, K.C.I.E.

**William John Courthope, C.B.** (1843-1917), was educated at Harrow and New College ; he won the Newdigate in 1864 and the Chancellor's prize for English Essay in 1868. Becoming an examiner in the Education Department in 1870, in 1887 he was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner and prior to 1907 Chief Commissioner. He was made C.B. in 1895, in which year he became Professor of Poetry at Oxford, ceasing to hold that post in 1901. In 1909 he completed his six-volume *History of English Poetry*. In 1911 he gave the Warburton Lectures on Poetry, and with these works must be grouped the important edition of Pope, which had been left unfinished by Whitwell Elwin, and which was completed by Courthope. Himself a skilful writer of verse, Courthope was a critic of high intelligence and great learning, but too conservative to commend himself altogether to the younger generation.

**Edward Augustus Freeman** (1823-1892), historian, was born in Staffordshire, lost his parents while he was a child, and was brought up by a grandfather, who sent him to various private schools. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity, Oxford, fraternised with a High Church "set," got a second class in Greats, and was presently elected Fellow of his College, though he vacated his fellowship on his marriage two years later. His studies were divided between history and architecture, especially such as commanded his ecclesiastical sympathies. His first two books dealt with this latter class of subjects, but meantime he was reading widely, and writing for periodicals, and in 1855 he began his long connection with the *Saturday Review*, which lasted twenty-two years. He would have liked to become a Professor of History at Oxford, but for this he had to wait for nearly thirty years. During all that time he worked and wrote incessantly, from his home near Wells, and showed great courage in the face of at least three Oxford disappointments. With Stubbs he formed a friendship founded upon the genuine admiration that each had for the other's historical



scholarship, and with a few younger men, especially J. R. Green and James Bryce, he also developed very pleasant relations, being in fact, so far as the method of study was concerned, an inspiration to all of them. His great book, as everybody knows, was *The History of the Norman Conquest*, but it occupies only a small part of the long shelf which would hold all his writings. He was too much of a controversialist to command universal assent in matters of modern or contemporary history, but his writings on early times are not likely to be superseded, since they show amazing knowledge of the original authorities and a critical method free from partisanship. At Oxford he succeeded Stubbs as Regius Professor of Modern History (1884-1892).

**Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G., F.R.S.** (1832-1922), was born in Forfarshire, the son of a minister. Having taken his medical degree at Edinburgh in 1854, he went out to the Crimean War and served as a doctor in the Dardanelles. Four years later, having made a special study of botany at Edinburgh, he volunteered to join Livingstone's expedition to the Zambesi as physician and naturalist, and for five years he remained in Central Africa doing great work as Livingstone's chief assistant and as botanical investigator. In 1866 he became acting-surgeon to the Political Agency at Zanzibar, and henceforth he was for twenty years England's chief representative in that island, first as Vice-Consul and afterwards as Consul and Political Agent. It will be remembered that those were the years during which Germany's colonial policy became active, and that her designs on Zanzibar were only terminated when Lord Salisbury obtained possession of the island in exchange for Heligoland. Meantime Kirk's energy in opposition to the slave trade was very effective, and quite early in his residence at Zanzibar he carried through and signed the treaty of 1873 which closed the slave market. Even after his retirement in 1887 he was frequently consulted by the Foreign Office, and continued his researches in connection with the animals and the flora of Central and Eastern Africa.

**David Robert Plunket, 1st Baron Rathmore** (1838-1919), was a son of the third Lord Plunket, and grandson of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland who, though a Protestant, had been the eloquent advocate of Catholic emancipation. David Plunket had a gift of speech not inferior (so people said) to that of his grandfather. In 1870 he entered Parliament as Conservative member for his own University of Dublin, and henceforth he was a vigorous and effective opponent of the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists. He could always fill the House and hold his audience. For a short time in 1855, and again when the Liberal-Unionists joined the Conservatives, Plunket was First Commissioner of Works, a post hardly equal to his abilities or his merits. In 1895 he was raised to the peerage.

**Sir William Turner, F.R.S.** (1832-1903), was born in Lancaster and took his medical degree from St. Bartholomew's Hospital. From 1854 till the end of his life he was attached to Edinburgh University, first as Demonstrator, then as Professor of Anatomy, and finally as Principal. In 1900 he was President of the British Association, and was President of the General Medical Council from 1898. As these appointments would indicate, he held a high scientific position, and was granted honorary degrees by Oxford, Cambridge, and six other Universities.

**Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E.** (1841-1919), was, as his name implies, of Scottish descent, and received most of his early education at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. Upon this foundation he built up a store of knowledge unusually wide, for during five years he studied law in Paris and in Germany, and took an LL.D. degree at Heidelberg. By this time he knew French and German well, and when he was about thirty he went to Russia to study the country and the language, quite unofficially of course. The result was the accumulation of a mass of material so solid that (so it is said) no British publisher would look at it till the author had deliberately re-written it in a "popular" style. Hence the well-known book *Russia* in two volumes, which, as it came out in 1876, at the moment when England, led by Gladstone and Disraeli, was divided into a pro-Russian and a pro-Turkish faction, had a very great success. Wallace was at once appointed *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, and thus began the close connection with that newspaper which, with a few intervals, lasted till almost the end of Wallace's active life. St. Petersburg, Berlin and Constantinople were the successive seats of his work; from the last-named, Lord Dufferin took him to Calcutta as Private Secretary. His next stage was in London, to fill the (then) new post of foreign editor of the *Times*, which was his absorbing occupation for eight years from 1891; while during those years and later, he was on intimate terms with King Edward, as Prince of Wales and as King, and with his successor and the Court.

## 1891

*Nine elections* : **SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, K.C.S.I.**; **COLONEL SIR EDWARD R. C. BRADFORD, K.C.B.**; **AUSTIN DOBSON**; **GEORGE DU MAURIER**; **THOMAS HARDY**; **DR. W. OGLE, F.R.C.P.**; **G. J. ROMANES, F.R.S.**; **HAMO THORNYCROFT, R.A.**; **PROFESSOR T. E. THORPE, F.R.S.**

**Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I.** (subsequently **G.C.S.I.**), born 1836, died 1925. Sir George Trevelyan, in one of his early books about India, lately in part reprinted under the title of *Letters from Patna*, describes Bayley



in 1863 as "a young member of the Secretariat, a dead hand at a Minute, and the best amateur literary critic I ever came across." He belonged to a family whose various branches have long been well known in India, and no member of it did better service than he. In 1873 he was Commissioner of Patna, afterwards for ten years Secretary to the Government of Bengal, then for three years Lieut.-Governor, and from 1890 to 1905 was Secretary of the Political Department of the India Office. This looks as if Sir G. Trevelyan's commendation of him as "a dead hand at a Minute" was not misplaced! Among ourselves he was long gratefully regarded as a devoted member of our Committees, but the approach of age had a crippling effect upon him, so that for the last ten years he was a comparatively rare visitor.

**Sir Edward Ridley Bradford** (1836-1911) was from 1890 the one-armed Commissioner of Police, whom everybody knew by sight and everybody admired. He had joined the Madras cavalry in 1853, had done great things in and after the Mutiny, been very noted not only for his "gallantry, discretion, and energy," but also for his "great influence over the native soldiery." In 1863 he lost an arm in a terrible fight with a wounded tiger. Both Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton gave him important political office, in which he showed a remarkable influence over the native chiefs; so that in 1885 he was made K.C.S.I., and brought home to fill high position at the India Office. He refused to be Governor of the Cape, but in 1890 he accepted the post of Commissioner of Police, at a moment when a certain amount of unrest in the Force made a strong and tactful Chief more than ever necessary. It is enough to say that in both respects his tenure of the office was perfect, that the men admired and were devoted to him, and that the reputation of the London police under his rule was greatly enhanced. He retired in due course, and had still a few years in which to hunt and shoot before death came to him at the age of seventy-five.

**Henry Austin Dobson** (1840-1921), poet and prose essayist, was born at Plymouth, the son of an engineer of partly French descent, a fact which may in a measure account for Dobson's fondness for French verse and his skill in rendering or emulating it. He entered the Board of Trade, and remained there as an efficient Civil Servant for some thirty years. It is strange to note that the author of *Old World Idylls* and the best interpreter of Hogarth and Fielding, Horace Walpole and Goldsmith, should have been principal of the Harbour Department for seven years; but the British Civil Service has often proved a kindly nurse to men of letters. Dobson's verse has been known and loved for something like forty years, and all who care for light and delicate poetry have continued to know it well. He was immensely productive, though in the last



half of his life his work mainly took the form of prose essays, dealing with the men and women of the eighteenth century, English and French. His eightieth birthday (1920) was made the occasion of quite an outbreak of affectionate admiration on the part of his literary friends.

**George Louis Palmella Busson du Maurier** (1834-1896), who conquered immense popularity both by his drawings and by his novels, was the son of a French father and an English mother. The father inherited an interest in some glassworks in Anjou, but Revolutions and other vicissitudes had made them unprosperous, so that the family during George's youth lived mostly in England, where his father had been naturalised. The boy (who spoke English and French equally well) went to school in Paris, then for a while studied chemistry in London, but after 1856 took seriously to the art that he had loved from childhood. He became a pupil of Gleyre, in Paris, made friends with Whistler, Poynter, and the rest of the artistic set, and prospered, except for the sudden discovery (1859) that he had lost the sight of one eye. Most fortunately, the other eye remained sound, though now and then in after life it threatened to fail; and du Maurier came home and found work on *Once a Week*, and soon afterwards on *Punch*—the paper which, after Leech's death in 1864, was for many years almost identified in the public mind with du Maurier's delightful social sketches. Also, he quickly developed a talent for writing, whether in prose or in humorous verse. Moreover, he found an ample use for his pencil in illustrating all the best new novels that appeared as serials in the *Cornhill*. Then his eye began to trouble him; so he wrote *Peter Ibbetson*, and soon afterwards the immensely successful *Trilby*, which sold many editions and then was dramatised, the play running for six months at the Haymarket, with Beerbohm Tree and Miss Dorothea Baird in the chief parts. All this meant hard and exhausting work; and it proved too much for du Maurier, who died in his house in Oxford Square in October 1896. As his friend Alfred Ainger has put it, if Leech's literary parent was Dickens, du Maurier's was Thackeray, and it was at the same classes of snobs and pretenders that he and Thackeray shot the arrow of their satire. But, of course, neither was exclusively a satirist; du Maurier was also genial, and a lover of children—which accounts for the genuine affection with which the world of his day regarded him. Of his two sons (both members of the Athenæum), the elder, Major Guy du Maurier, lost his life in the War; the younger, Sir Gerald, is one of the best known among English actors.

**Dr. William Ogle** (1827-1912), whose father was Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was educated at Rugby and Corpus, and studied medicine at St. George's Hospital, where he became Lecturer and Assistant Physician.

When serving as Medical Officer of Health for East Herts, he began to make a mark as a statistician, and on the retirement of Dr. Farr, F.R.S., from his position in the Registrar General's Office, Ogle succeeded him. For many years he did important statistical work for the Government, and for different Societies, and gave much of his leisure to the Athenæum, till in 1908 ill-health compelled him to retire.

**George John Romanes, F.R.S.** (1848–1894), was a man of science, whose theories and speculations were from the beginning a fruitful source of controversy, though he was admittedly both a skilled observer and a very able disputant. He was born in Canada, his father being Professor of Greek in the University of Kingston, and his mother the daughter of a Scottish Presbyterian minister ; but the family moved to England in the year of the boy's birth, and made London their permanent home. George Romanes always had delicate health, though he became a good sportsman ; he never went to school, but at nineteen he went to Caius College, Cambridge, studied science, and took second-class honours in that tripos. He won the Burney prize for an orthodox essay on " Christian Prayer and General Laws," and though he soon travelled a long way from that standpoint, he soon before his death came back so near to it that his notes on religion were edited and published by Canon Gore. The great influences felt by Romanes in early life were those of Charles Darwin and Burdon Sanderson. Under the latter he studied physiology in London, and did remarkable work on the more rudimentary forms of life ; this he summarised in important lectures, and in his book on jelly fish. Already in 1879 he had been elected F.R.S. and had made a mark by his volume on *Animal Intelligence*, and he was henceforth widely known as one of the most ardent exponents of the doctrine of evolution. During the last years of his life he lectured often in Edinburgh and London, and wrote much in the Reviews. In 1890 he settled at Oxford, and being rich, founded the Romanes Lectureship—the first lecture being delivered by Mr. Gladstone (aged eighty-three). A Life was published by Mrs. Romanes in 1896.

(Sir) **Thomas Edward Thorpe, F.R.S.** (1845–1925), chemist, was born in Manchester and educated at the Owens College and at German Universities. He had a long professional career, culminating in the Royal College of Science (1885) ; was at one time President of the Chemical Society, and of the chemical section of the British Association (1890). He was an able and industrious writer, producing many books, of which his great *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry* and his *History of Chemistry* are perhaps the best known. He also issued the collected papers of Henry Cavendish, and wrote about Priestley, Humphry Davy and Roscoe. His recreation was yachting, as may be seen in his pleasant books on *The Dutch Waterways* and *The Seine from Havre to Paris*.



## 1892

*Nine elections* : SIR JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G. (died before he took up election) ; F. DARWIN, F.R.S. ; F. DICKSEE, R.A. ; A. G. VERNON HARCOURT, F.R.S. ; RT. HON. SIR H. JAMES, Q.C., M.P. ; PROFESSOR H. F. PELHAM ; F. SEEBOHM ; SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G. ; E. J. STONE, F.R.S.

(Sir) **Francis Darwin, F.R.S.** (1848–1925), was the third of the distinguished sons of Charles Darwin, nearly all of whom have been members of the Athenæum. He was born at Down, the family house in Kent, and educated at Clapham Grammar School, Trinity College, Cambridge, St. George's Hospital and Würzburg in Germany. From the beginning he had studied various branches of natural science, in which he obtained a First Class at Cambridge, and after taking his degree he prepared for a medical career, and took his M.B., but returned home to become his father's secretary and assistant. He had already specialised in botany and the physiology of plant life, and when after his father's death he went to live at Cambridge he was made a Fellow of Christ's and University lecturer. He was also elected F.R.S. in 1882. His researches were on the lines indicated in his eminent father's books, and tended to advance and strengthen the theory of evolution ; and his Cambridge lectures won the admiration and affection of his pupils. In 1887 he published in three volumes, the *Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, which at once took a high position among biographies, while among his minor writings, two volumes of Essays, *Rustic Sounds* and *Springtime*, mingled poetry with science in the happiest way. Francis Darwin was thrice married, his third wife (who died in 1920) being the widow of Professor F. W. Maitland.

**Augustus George Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S.** (1835–1919), elder son of Admiral Vernon Harcourt, was educated at Harrow and Balliol, and became a distinguished chemist, holding office in that department in Oxford for nearly forty years. He was President of the Chemical Society in 1859, and F.R.S. in 1868. His house in Oxford, just over Madgalen Bridge, was long a social centre. He was married to a daughter of the first Lord Aberdare.

**Sir Henry James, created Lord James of Hereford** (1829–1911), was the first boy on the roll of Cheltenham College, on its opening in 1841, and kept up an active interest in the school throughout his life. Joining the Middle Temple in 1849, he became an early member of the Hardwicke Society and acquired distinction as a clear and effective speaker. There followed twenty years' hard work at the Bar, and in 1869 he entered the House of Commons as



Liberal member for Taunton. A strong Liberal, he became successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1873, but a dissolution immediately followed, and James, though re-elected, followed his party into opposition for some years. On Gladstone's return to power in 1880, James again became Attorney-General, and during these years he combined an immense amount of professional work with his political duties. In 1885 he was returned for Bury, in Lancashire, and represented that constituency throughout the rest of his time in the House of Commons. In 1886 came the Home Rule split, and James became with Lord Hartington one of the leaders of the new Liberal-Unionist party, declining both the Lord-Chancellorship and the Home Secretaryship at Gladstone's hands. In 1888-1889 he appeared with Sir Richard Webster for *The Times* before the Parnell Commission, and his summing-up for his clients in reply to Sir Charles Russell lasted twelve days (October 31—November 12, 1889). On the return of the Unionists to power in 1895 he was raised to the peerage and joined the Cabinet as Chancellor for the Duchy. But in 1902, feeling himself out of sympathy with Mr. Balfour's education policy, he resigned office, and when Mr. Chamberlain launched his Tariff Reform campaign, Lord James came out as a staunch Free Trader. In 1909 he gave fresh evidence of his independence of judgment by condemning the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Budget.

**Henry Francis Pelham** (1846-1907), Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, and ultimately President of Trinity, was a son of J. T. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich, and grandson of the second Earl of Chichester. From Harrow he won a scholarship at Trinity and obtained First Classes in both Moderations and "Greats," became Fellow of Exeter and won the Chancellor's English Essay. For nearly twenty years he was classical tutor at Exeter and gained celebrity by his lectures on Roman History. In 1889 he succeeded George Rawlinson as Camden Professor; but unfortunately within a year his work in research was interrupted by an attack of cataract in both eyes. This, however, did not interfere with the practical work for which he had an unusual talent, while his clear sense and genial character made him welcome as a member of the Hebdomadal Council and of all the Boards that at that time were busy in enlarging and reforming the curriculum of Oxford studies. To him are very largely due such measures as those which introduced archæology, geography, and modern languages into their proper place in the Schools, while he was also influential in giving facilities for the education of women in Oxford. In 1897 he was made President of Trinity. Early in his career he married the daughter of Sir Edward North Buxton; his eldest son, who is a well-known member of the Athenæum, is one of the principal secretaries of the Board of Education.

**Frederic Seebohm** (1833–1912), born at Bradford of Quaker parentage, became a barrister and subsequently a banker at Hitchin, but was better known as a literary man of mark. His book on *The Oxford Reformers : Colet, Erasmus and More*, was at once learned and interesting, and may be said to have turned many Oxford men to a careful study of the Renaissance in England and the beginnings of English scholarship. He also spent many years' study in investigating English village communities, on which, in 1883, he published a volume which provoked a good deal of controversy.

**Sir Donald Alexander Smith** (1820–1914), created **Lord Strathcona** in 1897, one of the greatest Canadians of his time, was born at Forres in Aberdeenshire and went to Canada at eighteen, at the invitation of an uncle who traded largely in fur. He worked in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company for nearly twenty years, in the cold of Labrador and in the solitudes of the far North-West. In 1869 he was the last resident Governor of the Company, and it was largely owing to him that the "Red River Rebellion" of Louis Riel was happily ended. For the next twenty-five years, Donald Smith sat either in the Manitoba Legislature or the Dominion Parliament, and in 1896 became High Commissioner for Canada in London, a post which he held with the happiest results till his death. Supporting the Ministry of Sir John Macdonald from 1878, he with other financiers (for by that time he was a rich man) set themselves to develop railway communication with the West; in 1880 he and his friends began the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which they achieved in 1886, five years before the stipulated date. Recognising him as the chief agent in this great work, the Home Government appointed him K.C.M.G.—the first of his honours, which culminated in the peerage granted eleven years later. His Imperial services were not confined to Canada, for it was he who in and before 1914 enabled the Government to secure control of the 500,000 square miles of oil-producing country belonging to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Then and later his benefactions were colossal, amounting to several millions of dollars, distributed among Canadian hospitals and colleges, King Edward's Hospital Fund, the Y.M.C.A., etc.; he also raised and equipped at his own cost a regiment of scouts to serve in the Boer War.

**Edward James Stone, F.R.S.** (1831–1897), astronomer, was born in London and was fifth wrangler in the year 1859, and Fellow of Queen's, Cambridge. He soon became prominent in the Royal Astronomical Society, obtained their Gold Medal in 1869, and was President from 1882 to 1884. Entering the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, he was chief assistant from 1860 to 1870, was afterwards for nine years H.M. Astronomer at the Cape, and then Radcliffe Observer at Oxford (1879). He superintended the British Expeditions



to view the transit of Venus in 1882, and wrote a number of papers recording his very varied and important observations. He retained his post of Radcliffe Observer till his death.

### 1893

*Nine elections :* SIR B. BAKER, F.R.S.; THOMAS BRYANT, F.R.C.S.; VICE-ADMIRAL SIR P. H. COLOMB; A. C. GOW, R.A.; SIR J. B. LYALL, G.C.I.E.; PROFESSOR W. M. RAMSAY; PROFESSOR W. C. ROBERTS-AUSTEN, F.R.S.; REV. W. G. RUTHERFORD, LL.D.; COLONEL SIR C. C. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, K.C.M.G.

**Sir Benjamin Baker, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.** (1840-1907), was one of the many men to whom the world owes great works, while their names are almost forgotten. Tens of thousands of the people travel every day on the Tube or the District Railways, and their wives buy Egyptian cotton, yet how few have any idea that the railways which carry them to their business, and the Assouan Dam which makes the growth of the cotton practicable, came from the brain of an Englishman, a quiet engineer from Somersetshire! Baker was early apprenticed to some ironworks, then passed to the office of Sir John Fowler, the engineer, and at the age of thirty-five became his partner and fellow-worker in all sorts of great undertakings. As a rule he worked in concert with others, so that it is difficult to say definitely how far he is responsible for a particular achievement, but his part in all these joint works was large, and the opinion of his profession names him as the inventor of most. Fowler and Baker built the "Inner Circle" railway, and were consulting engineers for the first tube; they built the Forth Bridge (for which Baker got the K.C.M.G.), and Baker was consulting engineer (1898-1902) for the huge Assouan Dam, 6,400 feet in length. This was but one of the works he did for Egypt, and it was he, with Mr. John Dixon, who brought Cleopatra's Needle to England. He was also often consulted by public authorities in the United States and Canada. There is a window to his memory in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey.

**Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S.** (1828-1914), was born in London and educated at King's College and at Guy's Hospital. After a distinguished career as a surgeon he became Surgeon-Extraordinary to Queen Victoria, and afterwards Surgeon-in-Ordinary to King Edward; he was also Treasurer of the Royal College of Surgeons, and represented that body on the General Medical Council.

**Vice-Admiral Philip Howard Colomb** (1831-1899) was born in Scotland, educated privately, and entered the Navy when he was fifteen. He had much active occupation in the troublesome period of 1848 off the coast of Portugal



and in the Mediterranean, and then served in the Burmese war and the Baltic campaign. His principal claim to remembrance lies in the work that he did for improving the system of signalling in the Navy and in his invention of what are called "Colomb's Flashing Signals." According to J. K. Laughton, these were "an application of the telegraphic system known as Morse's, in which the movements of the needle were replaced by long and short flashes from a lamp by night, or blasts from the fog-horn or steam-whistle in fog." After much opposition and delay, this system was generally adopted in the Navy in 1867. Colomb's services were not confined to signalling, and he had many adventures in different parts of the world, some of which he describes in his *Slave-Catching in the Indian Ocean* (1873). He became a Rear-Admiral in 1887, and after his retirement wrote much, especially in letters to *The Times*, on subjects connected with naval defence and naval warfare in general.

**Andrew Carrick Gow, R.A.** (1848-1920), was a Scotsman, who earned his position as Keeper of the Royal Academy by steady work and good business habits. His pictures, shown in almost every exhibition during fifty years, were of the so-called "historical" type; *i.e.* they were good, straightforward bits of *genre* painting in carefully chosen costumes, illustrating events and episodes recorded in history. Technically they were rather above than below the average, but they had not the individuality of Pettie, Orchardson, or Seymour Lucas.

**Sir James Broadwood Lyall, G.C.I.E.** (1838-1916), an eminent Indian Administrator, was the son of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, who was at one time editor of the *Annual Register*. Educated at Eton and Haileybury, James Lyall entered the I.C.S. and carried on much "Settlement" work in various districts, and in 1883 and 1887 became in succession Resident of Mysore and Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He was responsible for the important Irrigation scheme of the Chessab Canal. He was created K.C.S.I. in 1887 and G.C.I.E. at the conclusion of his service.

(**Sir**) **William Chandler Roberts-Austen, K.C.B.** (1843-1902), who added the name Austen to his own in 1885, was a chemist and metallurgist who became chemist and assayer to the Royal Mint in 1870, F.R.S. in 1875, and Professor of Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines in 1880. He was at one time President of the Iron and Steel Institute, and honorary general secretary to the British Association. In 1899 he was created K.C.B.

**Rev. William Gunion Rutherford** (1853-1907), classical scholar, was the son of a Presbyterian minister and was born in Glasgow. The High School there, and then St. Andrews (under Lewis Campbell) taught him Greek, so

that in 1873 he gained an exhibition at Balliol. It was curious that, after obtaining a First Class in Moderations, he did not proceed to classical "Greats," but read Natural Science, in which he only secured a second class, afterwards giving up the study and accepting a classical mastership in St. Paul's School. A school Greek Grammar, which had much success, was the first-fruits of his teaching work (1878); then followed the more ambitious *New Phrynichus*, and an edition of the *Fables of Babrius*, with essays and notes which showed that the editor was a scholar of the first rank. Promotion followed quickly. He had to decline the offer of a Fellowship and Tutorship at University College, Oxford, because at the same moment he was appointed Head Master of Westminster School. This important post he filled with distinction till 1901, when ill-health forced him to retire. Reformer and disciplinarian as he was, the boys came to be very fond of him. He went on with editing some of the more obscure Greek classics and *scholia*, working on the newly discovered papyri from Egypt, and keeping in close touch with all branches of modern classical research. His comparatively early death deprived us of one of the most acute and learned of our scholars.

### 1894

*Nine elections* : ALFRED AUSTIN ; SIR R. S. BALL, F.R.S. ; CHARLES BOOTH ; GENERAL RT. HON. SIR R. BULLER, V.C., G.C.B. ; LORD LINGEN, K.C.B. ; A. C. MACKENZIE, Mus.D. ; A. S. MURRAY, LL.D. ; J. MACWHIRTER, R.A. ; J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D.

Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate (1835-1913), was born near Leeds, his father being a merchant whose means permitted the son to travel and to give much leisure to the writing of verse and prose. He obtained some popular success with various volumes in both kinds, such as *Madonna's Child* and *The Garden that I love*, and appealed to Conservatives by many articles and letters of a rather aggressive "patriotism." When he was appointed Poet Laureate, in preference to his Liberal rival, Lewis Morris, the misfortune was that it was Tennyson that he succeeded. Had his predecessor been one of the Laureates of long ago, such as Colley Cibber or Whitehead, Thomas Warton or H. J. Pye, all would have been well, but the contrast between Tennyson and Austin was too pronounced to be agreeable.

Sir Robert Stowell Ball, F.R.S. (1840-1913), was born in Dublin, the son of Robert Ball the well-known naturalist, and was educated at Abbot's Grange, Chester, and Trinity College, Dublin. Devoting himself to the study of astronomy, he was made Royal Astronomer of Ireland in 1874, and held high



office in many astronomical and other scientific societies in subsequent years. A prolific writer, with a genius for popular lecturing, he did more than any other man in his generation to popularise the study of the heavens, and there can hardly have been an intelligent boy or girl living in the 'eighties and 'nineties who did not know and delight in his *Story of the Heavens* (1885), or make an effort to hear his Royal Institution lectures in the holidays.

**Charles Booth** (1840-1916), who became a Privy Councillor in 1904, and who must not be confused with his contemporary and namesake, William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was born in Liverpool, a member of the well-known family of shipowners. He was made a partner in 1862, and when, many years later, the firm converted itself into a limited company, he became a member of the Board. His distinction comes, however, not from the conduct of a prosperous business, but from the serious and efficient work which he carried out during a great number of years in investigating the conditions of life among the working classes in London. Charles Booth, who was characteristically for some years President of the Royal Statistical Society, attacked the question of social reform from the solid ground of fact. The many volumes of his *Life and Labour Among the People of East London* (1889-1903) form a wonderful storehouse of information under the three heads of Poverty ; Industry ; and Religious Influences.

**General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, V.C., G.C.B.** (1839-1908), of a family long settled in Devonshire, was born at Downes, near Crediton (an estate which he afterwards inherited), his father being M.P. for Exeter and afterwards for North Devon. Young Buller went to Eton, and was fag to Edmund Warre, afterwards Headmaster and Provost ; thence he passed into the 60th Rifles, went to India, and from there was sent to China, with which Empire we were then at war. A more serious business followed, for Buller with his battalion was sent to Quebec, and thence, after some years under Colonel Robert Hawley, to the North-West with the Red River Expedition, under an officer with whom he was to form a close friendship and to share many campaigns, Colonel Garnet Wolseley (1870). In that expedition, where the forces of Nature were the chief enemies, Buller impressed every one, his Colonel included, by his courage, his skill in crossing the rapids, and his physical strength. Buller's career henceforth was that of a soldier who was always busy, either in the distant wars which were so frequent in the last quarter of the century, or in staff work and administration, culminating in the seven years (1890-1897, covering the year of his election here) during which he held the post of Adjutant-General of the Army. Before this he had fought, and won the V.C., in the last Kaffir War, and served under Wolseley and Sir Gerald Graham all through the



serious campaigns in Egypt, at Suakim, and at Khartoum. On the details we need not dwell, nor is it necessary to say much about the final act in Buller's military life. The Great War has obscured our memory of the Boer War, but every one has heard of the Relief of Ladysmith, the colossal difficulties of it, and the way in which our soldiers endured and forced their way through. Buller, who was at first at the head of the whole expedition, was more within his powers after Lord Roberts had been sent out to take the supreme command. To conquer South Africa required a genius which he did not possess. Still, he relieved Ladysmith, and won the battle of Bergendal, thus ending the "regular" war.

**Sir Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen** (1819-1905), created Baron Lingen in 1885, began his long life as a classical scholar of much distinction, and for the third quarter of it was Secretary of the Treasury, and a most jealous guardian of the public purse. At Bridgnorth Grammar School, and at Trinity, Oxford, he associated with many good scholars and young men destined to eminence, such as Osborne Gordon, Jowett, Froude, James Fraser, and Stafford Northcote. He gained the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, a First Class, and a Fellowship at Balliol. Then (1847) he entered the Education Office, and soon became Secretary, his official chiefs for the next twenty years being the successive Vice-Presidents of the Council, of whom Robert Lowe was the most prominent and the one with whom he worked in the closest sympathy. Without going into details, one may say that henceforth Lingen was conspicuous for the rigidity, or even obstinacy, with which he carried out his principles, and for the "sharp snubbing" replies sent out from the office when anybody complained. There was a vote of censure in Parliament, which forced Lowe to resign, and a Committee of Enquiry which justified Lingen's strictness, so that in 1869 Mr. Gladstone appointed him Secretary of the Treasury. He held this post under Disraeli also, with his old friend Northcote as Chancellor of the Exchequer. After his retirement in 1885, he did salutary work as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the first London County Council.

**John MacWhirter, R.A.** (1839-1911), painter, was born near Edinburgh, and at a very early age entered the Trustees' Academy, where he made friends with Pettie, Orchardson, and others of his future colleagues. At fifteen he began to exhibit in the R.S.A.; then he wisely travelled a good deal, and on his return brought back to Scotland some good pictures of the Campagna, and was elected an Associate. Then came the usual migration to London, where he made his permanent home and began to exhibit regularly at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate in 1879. There is little to say about his landscapes,

which were facile and well-observed, and which, having generally an element of Victorian sentiment, were very popular.

**Alexander Stewart Murray** (1841–1904), classical archæologist, was born in Forfarshire and educated at Edinburgh and Berlin. He entered the British Museum in 1867 as assistant in the department of Greek and Roman antiquities under Sir Charles Newton, whom he succeeded in 1886 as Keeper of that department. As it happened that the available space in the museum had just been extended by the removal of the Natural History Collections and by the building of new galleries, Murray had the great opportunity of re-organising his collections, and this he achieved with success. This heavy work, of course, had prevented his adding much to the literature of the subject, but he contrived to write two volumes on the history of Greek sculpture—a ‘Handbook’ and a ‘History’—which are good but too conservative, in the sense that Murray did not wholly recognise the transcendent importance of modern excavations in Mycenæ and elsewhere.

(**Sir**) **John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D.** (1844–1922), classical scholar, was educated at Repton and St. John’s, Cambridge, where he was a scholar. He was Senior Classic in 1867, and was afterwards Fellow and Tutor of his college. He devoted himself to studying and teaching the classics, and besides editing many works of Cicero, Aristotle, Pindar and Euripides, was for many years one of the most industrious lecturers in Cambridge. But his principal book was of a wider range; it was a *History of Classical Scholarship* from the sixth century to the present time—a learned work in three volumes, covering an immense field, and affording a more complete picture of its subject than any other work in English. Sandys, who was knighted in 1911, was Public Orator at Cambridge for over forty years, and was the recipient of academical honours from many British and some foreign Universities.



1895

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR I. B. BALFOUR, F.R.S. ; REV. PROFESSOR L. CAMPBELL, LL.D. ; A. GILBERT, R.A. ; H. RIDER HAGGARD ; PROFESSOR V. A. H. HORSLEY, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR A. PALMER, LL.D. ; RT. HON. C. J. RHODES ; PROFESSOR C. VILLIERS STANFORD, Mus.D. ; SIR W. H. WHITE, K.C.B., F.R.S.

(Sir) **Isaac Bayley Balfour** (1853–1922) was successively Professor of Botany in three Universities, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Oxford. His father, John Hutton Balfour, had held the same post in Edinburgh for many years. Isaac Balfour founded and edited *The Annals of Botany*, and till the year before his death he was King's Botanist for Scotland.

**Rev. Professor Lewis Campbell** (1830–1908), of a family connected with that of Campbell the poet, was born in Edinburgh and educated at the University there and at Glasgow. He was a favourite pupil of Edmund Lushington, and passed to Balliol (where he became devoted to Jowett), obtained a First Class and a Fellowship at Queen's, where he stayed for some time as Tutor. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Greek at St. Andrews, in succession to W. Y. Sellar. Then he published editions of Sophocles and of several Dialogues of Plato ; and after Jowett's death he joined with Evelyn Abbott in writing the *Master's life*. Campbell's character was amiable, and almost too gentle for this rough world, and his scholarship, though sound, was hardly impressive enough to make much effect, so that his Sophocles was soon superseded by Jebb's edition.

(Sir) **Henry Rider Haggard**, K.B.E. (1856–1925), was one of the most versatile men of his time, being not only a voluminous and successful writer but a keen agriculturist, county magistrate, traveller, and deeply interested both in the Empire at large and in the improvement of social organisation at home. Born at Bradenham Hall, the sixth son of a family (of supposed Danish origin) which had been long settled in Norfolk, he was educated at home, till he went out to Natal as secretary to his Norfolk neighbour, Sir Henry Bulwer, then Governor of the Colony. Thence, in 1877, he went with Sir Theophilus Shepstone to the Transvaal, and it fell to him, by a happy chance, to hoist the British flag at Pretoria. The effect of this journey was two-fold ; it developed Haggard's passionate belief in the Empire, and it enabled him to write *King Solomon's Mines* (1886). This enormously successful story, written in friendly emulation with *Treasure Island*, came out at a moment when all England was in a state of excitement over the gold and diamond discoveries on the Rand, and



it found a public ready and eager to believe any marvel that seemed to give reality to their dreams. Haggard, whose industry was as intense as his imagination was vivid, continued for years and years to work the vein of fiction which at its opening had brought so much prosperity, and the list of novels bearing his name amounted before his death to over fifty. Far too many, of course, for the writer's fame, especially if we add to them a number of more serious books, such as the *Rural England* of 1902, and many Reports (such as that on the Salvation Army Colonies in the U.S.A.), and occasional papers, not to mention a long succession of letters to *The Times*. If five-sixths of Haggard's books were to disappear, and *King Solomon's Mines*, *She*, his Reports to the Royal Colonial Institute, and *The Farmer's Year Book* were alone to survive, he would be remembered as a writer of vivid imagination and as a man who had done good and much-needed service to his country. We of the Athenæum shall long remember him as a constant visitor to the Club, to which he was devoted.

(Sir) **Victor Alexander Haden Horsley, F.R.S.** (1857-1916), who sacrificed his life in the Great War, was both a practising surgeon and a very eminent investigator. He was the son of J. C. Horsley, the well-known painter, to whose mild and placid character his own, filled as it was with eager curiosity and zeal for knowledge, bore very little external resemblance. Victor Horsley during the latter part of his life had to face the bitter hostility of the antivivisectionists, who never recognised that his researches into the brain and the glandular system had been to the benefit not only of human beings but also of domestic animals. Horsley was in 1885 Secretary to the Royal Commission on Hydrophobia, a work in which he was naturally much influenced by Pasteur's researches; and from this time onward he held a professorship at University College and received medals and honorary degrees from the Royal Society and many Universities all over the world. He was also keenly interested in the social side of politics, was a vigorous temperance reformer, and was in favour of woman suffrage, though he did not succeed in either of two parliamentary contests which he fought on these lines. Probably his best work, outside the field of medical research, was as chairman of the L.C.C. Sub-committee of inquiry into the health and medical treatment of school-children. In 1916 he volunteered to serve in Mesopotamia, and there he died of heat-stroke in July of that year.

**Professor Arthur Palmer** (1841-1897), a classical scholar of eminence, was born in Canada and was educated mostly at Cheltenham College, and at Trinity, Dublin. At the latter place he stayed for practically the whole of his life, and made so much impression as a classical scholar that in 1880 he succeeded Professor Tyrrell in the Chair of Latin. He edited various school editions of

well-known authors, that of the *Satires of Horace* being of quite ideal excellence ; but he also did some higher work in the way of emending classical texts, therein meeting with the approval of a man like Tyrrell. Being socially charming, and in his youth a good athlete, he was extremely popular.

**Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes** (1853–1902). At the time of his election to the Athenæum, the astonishing career of Cecil Rhodes had reached its climax. Before the year 1895 ended, the illegal and unwise action of a group of his friends who had tried a *coup de main* on the northern border of the Colony by invading the territory of the Transvaal Republic, had failed, and the raiders had been captured. The shock and dismay which the Raid caused in England, and the anger which it roused in the Dutch population of Cape Colony and Natal, were such as to cause the immediate resignation of the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who was none other than Cecil Rhodes, the author and head of the Chartered Company, and therefore Dr. Jameson's superior officer. It seemed for a moment like a death-blow to all those schemes of a union between English and Dutch throughout Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal, and of the extension of British authority and influence over the vast region to the north which we now know as Rhodesia, to which for years past Rhodes had devoted the energies of his great mind and his tireless body. He sailed at once to England and had interviews with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary for the Colonies, and returned at once to South Africa, hoping to be rid of Cape and Transvaal politics and to devote himself to the Chartered Company and the development of Rhodesia. But in March came a revolt of certain Matabele tribes, and Rhodes characteristically determined to meet the chiefs in the heart of their country and to win peace by parley. This romantic achievement he carried through successfully, and the peace thus established secured the future of Rhodesia and strengthened the loyalists of the Cape and Natal. But he had to come to London again in 1897, to stand a long examination by a Parliamentary Committee, which issued a severe Report ; and, as events showed, his settlement with the Matabele did not pacify Kruger and his Boers. Two years later, Rhodes again visited England, had a talk with the Kaiser at Berlin, and received from his beloved Oxford the honorary D.C.L. degree, the enthusiasm of his admirers overcoming all protests. When the South African War broke out, he took a vigorous part in the defence of Kimberley, but his health was already broken ; and after one more visit to England he returned to South Africa to die. The end came on March 26, 1902, and by his own wish he was buried in the Matoppo Hills. He was not yet fifty years old. Many are the monuments to him, many the books written about him, and the benefactions of his famous will, embodying as they do the revelation of his ideals, stirred the imagination of Britons throughout the world.



**Sir Charles Villiers Stanford** (1852-1924), one of the most highly valued of our musicians and composers, died within two days of another musical genius, Sir Walter Parratt. The loss of both was a blow to British music, while that of Stanford was particularly so to the Athenæum, where his attendance was constant and where he had many sincere friends. He was born in Dublin, the son of a high official in the Court of Chancery, and his musical talent developed early, as is so often the case in this branch of art, and at Cambridge, as well as at Leipzig and Berlin, his progress was rapid and he made a considerable impression. At twenty he was appointed organist of Trinity and conductor of the University Musical Society, while in later life he also conducted the Bach Choir and the Leeds Philharmonic Society. Both personally and through his compositions he became as well known in Berlin, Amsterdam and Paris as he was in England. His operas, his sonatas for the piano and also for the organ, his cantatas and his sacred music, found performers everywhere, and while his health remained he continued to produce without any diminution either of strength or of sublety. Personally he was charming, with a gift of Irish humour that never failed.

**Sir William Henry White, K.C.B., F.R.S.** (1845-1913), was born at Devonport and educated at the Royal School of Naval Architecture. Entering the constructive department of the Admiralty in 1867 he rose to the position of Chief Constructor ; then after serving as professor at the Royal Naval College for several years he became head of the warship-building department of Messrs. Armstrong at Newcastle (1883-1885). After this he was for seventeen years Director of Naval Construction to the Government, and in 1902 received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of money. Later on he was Consulting Naval Architect during the building of the S.S. *Mauretania* by the Cunard Co. He served as member or master of many Naval societies and academies both at home and abroad for many years, and published a number of books, all well known to naval men.

## 1896

*Nine elections :* SIR A. L. HALIBURTON, K.C.B. ; VERY REV. G. W. KITCHIN, D.D. (Dean of Durham) ; J. LITTLE, M.D. ; PROFESSOR F. W. MAITLAND, LL.D. ; J. MURRAY, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. ; R. E. PROTHERO ; E. L. SAMBOURNE ; PROFESSOR A. SCHUSTER, F.R.S. ; H. WOODS, R.A.

(Sir) **Arthur Lawrence Haliburton** (1832-1907), created Baron Haliburton in 1900, was a very eminent administrator who, as Director of Supplies and Transport, did great service to our army in Egypt and elsewhere from 1878



to 1885. He was the son of "Sam Slick" Haliburton, who was himself one of our "Rule II" members (see under the year 1839), and was born in Nova Scotia, where he was educated. In the Crimean War he was a commissariat officer, and did the work so well that for many years afterwards he, as a member of the regular Civil Service, held appointments which bore upon the transport and the accounts of the Army, both in England and in India. After 1878 he controlled the victualling of the army in eight campaigns, and did the work in a way which gained high praise from Lord Wolseley. After various other experiences, he was appointed Permanent Under Secretary for War, but retired under the age limit, in 1897, after which he wrote much in the *Times* and elsewhere in favour of "Short Service" and Lord Cardwell's reforms in general. He was made G.C.B. in 1897, and a Peer three years afterwards.

**Very Rev. George William Kitchin** (1827-1912), Dean of Durham. Formerly student, Censor, and Tutor of Christ Church; and Dean of Winchester (1883-1894); was transferred to Durham, and became Warden and subsequently Chancellor of the University. His chief work at Oxford was done as Censor of the newly established non-collegiate ("unattached") students, a post which he held for fifteen years from 1868. In this position his tact and kindly disposition did much to bridge over a period of some difficulty, and to secure for his new charges—many of whom naturally belonged to a social *couche* not quite that of the ordinary undergraduate—recognition and friendly treatment. Kitchin wrote a good many historical books for the Surtees Society, about his two cathedrals, and the University of Durham; he compiled a catalogue of the MSS. at Christ Church, and also published a good general History of France, in three volumes. He was everywhere very popular, and had innumerable friends.

**Frederic William Maitland** (1850-1906), who for the last twenty-two years of his life was Downing Professor of the Laws of England, at Cambridge, was the son of J. G. Maitland, and grandson of Samuel Roffey Maitland, who in the middle of the last century had been a pioneer of historical study in England. In the course of a life far too short for the work which he had planned and was accomplishing, Maitland did more than any of his contemporaries to bring to bear upon the study of English Law those principles of scientific research that had, in the hands of Stubbs, Freeman, J. R. Green, and Acton, already done so much for the study of our general history. He knew German well, and in B. B. Rogers's chambers, while he learnt much of law and actual practice, what he longed to do was to translate Savigny, and he cared more for the reports of the Record Commission than for reading briefs on his own

account. So when, in 1884, Cambridge set up a Readership in English Law, Maitland, whom all Trinity men and Etonians admired, accepted the post, and passed naturally to the Downing Professorship four years afterwards. His lectures were both original and attractive, but during the first years perhaps his more important work was the foundation of the Selden Society (1887) and his publication of *Bracton's Note-book*, in three volumes—the genuine collections made by the great jurist in the time of Henry III. It is hardly necessary to name the many similar works that filled the remainder of his short life; perhaps the most important came in 1896—*Roman Canon Law in the Church of England*, which showed that the Reformation in England was a real Revolution, a definite substitution of a national system of Church Law for “the Papal Canon Law and the mediæval civil law” which had till then prevailed. Maitland was a nephew by marriage of Leslie Stephen, and a brother-in-law of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher. He died of pneumonia at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands.

(Sir) John Murray, F.R.S.E. (1841–1914), both by his own voyages and researches and by his financial contributions (for he was a man of means), did much to extend the world's knowledge of the depths of the seas and their inhabitants. He was naturalist to the *Challenger* Expedition, and himself kept diaries and edited the Reports. Later he did much similar exploring work round the Scottish coasts and islands, and in the North Atlantic. He was killed in a motor accident in Scotland, March 16, 1914.

Edward Linley Sambourne (1844–1910), the well-known *Punch* artist, whose mother was a member of the Linley family, was born in Pentonville. He had a casual education, became an apprentice in Penn's engine works at Greenwich, developed his native talent for drawing (especially caricatures), had his first *Punch* drawing in April 1867, and four years later joined the regular staff. It was, however, not till 1900 that he became principal cartoonist, on the retirement of Sir John Tenniel. His tenure of that post, however, lasted but nine years, for he died in August 1910. His cartoons were clever, of course, but they did not equal Tenniel's, perhaps because of Tenniel's superior knowledge of public affairs and public men; but Sambourne's “grotesques,” and such drawings as allowed his humour and his talent for design to have full play, were excellent, and assure him a high place in any history of the “black and white” artists of his time. Personally he was a very popular member not only of the *Punch* staff, but in any company in which he might chance to find himself.

Henry Woods, R.A. (1846–1923), was born at Warrington, and trained



as an artist at South Kensington. He first came before the public as an illustrator in the weekly papers, especially the *Graphic*, of the staff of which he was an original member. In the 'sixties and 'seventies, of course, the camera had not yet conquered the pencil, and artists had a chance in the illustrated papers—a chance of which the men of the *Graphic* availed themselves very happily. Woods soon began to paint in oil, and to send pictures to the Academy, where they were welcomed both by the Council and the public. A journey to Italy made him realise the charm of Venice; he began to paint its architecture, its sunlit atmosphere, and its people, and from 1876 he lived there almost continuously and sent his Venetian pictures to Burlington House quite regularly till the end of his life. He was elected A.R.A. in 1882 and R.A. 1893. He was of a genial, sociable nature, and was much liked by his colleagues.

### 1897

*Nine elections* : H. E. ARMSTRONG, F.R.S. ; DR. D. FERRIER, F.R.S. ; H. JACKSON, Litt.D. ; J. RUDYARD KIPLING ; PROFESSOR W. A. KNIGHT, LL.D. ; SIR A. MILNER, K.C.B. ; REV. C. TAYLOR, LL.D. ; H. D. TRAILL, D.C.L. ; W. F. YEAMES, R.A.

**Henry Jackson, O.M.** (1839-1921), Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, was a classical scholar so highly esteemed by his colleagues that when the Order of Merit was conferred upon him in 1906, the grant was generally applauded. This was remarkable, for Jackson had written no great book, and his name was little known except by Cambridge men and scholars—the latter, unfortunately, a diminishing band. But many generations of Trinity men knew him well, and had been impressed both by his knowledge (especially of the Greek philosophical writers) and his power of communicating it; and Cambridge at large admired and approved of his activity in pressing for wise reforms in the University. Indeed, it would not be correct to say that he was only known in Cambridge. He had been singled out by two Chief Secretaries, Mr. Bryce and Mr. Birrell, to sit on their University Commissions for Ireland; he was a Governor of his old school (Cheltenham) and Westminster, and he did much for advancing the education of women. Jackson had been a candidate for the Greek Professorship when Jebb was elected, and after Jebb's death was chosen to succeed him.

**Professor William Angus Knight, LL.D.** (1836-1916), is chiefly known and remembered as a zealous and devoted student and populariser of Wordsworth, his poetry and his philosophy, although he was also interested in mind and morals generally. He occupied the Chair of Moral Philosophy at



St. Andrews from 1876 to 1902, and published many studies and essays on philosophical subjects. Amongst his many books about Wordsworth and his circle we may mention *Wordsworth's Poetical Works and Life*, in eleven volumes, published between 1881 and 1889; *Wordsworthiana* (1889); and a little book which has great attraction for those who love both Wordsworth and the Lakes—*The English Lake District, as Interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth* (1878-1891).

Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., afterwards Viscount Milner, K.G. (1854-1925), was one of the great men about whom, from 1897 to 1918, so much was said and written, that here we may take the facts of his biography mostly for granted. We note his birth in Germany, of English parents, his early education at King's College, his brilliant career at Balliol (where Lord Oxford was his contemporary), his few years of journalism in London, mostly under John Morley, and his appointment as private secretary to Mr. Goschen, Lord Randolph's successor as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Goschen, a man of letters as well as a financier, discovered his secretary's genius, and quickly (in 1889) got him nominated to a post where he might find a remedy for the deplorable state of Egyptian finance. Milner's fine record as Director-General of Accounts, and then as Under Secretary for Finance, may be read in his *England in Egypt*. Two years later he was recalled, to be Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in which position he impressed the statesmen of both parties, so that when three years later the troubles of South Africa were brought to a head by the Jameson Raid, and when the need of a first-rate statesman was pressing, Chamberlain appointed Milner Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner of South Africa. It was at this time that he was elected as one of our members. Henceforth the periods of his great public service were two—"eight dusky years" (his own phrase) till the struggle in South Africa ended in the establishment of the Union, and the far more terrible days between the spring of 1915 and the end of the Great War, when he served first as Minister of Agriculture, then as a member of the small War Cabinet, and for the last nine months as Secretary for War. Two of his special acts of service are for all time memorable: at the end of 1916 he proposed and carried through the meeting of the Imperial Conference, with the Dominion Prime Ministers to be admitted members of the War Cabinet; and in March, 1918, at Doullens, he and Clemenceau, on their own responsibility, appointed Marshal Foch to the supreme and undivided command of the combined armies. Another page might well be filled with a description of Milner's other work—his later efforts for Egypt, his social activities (dating from the days of his old college friendship with Arnold Toynbee), his unsparing industry, the high

level of his mental culture—but enough has been said. *Mamibus date lilia plenis* on the grave of one of the chiefs of our generation, the wisest, the most strenuous servant of his country and the Empire.

**Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor** (1840–1908), Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, was both a mathematician who carried on his studies (especially on geometry) till almost the end of a busy life, and a Hebrew scholar of much distinction. He was also a theologian, who took careful note of new discoveries in regard to the early days of Christianity, such as the Logia from Oxyrhynchus ; and none the less was he an active administrator, a very efficient Master of his college, and a generous benefactor to the University. He, for example, secured for the University Library a most valuable collection of Hebrew MSS. from Cairo, and a fine Buddhist manuscript from India. He was also a member of the Alpine Club, and a liberal supporter of his college boat, as well as of all the other activities of St. John's.

**Henry Duff Traill** (1842–1900), son of a well-known London magistrate, was Head Monitor at Merchant Taylors' School, and was one of the last who obtained a close Fellowship at St. John's, Oxford, under the system which was abolished by the First University Commission. He did moderately well at Oxford, intending at that time to be a doctor, but London journalism attracted him, and after a short time under the Education Office, he definitely took to writing, chiefly for the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Pall Mall* and the *St. James' Gazette*, showing great readiness, versatility and knowledge. As a writer of humorous and epigrammatic verse, he was not much inferior to "J. K. S." For years he wrote political articles for the *Daily Telegraph* ; he edited the *Observer* from 1889 to 1891, and in 1897 became editor of *Literature*, the short-lived predecessor of the *Times Literary Supplement*. Meantime he wrote two good volumes for Morley's "Men of Letters" series ; several historical monographs, a full *Life of Sir John Franklin*, and a number of essays and dialogues, collected under the title of *The New Lucian* ; and work for the stage and books of travel. He was one of the cleverest men of his time, and deserved more fame than he obtained.

**William Frederick Yeames, R.A.** (1835–1918), was born in Russia, the son of a British Consul, and studied art in London and Italy. He became a very popular teacher at the Royal Academy School, and served the R.A. for many years as Member of Council and Librarian. He painted popular and quite conventional pictures of familiar historical incidents ; perhaps the best known are "Amy Robsart" and "The Toast of the Kitcat Club." He became A.R.A. in 1866 and R.A. twelve years later. His wife was a niece of Sir David Wilkie.



1898

*Nine elections* : A. BIRRELL, K.C., M.P. ; RT. HON. VISCOUNT DILLON, P.S.A. ; R. T. GLAZEBROOK, F.R.S. ; RT. HON. SIR F. C. LASCELLES, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; DR. L. MOND, F.R.S. ; SIR W. PARRATT, Mus.D. ; SIR G. SCOTT ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I. ; J. S. SARGENT, R.A. ; J. J. HARRIS TEALL, F.R.S.

**Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B.** (1842–1920), well known to the public as an ambassador and to ourselves as a constant frequenter of the Athenæum, was a son of the Rt. Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles, whose wife was a daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. Few men had a longer or more varied experience of our Diplomatic service, for he entered it quite young and served his apprenticeship in Berlin, Paris, Rome, Washington, Athens, Egypt, and Bulgaria. At Sofia he was on the staff of our Legation during Prince Alexander of Battenberg's short reign ; then he was promoted to Bucharest and to Teheran, and from the last named in 1894 he passed to St. Petersburg as Ambassador. The last fourteen years of his service were highly important and critical, though the storm which was to break over both Russia and Germany was as yet only indicated by clouds on a far horizon. Lascelles stayed but one year in Russia, and then was moved to Berlin, where he remained till 1908 as Ambassador, his intercourse with the Kaiser being to all appearance friendly and even intimate. He was well aware that Wilhelm was excitable, changeable, and a man of moods ; but he seemed to manage the Emperor well, and to have believed till the end of his service that peace could be preserved. The shock of the war, when it came, was felt by him with an intensity that was obvious to all who had to do with him, in this Club as elsewhere.

**Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S.** (1839–1909), chemist, art collector, and millionaire, was a Jew of German nationality, though he became a naturalised British subject in 1880. He was born at Cassel, and from an early date devoted himself with wonderful insight and energy to applying for commercial purposes the chemical knowledge which he had acquired at school. Nothing short of a technical treatise would give an idea of the multiplicity and intensity of his labours, or of the series of commercial successes achieved. Perhaps the most significant single fact about him is this—that his English patents alone numbered at the time of his death no less than forty-nine. In one way or another, they covered pretty nearly every method in which chemistry can be applied to industry, or can simplify or cheapen manufactures. A most important step dates from 1862, when Mond became a friend of one J. T. Brunner, a fellow-employee in the Hutchinson's works at Widnes ; with him, ten years later, he ventured his all in starting works near Northwich for working certain



Belgian patents in England. It was eight years before the concern succeeded : now, the business of Brunner, Mond & Co. is known all over the world, and for forty years its revenues have been immense. Dr. Mond's other interests were in music and old Italian art, in the latter of which he was guided by Dr. J. P. Richter. The collection which they formed, including a celebrated early Raphael, was left by Dr. Mond to the National Gallery.

**Sir Walter Parratt** (1841-1924) developed in youth a genius for organ-playing, and after succeeding Sir John Stainer as organist of Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford, where he remained ten years, he was appointed to St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Here he made such an impression that he was presently made "Master of the Queen's Musick" and private organist to Her Majesty. He served under three Sovereigns, and acquired a wide reputation as a musician of great distinction and charm. He was also a remarkable chess-player. Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham gave him their Mus.Doc. degree, and Magdalen made him an Honorary Fellow.

**John Singer Sargent, R.A.** (1856-1925), a very famous painter, was of American birth, though he spent nearly the whole of his life in Europe, and the last half of it in England. His father, Fitzwilliam Sargent, was a Boston doctor, his mother a lady from Philadelphia, and he was born in Florence. He received his early training in Paris from Carolus-Duran, whom he called his "cher maître"; in 1876 he painted some successful portraits in America; and in 1879 he made what was, from the point of view of his art, a decisive visit to Spain, where he learnt and copied the art of Velasquez, and prepared himself for the picture which, on his return to Paris, was to make his reputation—the "Carmencita" of the Luxembourg. Then he definitely settled in Chelsea, and for many years exhibited regularly at the Academy, his portraits being received with the unanimous applause of the Press, and the admiration of the artists. Long before 1894, when he was elected A.R.A., he had painted most of the leading Americans in London, many handsome women, and many English men, and it is not easy to remember a single failure among these portraits, or among their successors down to 1910, when Sargent began to rest upon his laurels. The exhibition of his works at Boston in 1899 contained one hundred and twenty pictures, of which some fifty were portraits, and about this time he began to paint the great series of mural pictures for the Hall of the Boston Public Library—"a Pageant of Religion"—which for a time were attacked as vehemently as they were praised. After 1910, his portraits were not as numerous as before; tolerant as he was, he was often bored by sitters, and preferred to wander about, to paint rapid "impressions" of gardens and landscapes, and to enjoy the sunshine from his rooms in Venice. After

his sudden death, in April, 1925, these and other sketches and studies were sold at Christie's for prices so colossal that, as somebody said at the time, it seemed as though the public had been seized by a fit of epidemic idolatry. Fortunately, our public galleries had long ago been furnished, by gift or bequest, with several of Sargent's finished masterpieces, such as the "Henry James" and the "Asher Wertheimer." These will keep his fame alive, and personally he will long be remembered as a genial, friendly companion, a little shy and reticent, but with the charm that always belongs to a great man who is wholly free from self-assertion.

**Sir George Scott-Robertson, K.C.S.I.** (1852-1915), entered the Indian Medical Service in 1878, and after holding many posts in the United Provinces was appointed to be Agency Surgeon at Gilgit, Cashmere border. Sent on a political mission to Chitral, he and his small force were besieged by a hostile army, and made a successful defence till they were relieved after several weeks. For this gallant feat he was created K.C.S.I. After his retirement from the service he became Liberal M.P. for Central Bradford (1906-1915).

(Sir) **Jethro J. H. Teall, F.R.S.** (1849-1924), was a geologist who was elected Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, in 1873. His work in geology, which dated from his Cambridge days, brought him many distinctions, and from 1901 to 1913 he was Director of the Geological Survey and of the Museum of Practical Geology. His technical publications were numerous, and he did good service before and during the War in connection with the coal supply.

## 1899

*Nine elections :* G. H. BOUGHTON, R.A.; PROFESSOR R. K. DOUGLAS; A. HOPE HAWKINS; J. N. LANGLEY, F.R.S.; SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.; G. W. PROTHERO, LL.D.; SIR R. THORNE THORNE; WILFRID WARD; J. W. WATERHOUSE, R.A.

**George Henry Boughton, R.A.** (1833-1905), was born in Norfolk, though, as he was taken to America as a child and received his education there, he was often supposed to be of American birth. He returned to Europe when he was twenty, had some little training in art in Paris, and began to exhibit in London about 1862. He was elected A.R.A. 1879, R.A. 1896. His work, fresh, original, and pleasant, if in no sense technically remarkable, pleased the picture-loving public in London, and for some thirty years his pictures were an agreeable feature of the exhibitions. He often went to Holland and Northern France (once with his friend Abbey), and generally brought back charming sketches



which he used either as illustrations of books or as the ground-work of pictures. For many years his house on Campden Hill (built by his friend Norman Shaw) was a centre of literary and artistic society.

(Sir) **Robert Kennaway Douglas** (1838–1913) was born in Devonshire and entered the China Consular service in 1858. During his seven years in the East he developed a passion for the Chinese language and literature, so that he was glad to retire early and take work in the Chinese Department of the Library in the British Museum. Here he gained the reputation of being one of our few considerable Chinese scholars. His chief books are *The Language and Literature of China* (1875) and *Confucianism* (1877). After many years he was promoted to be Keeper of the Oriental Books and MSS. in the Museum.

**John Newport Langley, F.R.S.** (1852–1925), a physiologist of distinction, was educated at Exeter Grammar School and St. John's, Cambridge, and was one of the earliest and keenest of the undergraduates who attended Michael Foster's lectures. He obtained his First Class in Science, and in 1877 was elected Fellow of Trinity, assisting Foster in his lectures and finally succeeding him as Professor. It was largely owing to him that, in 1914, the Drapers' Company provided the funds for a new Laboratory. He had been elected F.R.S. in 1883, and followed Foster as editor of the *Journal of Physiology* in 1907. One eminent colleague of his at Cambridge was Gaskell, with whom he shared many elaborate studies on cells, glands, and nerves; and a still more eminent pupil was C. S. Sherrington, elected in 1920 President of the Royal Society. Langley was a fine skater, and in his later years devoted much of his leisure to gardening.

**Sir William Lee-Warner** (1846–1914), of a Norfolk family, was educated at Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge. From 1869 to 1895 he was in the Indian Civil Service, and rose to a high position, becoming an additional member of the Viceroy's Council, and serving on many important Commissions. Retiring in 1895, he was at once employed as Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, and Member of the Council of India. He wrote several good books on Indian subjects, such as the Lives of Lord Dalhousie and Field-Marshal Sir H. W. Norman, and was a contributor to the Cambridge Modern History and the *D.N.B.* In his youth he was a good athlete and played racquets for his University.

(Sir) **George Walter Prothero** (1848–1922), younger son of the Rev. George Prothero, Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1872. After being for a while a master at Eton, he became Lecturer in



History and then Tutor of his College. In 1884 he was appointed University Lecturer in History, and from 1894 to 1899 was Professor of History at Edinburgh. In the latter year he was appointed, in succession to his brother (now Lord Ernle), editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and also of the Cambridge Modern History—a formidable task, which he achieved with the success that was bound to follow a combination of learning, critical judgment, and a personal charm which commanded the affection of his contributors. When the War came, he was made Director of the Historical section of the Foreign Office, and his hard work in this position was recognised by the grant of the K.B.E. He was devoted to the Athenæum and used the Library diligently. He was married in 1882 to a sister of another of our “Rule II” members—Henry Butcher (*q.v.* under 1886).

**Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B., F.R.S.** (1841–1899), was trained at St. Bartholomew's and took his medical degree at London University. After holding for some years various posts in different hospitals, all with marked success, he was appointed Inspector in the medical department of the Privy Council, and in 1892 became chief medical officer of the Local Government Board. As such he was for many years a leading figure in International and other Sanitary Congresses. To him is attributed the establishment of the fact that “typhoid fever is a water-borne disease”; and to him is largely owing the general adoption of “Isolation” hospitals throughout the country. He became F.R.S. in 1890 and K.C.B. in 1897.

**Wilfrid Ward** (1856–1916) was the son of William George Ward, who had played an important part in the Oxford Movement and had been one of the prominent converts to Roman Catholicism at that time. The son, as by a kind of hereditary right, was from the first deeply interested in that movement and in all that followed from it. He was educated at the best Catholic Schools and at Rome, and being possessed of great literary ability, devoted his pen very efficiently to the cause of the Church which his father had adopted and to which he himself belonged. His influence was greatly increased when, in 1906, he became editor of the *Dublin Review*, as his father had been before him; but what made him really prominent was his “Life” of Cardinal Newman, in which he treated a difficult subject with great skill and which is still read with interest by all who occupy themselves with recent religious history. Lives of Wiseman and Aubrey de Vere also came from his pen. His widow, who is also a Catholic, is known as the author of several novels.

**John William Waterhouse, R.A.** (1850–1917), was a good painter of ideal subjects, who regularly exhibited at the Academy from 1874 onwards, and was

elected A.R.A. in 1885 and R.A. ten years later. One of his works, *The Magic Circle*, was bought out of the Chantrey Bequest, and two others realised four thousand guineas between them in the McCulloch sale in 1913.

### 1900

*Nine elections* : VERY REV. H. ADLER, D.D. (Chief Rabbi) ; DR. W. S. CHURCH, P.R.C.P. ; SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I. ; PROFESSOR A. R. FORSYTH, F.R.S. ; DAVID GILL, F.R.S. ; RT. HON. SIR G. D. TAUBMAN GOLDIE, K.C.M.G. ; T. G. JACKSON, R.A. ; B. W. LEADER, R.A. ; J. W. MACKAIL, LL.D.

**Hermann Adler** (1839-1911), Chief Rabbi of the Hebrew congregations of the British Empire, was the son of another Chief Rabbi (Nathan Marcus Adler), and was born in Hamburg but brought over to England as a child. Educated at University College, he graduated as B.A. Lond. in 1859, and then studied theology at Prague and Dresden for three years, after which he returned, and became successively Principal of the Jews' Theological College and Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue. He was an eloquent preacher, but also very much a man of affairs, and eager in his support of the best interests of the Jewish community, religious, political, educational, and philanthropic. When his father died in 1891, Hermann Adler was his obvious successor, and he remained Chief Rabbi till his death in 1911, two years after the Jubilee of his ministry had been enthusiastically honoured. His elder daughter has served with distinction for many years as member, and then alderman, of the L.C.C.

**Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.** (1835-1911), was a son of the once well-known Evangelical clergyman, Henry Venn Elliott, his mother being a Marshall of Hallsteads. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1856, served through the Mutiny, and went up steadily through all grades of the Service till he became member of the Viceroy's Council and Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (1891). Much of his best work was done in connection with the famine in Southern India in 1877-78. He became K.C.S.I. in 1887.

(**Sir**) **David Gill, F.R.S.** (1843-1914), astronomer, was born in Aberdeenshire and educated at Marischal College. Having worked for three years at a private observatory, he was in 1873 asked by Lord Lindsay (afterwards Earl of Crawford) to direct his observatory at Dunecht ; and then to organise the party which went to Mauritius to observe the Transit of Venus (1874). For many years from 1879, Gill was Astronomer Royal at the Cape, and directed the surveys of Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia. He became F.R.S. in 1883,



Royal Medallist 1903, President of the Royal Astronomical Society 1909, and President of the British Association 1907-1908. His practical ability was shown when, in 1906, the Colonial Office sent him to Berlin to arrange the details of the Boundary Survey between British Bechuanaland and German South-West Africa. He was created K.C.B. in 1900, received honorary degrees, medals, and honorary appointments innumerable, was a sportsman, and was for fourteen years a very popular member of the Athenæum.

**Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.** (1845-1925), described as "the founder of Nigeria, and one of the chief architects of the British Empire in Africa," was a Manxman, his father having been Speaker of the House of Keys. He was intended for the Army, and passed through Woolwich into the Engineers; but soon left in order to travel in Africa. In 1877 he first saw the Lower Niger, then bordered by quarrelsome native tribes, with here and there British trading stations, quite unorganised. Although he had at first no official authority, he contrived to amalgamate the traders into one company, for which, after two years' work, he applied for a Charter from the British Government. It was granted in 1886, after five years' delay (a Gladstone Government was then in power); five years during which Goldie had to fight two strong French Companies, and to make agreements with some 400 native chiefs, ruling on both sides of the river for hundreds of miles. Well backed by British capital, his agents made treaties with each and all of those chiefs, and he himself bought out the two French Companies, just in time to prevent their Government putting forward territorial claims at the Berlin Conference on Africa, which was held in 1885. So he got his Charter, in spite of Bismarck's opposition, but it was not till 1898 that the difficulties as to boundaries and "spheres of influence" were finally cleared away, the last stage being the Anglo-French Convention of 1898. On January 1, 1900, the British Government took over the effects and the business of the Niger Company, and Nigeria became a British Colony. Goldie continued to do useful service elsewhere, while Sir F. Lugard took control on the Niger. A great compliment was paid him when, in 1903, the British South African Company invited him to draw up a plan of self-government for Rhodesia. At home, he was at one time Chairman of the Finance Committee of the L.C.C., and he was made a K.C.M.G. and a Privy Councillor.

(Sir) **Thomas Graham Jackson, Bart., R.A.** (1835-1924), a learned and able architect, who went far to transform the architectural aspect of Oxford, was born at Hampstead in 1835, and educated at Brighton and at Wadham College, of which he was a scholar. From 1858 he was for three years a pupil of Sir Gilbert Scott, and soon afterwards was elected Fellow of his old College. He



steeped himself in the history of Oxford and its architecture, and became a master of a style approximating to the later forms of English Gothic ; so that when he was chosen architect of the new Examination Schools (about 1870), everybody was pleased. The success of the new building, which occupies one of the finest sites in Oxford, was generally admitted, and henceforth Jackson became the Oxford architect *par excellence*. He designed new buildings for Brasenose and five other colleges, did important restoration-work at St. Mary's, the Bodleian, and elsewhere, and was responsible for most of the new works that were demanded by the various new educational bodies that were just then so active. The public schools followed suit ; he supplied new buildings to more than ten of them, as well as restoring several fine buildings and great houses in various parts of the country. He achieved in this way a great position, which was recognised when Mr. Asquith's Government made him a Baronet in 1913.

**Benjamin Williams Leader, R.A.** (1831-1924), whose proper name was Leader Williams, was for the latter part of his long life the most popular landscape painter of his day in England. He was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for close upon seventy years. His sketches and early works show that he was a good draughtsman with a genuine feeling for nature, but the demand of buyers for "characteristic" pictures made him settle in a groove, and turn out wide river views and sunny skies with a mechanical regularity that set good judges against him. He still, however, has a large number of admirers.

## 1901

*Nine elections* : E. A. ABBEY, R.A. ; THOMAS BROCK, R.A. ; DR. A. CONAN DOYLE ; PROFESSOR J. A. EWING, F.R.S. ; SIDNEY LEE ; SIR F. MOWATT, G.C.B. ; HON. SIR JOHN SCOTT, K.C.M.G. ; PROFESSOR J. J. THOMSON, F.R.S. ; REV. H. WACE, D.D.

**Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A.** (1852-1911), offers an unusual instance of an American who, without being naturalised, not only became a full R.A. but painted "by command" the State picture of a subject so purely British as the Coronation of King Edward. Abbey was born and trained in Philadelphia, showed an early talent for book-illustration, and came over here in 1878 with an important commission from Messrs Harper. He liked England so well that he settled here, and became so prosperous that before long he owned a country house in Gloucestershire and a large house in Chelsea. His talent had been quickly recognised, he was socially a favourite, and he painted in water-colour and in oil with much success, many works of the latter type being vast decorative

panels commissioned for the Boston Library and the Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., and one historical picture for our own Royal Exchange. After these, he found time to produce a good number of works for the Royal Academy, of which in due time he became a full member—bright and agreeable renderings of historical and other subjects, admirably painted, and showing a keen dramatic sense. After his death in 1911, the Academy organised an exhibition of more than 300 of Abbey's works, and his Life has been written in two volumes by Mr. E. V. Lucas.

**Sir Thomas Brock, K.C.B., R.A.** (1847–1922), a highly accomplished sculptor, was a pupil of J. H. Foley, who is still remembered as the best sculptor of the mid-Victorian Age. On Foley's death in 1874, Brock was charged with the completion of many of his unfinished works, which was a kind of testimony to the confidence that had been felt by the older artist in his pupil. Brock's very numerous works were for the most part busts and portrait statues, some of the latter being recumbent memorial effigies of great beauty ; but occasionally he was entrusted with a large-scale monument, the chief being the Queen Victoria Memorial, opposite Buckingham Palace. This work has till now escaped the censure that facile criticism has lavished on other Royal monuments ; and indeed the sculpture, happily combined with the architectural work of Brock's colleague and friend, Sir Aston Webb, is admitted to be fine alike in design and in execution.

**Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B.** (1837–1919), educated at Harrow and St. John's, Oxford, became a Treasury clerk before he was twenty, and passed steadily through every grade till he became full Secretary in 1894. In this position he remained nine years, and his value to the Government of the day may be estimated from the fact that he was made G.C.B. in 1901 and a Privy Councillor in 1906. His best known achievement was the Report drawn up under his guidance on the reserve of warlike stores required for the Army, which was known as the Mowatt programme. He remained a Free Trader and an economist to the end.

**Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.** (1841–1904), as Judicial Advisor to the Khedive, revolutionised the judicial system of Egypt between 1891 and 1898. Both Lord Cromer and Lord Milner highly approved his work. At Oxford he had played cricket against Cambridge (1863) ; then had been called to the Bar, but as his health was delicate he lived mostly abroad, mastered the French and Italian legal systems, and settled in Egypt, where he was made a Judge of Appeal. Transferred to India, he acted for eight years as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay ; was then "lent" by the Government of India to that of Egypt, where, though his appointment had been bitterly opposed by the Egyptian



Premier, he remodelled the whole system, to the great advantage of both natives and foreigners. He died in England in 1904. His writings, in *The Times* and elsewhere, gained for him a high reputation.

**Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., Dean of Canterbury (1837-1924)**, offered a rare example of vitality and energy lasting to the very end of a life of eighty-six years. He came up to Brasenose in 1857 and three years later obtained a Second Class in "Greats," was soon afterwards ordained and held various curacies in London, and was then appointed Lecturer at Grosvenor Chapel, and two years later Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. He had already begun to make his mark by his all-round ability and his resolute opposition to change, for the essence of his character was conservatism in the literal sense of the word. Primarily this was displayed throughout his life in ecclesiastical matters, and his vigour in the defence of the established order gained him appointments as Boyle Lecturer and as Bampton Lecturer, and the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History at King's College. The most prominent record of his work in history was in connection with Smith's well-known Dictionaries, culminating in the great *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, of which Wace was the editor. Meantime he was writing vigorous "Leaders" for *The Times*, wherein we may assume that his natural conservatism was moderated by Delane and Chenery. As his secular interests declined, and especially after his various Church appointments (Principalship of King's College, 1884; the chaplaincy to Archbishop Benson; Deanery of Canterbury, 1903), he became more and more identified with the Evangelical party in the Church, and both in Convocation and in the *Quarterly Review* as well as in the pulpit he with force and ability continued to support a rather old-fashioned Protestantism against both the Anglo-Catholics and the Modernists. Wace was also a loyal son of Oxford, and especially of Brasenose, of which college he was appointed Honorary Fellow in 1911. His cheery presence and his bright after-dinner speeches were always welcome.

## 1902

*Nine elections* : J. M. BARRIE ; SIR J. F. BRIDGE, Mus.D. ; PROFESSOR J. B. BURY, LL.D. ; C. H. FIRTH, LL.D. ; E. J. GREGORY, R.A. ; PROFESSOR JOSEPH LARMOR, F.R.S. ; PRINCIPAL OLIVER J. LODGE, F.R.S. ; F. McCLEAN, F.R.S. ; RT. HON. SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

**Sir John Frederick Bridge, C.V.O. (1844-1924)**, was for over forty years organist of Westminster Abbey, and in many other positions one of the leaders of the musical world of London. As a boy he was a chorister in Rochester



Cathedral, but he also studied the organ to such good purpose that at the age of twenty he became organist of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor. Thence he passed to Manchester Cathedral, in 1868; and as Manchester was then a metropolis of music, he was heard and admired by influential people, and in 1875 was transferred to Westminster Abbey. Before long he became identified with every kind of musical activity in London, conducted the Royal Choral Society, was Gresham Professor of Music, and was responsible for the music at two Coronations. His compositions were greatly liked, as was his mastery of his instrument; and he earned much commendation for his successful attempts to spread the knowledge of our older musicians.

**Edward John Gregory, R.A.** (1850–1909), was born at Southampton, son of an engineer in the service of the P. and O. Company. For a time he was employed as a boy in the drawing office of that Company, but left it to study art, having in the meantime formed a friendship with young Hubert Herkomer. After some training at the South Kensington Art School and the R.A. Schools, the two youths, with R. W. Macbeth, were employed on the decorations of the South Kensington Museum; then Gregory did much work for the newly established *Graphic*, in which he sometimes collaborated with S. P. Hall. These drawings attracted much attention, which was redoubled when he exhibited “Dawn” at a dealer’s gallery in 1879, and whenever during the ’seventies he showed water-colours at the Royal Institute, of which he became President in 1898. He showed very little at the Academy, but he became A.R.A. in 1883 and R.A. in 1898. Most of his pictures were bought by Mr. Galloway, of Manchester, and “Dawn” was acquired by Mr. John Sargent, R.A. Gregory was admired in France, Belgium, and Germany, and received gold medals from each country.

**Frank McClean, F.R.S.** (1837–1904), son of J. R. McClean, F.R.S., M.P. Educated at Westminster and Trinity, Cambridge. Became a Civil Engineer, but retired in 1870, and built an astronomical observatory at Tunbridge Wells, and henceforth made many important researches, especially with the aid of photography. In 1894 he presented a 24-inch photographic telescope to the Royal Observatory, Cape Town.

## 1903

*Nine elections* : DR. H. ANGST, C.M.G. ; LORD BLYTHSWOOD, LL.D. ; G. J. FRAMPTON, R.A. ; RT. REV. F. A. GASQUET, O.S.B. ; RT. HON. SIR E. GREY, M.P. ; MAJ. P. A. MACMAHON, F.R.S. ; VERY REV. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, D.D. (Dean of Westminster) ; SIR E. A. WATERLOW, R.A., P.R.W.S. ; HENRY WHITE.

(Sir) **Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.** (1847–1922), was of Swiss birth, but lived a long time in London, and was a very useful friend of England. The head of his firm had long been Swiss Consul-General in London ; Angst inverted the situation, and became British Consul-General in Switzerland. He was devoted to antiquarian art, and skilfully contrived that the new Swiss National Museum should find its home in his native city of Zurich. But his definite service to this country was done just before the Boer War, when, on discovering that the Boers had ordered a number of maps of the Transvaal (till then uncharted) to be secretly made at Winterthur, but had not paid for them in advance, as the Swiss demanded, Angst quietly communicated to our War Office, stepped in and bought the maps, and got them conveyed to London. For this service he was made C.M.G. in 1902, and K.C.M.G. some years later.

**Sir Archibald Campbell Campbell, first Lord Blythswood** (1835–1908), son of Archibald Douglas, of Mains, who took his cousin's name of Campbell in 1838, entered the army and served in the Crimea. After his retirement he helped to organise the Conservative party in Scotland, and sat for several years as M.P. for Renfrewshire. In 1892 he became a peer, taking his title from his own estate. His distinction was that he devoted much of his great wealth to science, under the advice of his friend Lord Kelvin and others ; *e.g.* he built a fine laboratory, of which his friends had the use, and here great steps were made towards the invention of a serviceable aeroplane, and he almost anticipated Röntgen in the discovery of X-rays. He was elected F.R.S. in 1907. His election to the Athenæum was in literal fulfilment of Croker's original scheme—that the Club should include “patrons” of art and science as well as experts in both.

**Sir Ernest Albert Waterlow, R.A.** (1850–1919), was a painter of agreeable landscapes, in oil and water-colour. He worked hard and exhibited regularly, so that he was elected A.R.A. in 1890 and R.A. in 1903. His later work was mostly in water-colour, and was exhibited in the gallery of the Royal Water-Colour Society, of which Society he became President early in the century. He was an efficient director of the Society and its affairs, and was knighted in 1902.



## 1904

*Nine elections* : SIR THOS. BARLOW, BT., M.D., F.R.C.P. ; E. ELGAR, Mus.D. ; LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. D. P. FRENCH, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ; SIR C. A. HARTLEY, K.C.M.G. ; ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR F. W. RICHARDS, G.C.B. ; PROFESSOR G. SAINTSBURY ; SIR THOS. H. SANDERSON, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. ; ASTON WEBB, R.A. ; STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

**Lieut.-General Sir John D. P. French** (1852-1925), created VISCOUNT FRENCH (1915) and EARL OF YPRES AND HIGH VALE (1921); Field-Marshal, 1913; at various dates O.M., G.C.B., etc. ; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1918-1921). As we all remember, his long and active military service culminated in his appointment, at the beginning of the Great War, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force. In this position he was ultimately responsible for the landing and direction of what a high German authority is said to have called "French's contemptible little army," and for what General von Kluck has described as "a feat never excelled or equalled by any achievement in military history" (see Colonel Roddie, in Sir A. Fitzroy's *Memoirs*, vol. ii.). As we are not writing the history of the War, it must suffice to say that after the command was changed, French took over that of the troops at home, and that after the peace he had the unenviable task of being the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1918-1921). His services, as a naval cadet, as an army officer from lieutenant to Field-Marshal, in the Soudan and all through the Boer War, are written at large in the history of the time. Lord Ypres died at Deal, and he was buried at Ripple, in Kent (his birthplace), after a stately service in Westminster Abbey.

**Sir Charles Augustus Hartley** (1825-1915), engineer, served in the Crimean War, and two years later began a long period of service as Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission of the Danube. His name was subsequently identified with great engineering works in the Balkan States, in Africa, Russia, and India ; he was on Commissions respecting both the Suez and the Panama Canals ; and received many medals and other prizes. He was knighted in 1862.

**Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick William Richards, G.C.B.** (1823-1912), was well known for his active service as a sailor, but still more for his wisdom in council and the influence that he exercised on various First Lords down to the time of Lord Goschen. In his early days he served pretty well all over the world, was promoted Rear-Admiral in 1882, when he was appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty, then commanded in the East Indies, and was



thanked for his services by the Government of India in the Burmese War. At home he was an influential member of the Committee which was responsible for the Naval Defence Act of 1889, and from 1893 he was for six years First Sea Lord, and in consequence of his admirable service was specially promoted Admiral of the Fleet.

**Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, G.C.B.** (1841-1923), created Baron Sanderson in 1905, was a public official of great eminence and was also for many years an important member of our Committees. He was not elected into the Athenæum till comparatively late, but he took to the Club as to his natural element, and was assiduous in his attendance and in his work for the Committee. Present-day members will probably remember him as having presided several times at the Annual Meetings, when he always displayed that conciliatory habit for which he was famous in other spheres. He was the son of Richard Sanderson, M.P., and of a daughter of the first Lord Canterbury; he entered the Foreign Office when he was nineteen, and advanced by steady steps till he reached the practical headship of the office, serving for twelve years from 1894 as Permanent Under Secretary of State. His training had been largely that of private secretary to Ministers (Layard, Lord Derby, and Lord Granville), whereas the training of one of his successors, Sir Arthur Nicolson, had been that of Ambassador to various foreign courts. Lord Sanderson acquired and retained the reputation of an eminently safe public servant, with a full knowledge of precedent and a cautious regard to all the circumstances of the case; and he showed just the same characteristics in dealing with the smaller world of the Athenæum.

## 1905

*Nine elections :* E. ARMSTRONG; VALENTINE CHIROL; A. S. COPE, R.A.  
ADMIRAL SIR J. A. FISHER, G.C.B.; SIR J. GUTHRIE, P.R.S.A.;  
PROFESSOR W. P. KER; LIEUT.-GENERAL HON. SIR N. G. LYTTELTON;  
K.C.B.; PROFESSOR SIR W. RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S.; PROFESSOR  
W. J. SOLLAS, F.R.S.

**Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, O.M., G.C.B.**, afterwards LORD FISHER (1841-1920), was certainly the most "pushful" and therefore the most popular sailor of his time, and a man to whose ceaseless vigilance and energy the Navy and the country owe a great debt. The son of a captain in the Army, he was born in Ceylon, and at fourteen entered the Navy on board the *Victory*, on the nomination of Sir William Parker, the last of Nelson's captains. This well-omened opening to a fine career was followed immediately by his entry

into active service ; he was engaged with the Baltic Fleet in the war with Russia and served in the China War ; and he afterwards went through all the varied stages of modern naval work till he became captain in 1874. He commanded the *Inflexible* at the bombardment of Alexandria, but he attracted more general notice when in 1884 he inspired a Press agitation in favour of a bigger and better Navy. It was successful, and won for Fisher the outside popularity which was his to the end. Rear-Admiral in 1890, he proceeded to hold in turn nearly all the big naval offices, making a special mark as Director of Naval Ordnance. In 1902 he was Second Sea Lord, and made vital reforms in the training of men and officers ; while from 1904-1909, as First Sea Lord, he kept ceaseless watch upon the organisation and equipment of the Navy. In 1909 some of his proposed reforms displeased Lord Charles Beresford, a sailor as keen as himself, and there followed rather unseemly differences between the two. In 1911 Fisher was seventy years old, and was therefore "retired," but on the outbreak of war in 1914 he was called back to succeed Prince Louis, who thought it better (as of German origin) to resign the post which he had filled so well. Fisher (by that time a Peer) worked splendidly, but could not carry all his schemes, and retired. His views and acts are alike described in his *Memories* and his *Records*.

**William Paton Ker** (1855-1923), Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and formerly Professor of English Literature at Cardiff and at University College, London, was a critic and essayist of a high order, and his sudden death among the Alps was felt as an irreparable loss by all students of our literature. Born at Glasgow, he was the son of a merchant, and after receiving his education at his native city and at Balliol, obtained a Fellowship at All Souls. His written works made an impression, but his conversation was more impressive still, for it was bright, vigorous—some almost called it inspired. Among his books, which were not numerous, perhaps the most important was *Epic and Romance* (1897) and *The Art of Poetry* (1920), while two volumes of his *Essays*, just now (1925) edited by his admirer, Mr. Charles Whibley, show something of the vast range of his learning. His death, following so soon after that of Sir Walter Raleigh, robbed Oxford and All Souls' College of their two best exponents of the modern criticism of literature.

**Prof. Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S.** (1852-1916), who must not be confused with his namesake, the archæologist and historian, was a chemist of high distinction, who gained fame by his investigations of gases and his discovery of the elemental gas called *argon*, simultaneously with Lord Rayleigh. He came of a Scottish family which is said to have studied chemistry during seven generations. Born in 1852 at Glasgow, he received his early



education there, then spent a long time at Heidelberg, with Bunsen, and became familiar with contemporary German research and a master both of organic and inorganic chemistry. His study of vapours and the "molecular complexity of liquids" led him to investigate a curious property of nitrogen from the air, and this led to the discovery first of argon and then of helium. Ramsay became F.R.S. in 1888; President of the British Association in 1911; and Nobel Prizeman in 1904; and his work gained him the K.C.B. in 1902. During the War the Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects expunged his name from their list of Corresponding Members—a high tribute to his British patriotism.

### 1906

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR S. DILL, LL.D.; M. R. JAMES, Litt.D.; PROFESSOR SIR A. B. W. KENNEDY, F.R.S.; LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR F. LUGARD, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; GENERAL LORD METHUEN, G.C.B.; LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. G. NICHOLSON, K.C.B.; PROFESSOR W. OSLER, F.R.S.; RT. HON. SIR H. C. PLUNKETT, F.R.S., K.C.V.O.; SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, BT., K.C.V.O., P.R.C.P.

**Prof. (Sir) Samuel Dill** (1844-1924) was a classical scholar who wrote two first-rate books on Roman Society under the Empire (1898 and 1904). Born in Belfast, he was educated there and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where, after doing well in the schools, he became Fellow in 1869, though he was soon transferred as Fellow and Tutor to Corpus. From 1877 to 1888 he was High Master of Manchester Grammar School, but in 1890 he chose to return to his native city with the Professorship of Greek at Queen's College. Dill was of a quiet unambitious character, who never strove after celebrity, and never attained to that share of it which his intelligent scholarship thoroughly deserved.

**Lieut.-General Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, K.C.B.** (1845-1909), was a soldier who entered the Royal Engineers in 1865, and served in the Afghan, Egyptian, Tirah, and South African campaigns; was Adjutant-General in India in 1898-1899, Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, and subsequently held, with much distinction, high positions in the War Office, culminating in his appointment as Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council (1908). In that year he was promoted to be G.C.B. Perhaps the most interesting of his appointments was that of Chief British Military Attaché of the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905).

**Sir William Osler, Bart., M.D.** (1849-1919), who passed the last fourteen



years of his life as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was of Canadian birth, and till the age of fifty-five his field of action was entirely across the Atlantic. Not altogether in Canada, for from 1884 onwards he held important Professorships in the United States, first in the Pennsylvania and then in the Johns Hopkins University. He had studied in London, Leipzig, and Vienna, and in the end he could count nine Universities, from Aberdeen to Yale, that had honoured him with degrees. At Oxford he was a great success. He impressed his pupils as a man who spoke with authority ; he was liked by his colleagues, and he showed himself so capable in general University matters that he was made a Curator of the Bodleian, a Delegate of the Press, and a Trustee of the Endowment Fund. His lectures, there and in London, always made a mark, both with their matter and with their style. His chief book, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, was published in 1892, and passed through at least eight editions during his lifetime.

**Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart.** (1842-1925), was a physician who not only rose to the position of President of the Royal College, but as Physician-in-Ordinary commanded the confidence and friendship of Queen Victoria and her two successors. The son of a military officer, he was trained at University College Hospital, and in later years was attached to Charing Cross and Brompton Hospitals, and through his experience there attained to the knowledge of diseases of the chest and heart for which he was famous, and on which he wrote much. He was made a baronet in 1897.

## 1907

*Nine elections :* REV. CANON H. C. BEECHING, Litt.D. ; VICE-ADMIRAL SIR R. N. CUSTANCE, K.C.M.G. ; PROFESSOR C. S. LOCH, LL.D. ; COUNT LÜTZOW, D.Lit. ; RT. HON. SIR H. E. MAXWELL, BT., F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR C. W. C. OMAN, F.S.A. ; SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, R.A. ; PROFESSOR SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, F.R.S. ; PROF. W. A. TILDEN, F.R.S.

**Rev. Canon Henry Charles Beeching** (1860-1919), appointed Dean of Norwich in 1911, had been at the City of London School and then an exhibitor of Balliol. At Oxford he was known as one of a group of clever Balliol men with a turn for light and dainty literature ; and after he took his degree and became a clergyman this literary gift did not fail him. He became in due time Vicar of Yattendon in Berks, and in 1900 was elected Professor of Pastoral Theology at King's College, London, and Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Such a position naturally draws attention, if the holder is a scholar and has the gift of preaching ; and consequently it was not long before Beeching was promoted

to a Canonry at Westminster (1902). In 1911 he was appointed Dean of Norwich, and every one supposed that he was marked out for much higher promotion ; but he died in 1919, before he was sixty years of age.

(Sir) **Charles Stewart Loch** (1849-1923), for many years the life and soul of the Charity Organisation Society, was at Balliol at a moment when the influence of Jowett, Canon Barnett, and a few others was turning the minds of serious undergraduates to what have since been called "social" questions. Arnold Toynbee and C. S. Loch were two of those who were most influential ; from the one we have Toynbee Hall, from the other the Charity Organisation Society, as it has been known for fifty years. Loch was not the founder of it, but he became secretary and manager in 1875, when it had been five years in existence. A full account of its methods, and a comparison of them with those of other systems, is to be found in the long and elaborate article which he contributed to the eleventh edition of the *Encycl. Brit.* in 1910. Of course the C.O.S. has not solved the problem of how to deal with unemployment on the vast scale which prevails to-day, but it has done much to control indiscriminate almsgiving and in suggesting improvements in the Poor Law. Loch retired in 1913, and in 1915 his services for C.O.S. and on various Royal Commissions were recognised by the grant of a knighthood.

### 1908

*Nine elections :* DR. J. R. BRADFORD, F.R.S. ; H. A. L. FISHER, F.B.A. ; LORD FITZMAURICE ; COLONEL SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G. ; SIR JAS. LYLE MACKAY, G.C.M.G. ; THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G., F.R.S. ; W. N. SHAW, F.R.S. ; T. H. WARREN, D.C.L. ; SIR P. WATTS, K.C.B., F.R.S.

**Henry George Percy, 7th Duke of Northumberland, K.G.** (1846-1918), was for nearly twenty years in the House of Commons as an ultra-Tory, was called up into the Lords in 1887, and succeeded his father as Duke in 1899. Outsiders wondered how it was that he could reconcile his Toryism with that of his leader, Disraeli, but his constituents were satisfied, as was the Northumberland County Council, of which he was the hard-working Chairman for twenty-three years. He held the usual Court appointments, and took a high ceremonial part in the last Coronation. He was the father of the Earl Percy who made a considerable reputation in the House of Commons, after a fine Oxford career and much fruitful travel in the Near East, but who died prematurely in 1909 at the age of thirty-eight.



## 1909

*Nine elections* : JOHN BELCHER, R.A. ; ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES DE LA POER BERESFORD, G.C.V.O. ; LORD BLYTH ; H. T. BROWN, F.R.S. ; COLONEL SIR D. BRUCE, F.R.S. ; MAURICE H. HEWLETT ; SIR EVERARD IM THURN, K.C.M.G. ; PROFESSOR R. MELDOLA, F.R.S. ; OWEN SEAMAN, Litt.D.

**John Belcher, R.A.** (1852–1913), was an architect of ability, who carried his dislike of publicity to a length which makes his biographer's task difficult. He was the son of an architect who had a good business in the City, and both father and son were "F.R.I.B.A." John Belcher's exhibited drawings gained him the dignity of A.R.A. in 1900, and of full R.A. nine years later. He was an Irvingite, and for that community built the "Catholic Apostolic" church in Camberwell, and finished the church in Gordon Square. At first he followed the Gothic tradition as expressed by Gilbert Scott and Street, but the book on *The English Renaissance*, which he produced with Mr. Mervyn Macartney, shows his later preference. Among his chief buildings are the Hall of the Curriers' Company, Messrs. Whiteley's premises, and the restorations and extensions of Stowell Park, Glos. He liked to introduce sculpture into his buildings, and often had his friends Hamo Thornycroft and Harry Bates to co-operate with him.

**Lord Charles W. de la Poer Beresford** (1846–1919), who was made a peer with the title of Lord Beresford in 1916, was a son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford, and served in the Navy in every rank from cadet to Admiral of the Fleet. His spirited handling of the *Condor* at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, together with a number of stories of the gallant young Irishman, which went the round at the time, made him a popular hero, and he was known to the populace as well as to his own superiors as a man who might be depended on when any dashing action was required. He justified this when he commanded the Naval Brigade on the Nile and at Abu Klea ; but his many commands in the next twenty years showed that he could be as prudent as any veteran, if that were necessary. He came to hold many high commands, but in 1909, when the Admiralty were proceeding to re-organisations of which he did not approve, he quarrelled with Sir John Fisher—doughty fighters both—and raised a storm by a letter to the Prime Minister. He long sat in Parliament, for five different boroughs, before and after this date, and was made a peer in the middle of the Great War, when he was seventy.

**Maurice Henry Hewlett** (1861–1923) was called to the Bar in 1891, but



seems to have practised little. From 1896 to 1900 he held a legal office bearing the formidable title of "Keeper of Land Revenue Records and Enrolments," but this only kept him back for a short time from the indulgence of his passion for writing. In the twenty years from 1900 to 1920 he produced at least thirty-six books, a few in verse but the great majority prose novels or collections of stories, some of the most successful being *Little Novels of Italy*, *The Forest Lovers*, and *Richard, Yea and Nay* (a study of Richard I.). Naturally, it would have been better for Hewlett's fame if he had been less copious, but his work pleased a number of good judges as well as the "Lending Library" public, and when he spoke of his travels in Greece or elsewhere, it was with an enthusiasm evidently genuine.

**Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S.** (1849-1915), was a chemist and biologist, who was appointed, in 1885, Professor of Chemistry in the Finsbury Technical College. He made various discoveries regarding the production of colouring from coal tar. Elected F.R.S. 1886; Davy Medallist 1913; Herbert Spencer lecturer at Oxford, and D.Sc., 1910.

## 1910

*Nine elections:* W. BATESON, F.R.S.; PROFESSOR H. T. BOVEY, F.R.S.; W. GOSCOMBE JOHN, R.A.; SIR C. J. LYALL, K.C.S.I.; PROFESSOR H. A. MIERS, F.R.S., D.Sc.; PROFESSOR J. H. POYNTING, Sc.D., F.R.S.; SIR JAMES REID, Bt., K.C.B.; HON. SIR RICHARD SOLOMON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; G. M. TREVELYAN.

**Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I.** (1845-1920), was educated at King's College, London, and Balliol. In the competition for the Indian Civil Service in 1865 he passed at the head of the list, was appointed to the Central Provinces, and presently became Under Secretary to the Central Government (Revenue and Agricultural Departments). After holding many other posts, he reached the high position of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and on returning home he became one of the principal Departmental Secretaries at the India Office, retiring in 1910. He was for several years a useful member of our Library Committee, taking Oriental subjects as his special province.

**Sir James Reid, Bart., G.C.V.O., M.D.** (1849-1924), was physician to three sovereigns, and highly valued by all three. After a very successful career at Aberdeen Grammar School and University, where he obtained all possible honours, he became M.D. in 1875, and after a course at Vienna began

private practice in Scotland. Four years later he was appointed resident physician to Queen Victoria, retaining that position till her death. Subsequent Royal appointments followed the regular course without a break, and in addition he became consulting physician to the three hospitals, at Osborne, Midhurst and Tottenham, in which the Sovereign takes a special and a personal interest. Sir James became a baronet in 1897 and G.C.V.O. on King Edward's accession ; and it need hardly be added that he held honorary degrees from many Universities, and titles and orders from various foreign Governments, including the Red Eagle from Prussia and the Legion of Honour from France. He married, in 1899, the Hon. Susan Baring, daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke.

**Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B.** (1850-1913), was the son of a missionary, and was born at Cape Town and educated at the South African College, whence he proceeded to Peterhouse, Cambridge. He took a good degree and became for a time mathematical lecturer at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Then he was called to the Bar and went to South Africa, where he practised at Grahamstown and afterwards at Kimberley ; here he did so well that he was made standing counsel to the De Beers Corporation. After some political work he was elected to the Cape House of Assembly as member for Kimberley, and took office in the Schreiner Ministry in 1898. After the South African War he became Attorney-General in Lord Milner's administration of the Transvaal, and played a large part in the reform of the legal system that had prevailed in the old Republic. Four years later he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, but in 1907, after the Liberals had come into power at home and had proclaimed the Union of South Africa (which implied the abolition of Crown Colony administration in the Transvaal), Solomon stood for Pretoria as a Nationalist. He was, however, defeated at the election. He received many honours, including the K.C.B. in 1905 and the K.C.V.O. two years later, when the Cullinan Diamond was presented to the Queen. He married a sister of Sir J. Lawson Walton. In 1910 he was appointed High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, a post which he retained till his death.

## 1911

*Nine elections* : L. C. M. S. AMERY ; H. CHISHOLM ; F. W. DYSON, F.R.S. ; RT. HON. SIR R. B. FINLAY, G.C.M.G., M.P. ; SIR D. FITZPATRICK, G.C.S.J. ; PRINCIPAL REV. A. C. HEADLAM, D.D. ; SURGEON-GENERAL SIR A. KEOGH, M.D., K.C.B. ; LT.-COL. DAVID PRAIN, C.M.G., F.R.S. ; J. J. SHANNON, R.A.

**Hugh Chisholm** (1866–1924), whose activity as a member of our Committee was conspicuous during several years, was the son of a prominent Civil Servant and was educated at Felsted and at Corpus, Oxford, of which College he was a scholar. He obtained First Classes both in Moderations and in “Greats,” was called to the Bar and became a journalist, writing for the *St. James’ Gazette* (of which he was for a short time editor), the *Standard* and the *Times*. In 1902 he undertook a task which afterwards developed into the work by which he was best known—the supplementary volumes of the Xth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* which presently made way for the great XIth Edition. In the former, Chisholm co-operated with Sir D. M. Wallace and the President of Yale, but of the XIth Edition he was editor-in-chief. From 1913 to 1920 he held the important post of Financial Editor of the *Times*, but he resigned in order to prepare for new work in connection with the *Encyclopædia*. From the date of his election here Chisholm was an assiduous and a prominent member of the Athenæum, often spoke at the Annual Meetings, and at the time of his unexpected death was Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was also a good billiard-player, and was a winner in the annual Club tournament.

(Sir) **James Jebusa Shannon, R.A.** (1862–1923), portrait painter, was of American origin, and was born in the State of New York. He had, however, lived in England since boyhood, and been trained as a painter in the School of Art, South Kensington. He early made a considerable success with his portraits of ladies, one of which was much praised when it was shown in the Academy of 1881, before the painter was twenty years old. Henceforth he was never without commissions, for he had the gift of presenting his sitters in their most favourable aspect, though his work never rose above a rather conventional standard. He became A.R.A. in 1897, R.A. in 1909, and was President of the Society of Portrait Painters. He was knighted in 1922.



## 1912

*Nine elections* : VICE-ADMIRAL H.S.H. PRINCE LOUIS ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG, G.C.M.G. ; J. S. CORBETT, LL.M. ; R. J. GODLEE, P.R.C.S. ; SIR E. R. HENRY, K.C.B. ; REV. CANON H. HENSLEY HENSON, D.D. ; THE EARL OF MINTO, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I. ; PROFESSOR H. F. NEWALL, F.R.S. ; H. J. NEWBOLT ; A. PARSONS, R.A.

**Sir Julian Stafford Corbett** (1854-1922). The unexpected death of Sir Julian Corbett, in September 1922, deprived the Athenæum of a member who was a general favourite, and whose war-work was unusual and excellent. Educated at Marlborough and Trinity, Cambridge, he had practised for a few years at the Bar, and then had turned to literature—to novels first, and then, by one of those natural attractions which cannot be explained, to studies of naval history. Like Gilbert's hero, he had "stuck to his books and never been to sea"—at least officially, and yet, like his senior contemporary among our members, the late Sir James Thursfield, he knew as much about the Navy, its history, its system, and its work, as almost any professional sailor. So when the Admiralty had to choose an official historian of the Navy during the Great War, they choose the author of *England in the Mediterranean* (1904) and the Ford Lecturer on "The Campaign of Trafalgar" (1910), who had shown his knowledge of technical detail by many studies for the Navy Records Society. Before he was prematurely called away, he had finished two volumes for the Committee of Imperial Defence, of whose historical section he was Director.

**Sir Rickman John Godlee, Bart.** (1849-1925), Hon. Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King, was connected through his professional life with University College, London, and the Hospital connected with it. At one time he was Professor of Surgery there, at another time surgeon to the hospital ; in both capacities he made a great reputation, which was increased by various technical writings, and by his book on Lord Lister, which may almost be called a classical guide to modern antiseptic surgery. In 1912 Mr. Godlee was created a baronet. In 1891 he had married the daughter of another of our distinguished "Rule II" members, the late Frederic Seebohm.

**The Marquis of Milford Haven** (1854-1921), who till 1917, when the Anglicised German relatives of our Royal Family exchanged their German for English titles, had been known as Prince Louis of Battenberg, died suddenly in London on September 11, 1921, less than a month after he had been appointed Admiral of the Fleet on the retired list. The son of Prince Alexander

of Hesse, and brother of that Prince Henry who had married our Princess Beatrice, he had long been naturalised as an Englishman, and had become one of the most distinguished officers of the British Navy. From 1900 to 1905 he worked at the Admiralty, first as Assistant Director, and then as Director, of Naval Intelligence; then he went as second in command to the Mediterranean, and afterwards, as Vice-Admiral, commanded in succession the Atlantic and Home Fleets. Returning home in 1912, he became First Sea Lord, but in the third month of the War he felt it obligatory to retire as he was of German origin and bore a German name. He was succeeded as First Sea Lord by Lord Fisher; but not even the eminence of his successor could prevent the Navy from regretting the loss of so fine a sailor, and one so absolutely loyal to the interests of his adopted country.

**Gilbert John Elliot, 4th Earl of Minto, K.G.** (1848-1914), who succeeded Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India in 1905, was born at Harwich and educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge. He had an unusually interesting career, first as staff-officer in at least four campaigns (Russo-Turkish in 1878, Afghanistan, Egypt in 1882, and the second Riel rebellion); then as organiser of the Volunteers near his own Border estates; then as Governor-General of Canada (1898-1905); and lastly as Viceroy of India. Lord Morley was then Secretary of State, with a programme of reforms not displeasing to a Whig Viceroy, though regarded with much anxiety by many of his civil and military subordinates, and by Conservatives at home. Lord Morley says of him "that he mixed tact and good common sense and the milk of human kindness in the right proportion"; and we may suspect that Anglo-Indian opinion was softened towards the new Viceroy by the fact that as a young man he had been one of the finest gentlemen-riders of his time, and had won the French Grand National. We may be content with the high testimony borne to his Viceroyalty by his successor Lord Hardinge, who spoke of the "vast political development" brought about by Lord Minto and the Secretary of State.

**Alfred Parsons, R.A., P.R.W.S.** (1847-1920), was a delightful artist, in oil and water-colour, who painted English gardens as if he loved them, as indeed he did. Like his friend Austin Dobson, he began life as a Civil Servant, but whereas Dobson could make poems at the Board of Trade, Parsons could not make pictures at the General Post Office. So he left, and success in the exhibitions soon proved that he had been right. Later on, he lived at Bedford Park and in the artists' colony at Broadway, working with great industry but sparing time for his friends, of whom he had many. He greatly favoured the Royal Water-Colour Society, and was its President for some years.



## 1913

*Nine elections* : LORD BURGHCLERE ; DUGALD CLERK, F.R.S. ; SIR A. EAST, A.R.A., P.R.B.A. ; PROFESSOR SIR T. R. FRASER, F.R.S. ; VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D. (Dean of St. Paul's) ; GEOFFREY ROBINSON (DAWSON) ; SIR C. HARCOURT SMITH, LL.D. ; PROFESSOR E. H. STARLING, F.R.S. ; E. H. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT.

**Lord Burghclere** (1846–1921), Herbert Gardner, a versatile man of letters and a Liberal politician of some mark, was known at Cambridge as the popular manager of the A.D.C. For a time he was devoted to the stage, and wrote comedies, among which *Time will Tell* was acted in London. Becoming M.P. for the Saffron Walden division of Essex, he did good service to his party, was made Minister for Agriculture in Mr. Gladstone's last Government, and was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Burghclere. He was also Chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. He married Lady Winifred Byng, who survived him. She was a daughter of the fourth Earl of Carnarvon, and widow of the Hon. Alfred Byng.

**Sir Alfred East, R.A.** (1849–1913), was a successful landscape painter, examples of whose art may be seen in the public galleries of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and other British towns, as well as in many foreign galleries, from Pittsburg to Budapest. He followed a good tradition, was a sincere admirer of Japanese art, and was extremely industrious. He did much to develop and help the Society of British Artists (Suffolk St.), of which he was President. He was knighted in 1910.

## 1914

*Nine elections* : G. T. BEILBY, F.R.S. ; L. BINYON ; R. M. BURROWS, D.Litt. ; PROFESSOR J. G. FRAZER, F.B.A. ; SIR CHARLES HOLROYD, Litt.D. ; A. KEITH, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. ; A. G. LYSTER ; SIR JAMES H. RAMSAY, Bt., LL.D. ; J. SWINBURNE, F.R.S.

(Sir) **George Thomas Beilby, F.R.S.** (1850–1924), an eminent chemist, was born in Edinburgh, where he completed his education. His principal work had a directly practical application, for he specialised on fuel economy and on the various problems of coal consumption in Great Britain. He was member or president of most of the societies that have to deal with these



matters, and was habitually consulted by the Government; and from 1917 he was Chairman of the Fuel Research Board. He was knighted in 1916.

**Sir Charles Holroyd** (1861-1917), Director of the National Gallery from 1906 to 1916, was born and educated at Leeds; at the age of eighteen he came to London to study art at the Slade School under Legros. For several years he worked at painting and also—very successfully—at etching, and exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. In 1897 he became the first keeper of the newly founded Tate Gallery, and his success there, together with the advocacy of many influential friends, led to his appointment to the National Gallery in 1906, in succession to Sir E. Poynter. Here, though he had made no systematic study of the old masters, his artistic insight, coupled with great industry, guided his choice of new acquisitions very satisfactorily, and it is to him more than to any one that we owe the present arrangement (in both galleries) of the pictures chosen for exhibition out of the vast Turner bequest. The chief purchase made for the nation during his time of office was that of the Rokeby “Venus,” by Velasquez, secured through the then recently established National Art Collections Fund.

**Sir James Henry Ramsay, 10th Bart.** (1832-1925), not only a great Scottish landowner but a learned and laborious historian, was born in 1832 and educated at Rugby and Christ Church. He was over sixty years old when he published the first of five instalments of his *History of England during the fourteenth century*, the last pair of volumes appearing in 1913 (when he was over eighty) under the title of *The Genesis of Lancaster*. A glance at any of the volumes shows that the writer has literally revelled in authorities, from Froissart to the *English Historical Review*, and that he is strong on finance and in his description of battles, for the writing of which the chronicles of that turbulent time give him ample opportunities. Sir James had honorary degrees from Cambridge and Glasgow Universities. He married twice. One of his daughters is Duchess of Atholl, and a member of the House of Commons.

## 1915

*Nine elections* : H. R. F. BROWN, LL.D.; REV. CANON R. H. CHARLES, F.B.A.; W. H. HADOW, D.Mus.; EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM (declined election); LT.-COL. SIR A. H. MCMAHON, G.C.V.O.; ENGINEER-VICE-ADMIRAL SIR H. J. ORAM, K.C.B., F.R.S.; B. PARTRIDGE; A. STRAHAN, F.R.S.; PROFESSOR P. VINOGRADOFF, D.C.L.

(*All living.*)

## 1916

*Nine elections* : REV. E. W. BARNES, F.R.S. ; SIR C. S. BAYLEY, G.C.I.E. ; SIR E. T. COOK ; W. B. HARDY, Sec.R.S. ; ADMIRAL SIR H. B. JACKSON, K.C.B., F.R.S. ; E. NEWTON, R.A., P.R.I.B.A. ; VERY REV. SIR G. A. SMITH, D.D., LL.D. ; VERY REV. T. B. STRONG, D.D. (Dean of Christ Church) ; PROFESSOR T. F. TOUT, F.B.A.

(Sir) **Edward Tyas Cook** (1857–1919) was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he gained two First Classes and was a vigorous Liberal President of the Union and of the Palmerston Club. He took up journalism as a profession and soon became editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, then in Liberal hands, and after its sale to another party Cook persuaded Sir George Newnes to start the *Westminster Gazette* as an evening Liberal paper. But journalism in a commercial age is an uncertain affair at best, and Cook had more than once again to be the victim of the shifting politics of the party and the public. He was better placed when, during the War, he was made joint Press Censor, or, as it was called, joint Director of the Official Press Bureau. Quite another side of him is represented by his passionate devotion to Mr. Ruskin and his teaching. He helped to edit the gigantic thirty-volume edition of the Master's works, and his "Life" of him in the *D.N.B.* is of phenomenal length. Cook, though in old Union days an eloquent speaker, was shy and silent, and in conversation did little justice to his own abilities.

**Ernest Newton, R.A.** (1856–1922), architect, was educated at Blackheath and Uppingham, and then spent six years in the office of Norman Shaw, R.A. Being intelligent and artistic, it is not surprising that he was strongly influenced by such a master, and that his work, after he began to practise on his own account, carried on the tradition. Like his teacher, he confined himself almost entirely to domestic work, and his best monuments are his country houses, charming examples of which may be seen in his two books, *A Book of Houses*, and *A Book of Country Houses*. He was elected R.A. in 1919, and was P.R.I.B.A. from 1914 to 1917.



## 1917

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR F. C. BURKITT ; SIR R. HADFIELD, BT., F.R.S. ; F.-M. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, G.C.B. (declined election) ; E. V. LUCAS ; RT. HON. SIR W. MACGREGOR, G.C.M.G. ; PROFESSOR G. G. A. MURRAY ; SIR A. NEWSHOLME, K.C.B. ; SIR WILLIAM PETERSON, K.C.M.G. ; PROFESSOR SIR E. RUTHERFORD.

**Sir William Macgregor, G.C.M.G., D.Sc.** (1847–1919), had an interesting career, offering an unusual example of a man who began as a doctor with considerable success and ended as a Colonial Governor. The son of a Scottish farmer, he learnt medicine in Aberdeen, practised there and in Glasgow, and then accepted medical appointments in the Seychelles, in Mauritius, and in Fiji. All at once we hear of him becoming High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, and, from 1888 to 1899, Administrator of British New Guinea. Then he was Governor of Lagos, then of British New Guinea, and lately he succeeded Lord Chelmsford as Governor of Queensland (1909–1914). Few even of his adventurous Scottish race have covered so many leagues of ocean on behalf of the Empire. But Scotland drew him homewards in the end ; the Aberdeenshire farmer's son, who had governed countries bigger than Great Britain, bought an estate in Scotland, and there ended his days.

**Sir William Peterson, K.C.M.G.** (1857–1921), who was for twenty-four years Principal of McGill University, Montreal, was born in Edinburgh and educated at Harrow and Oxford, with some intervening terms at Edinburgh and Göttingen. After a short time as Assistant Master at Harrow, and as assistant Professor of Classics at Edinburgh, he was in 1882 appointed first Principal of the newly founded University College, Dundee ; and in 1895 he obtained the important post of Principal of McGill. At that date this Montreal University was in its infancy, but, thanks largely to Peterson's energy, it developed rapidly both on the arts and the science side, so that when he resigned in 1919 it had taken the leading position in Canada and had been enriched by endowments and gifts, said to amount to several millions of dollars. Peterson's strenuous endeavours during the War, on behalf both of his University and of Canada's work for the Empire, were too great for his strength, and he withdrew after the Peace. He received honorary degrees from at least ten Universities, American, Canadian, and British, and was appointed K.C.M.G. in 1915. He was a good classical scholar, and edited for the Clarendon Press a MS. of Cicero.



## 1918

*Nine elections* : GEN. HON. SIR JULIAN H. BYNG, K.C.B. ; J. CONRAD ; PROFESSOR SIR J. J. DOBBIE, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR J. H. JEANS, F.R.S. ; SIR W. S. MCCORMICK, LL.D. ; SIR S. E. PALMER, BT. ; PROFESSOR W. W. WATTS, F.R.S. ; ADMIRAL SIR ROSSLYN E. WEMYSS, K.C.B. ; REV. PROFESSOR H. J. WHITE, D.D.

**Joseph Conrad** (1857-1924)—these being the two Christian names of J. C. Korzeniowski, a Pole who had long lived in England or on board English vessels in different parts of the world—offers a wonderful instance of literary talent overcoming the difficulties of a foreign language and of a life for the most part far away from books. When his first book, *Almayer's Folly*, appeared in 1895, those who read it were at once struck by the writer's evident knowledge of Malayan life, and by the vigour with which he told his story—a story of blazing suns, of muddy rivers, of furious passions, of inevitable doom. Then came a long succession of tales of the sea, more than twenty of them, among which *Lord Jim* and *The Nigger of the Narcissus* became classics almost at once. It is odd to find in Conrad's *Some Memories* that what led him to write about the sea was the reading of *Peter Simple* and *Midshipman Easy*, for the unsophisticated novel of the 'fifties is far indeed removed from the profound psychology with which Conrad's thrilling adventure books are interwoven. He is indeed a problem which will exercise the critics for a long time to come. Many readers shrink away from him, others adore him ; all agree that his books, in their accurate, forcible English, are a wonderful example of the adaptable nature of the Slavonic mind. His last book *Suspense* was left incomplete, and people are already guessing at the unrevealed *dénouement*, as they guess at that of *Edwin Drood*.

**Sir James Johnston Dobbie, F.R.S.** (1852-1924), was born in Glasgow and educated in that city and at Leipzig. A student of chemistry from his boyhood, he became Assistant to the Professor at Glasgow, then himself Professor at the University College at Bangor, and subsequently Director of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. In 1909 he was promoted to the important post of Principal of the Government Laboratories in London, which he continued to hold during the War. He was knighted in 1915. He had a long connection with the Chemical Society and sat on various Royal Commissions.

## 1919

*Nine elections* : HUGH P. ALLEN, D.Mus. ; H. BAKER, F.R.I.B.A. ; ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR DAVID BEATTY, G.C.B. (declined election) ; HAROLD COX ; MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PERCY Z. COX, G.C.I.E. ; VERY REV. H. GEE, D.D. (Dean of Gloucester) ; R. A. GREGORY ; SIR G. NEWMAN, K.C.B. ; SIR R. THRELFALL, K.B.E., F.R.S.

## 1920

*Nine elections* : SIR F. R. BENSON ; CARDINAL FRANCIS BOURNE ; D. Y. CAMERON, R.A. ; J. GALSWORTHY ; SIR A. D. HALL, F.R.S. ; C. J. MARTIN, F.R.S. ; J. PIERPONT MORGAN ; SIR W. ORPEN, R.A., K.B.E. ; PROFESSOR SIR J. E. PETAVEL, F.R.S.

## 1921

*Nine elections* : DR. H. K. ANDERSON, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR W. M. BAYLISS, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR SIR W. BRAGG, F.R.S. ; J. N. COLLIE, F.R.S. ; SIR W. MORLEY FLETCHER, K.B.E., F.R.S. ; SIR M. F. O'DWYER, G.C.I.E. ; PROFESSOR C. S. SHERRINGTON, P.R.S. ; C. SIMS, R.A. ; J. TWEED.

## 1922

*Nine elections* : PRINCIPAL E. BARKER, LL.D. ; A. E. COWLEY, F.B.A. ; SIR F. W. DUKE, G.C.I.E. ; PROFESSOR F. G. HOPKINS, F.R.S. ; PROFESSOR SIR BERKELEY G. A. MOYNIHAN, K.C.M.G. ; DR. W. H. R. RIVERS, F.R.S. ; COLONEL SIR RONALD ROSS, K.C.B., F.R.S. ; G. C. SIMPSON, F.R.S. ; A. STOKES, R.A.

Sir Frederick William Duke, G.C.I.E. (1864-1924), was an eminent Indian official, who became Permanent Under Secretary of State for India in 1916. Before leaving India for the India Office in London, he had been Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. He went to India with Mr. Edwin Montagu, with whom he must share the responsibility for the reforms embodied in the Act of 1919.

**Dr. William Halse R. Rivers, F.R.S.** (1864-1922), who was lost to us within a few weeks of his election, was the son of a clergyman and was educated at Tonbridge and at St. Bartholomew's Medical School. He became M.D. and F.R.C.P., and quickly made his mark in anthropology and kindred branches of science. He was Croonian Lecturer in 1906, Fellow of St. John's and Lecturer on Psychology at Cambridge, President of the Anthropological section of the British Association, 1911, and Royal Medallist 1915. He published books on *The History of Melanesian Society*, *Dreams and Primitive Culture*; and other allied subjects. During the War he was a Captain in the R.A.M.C.

## 1923

*Nine elections* : DR. H. H. DALE, F.R.S.; PROFESSOR H. LAMB, F.R.S.; MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. B. MAURICE, K.C.M.G.; LORD MESTON OF AGRA, K.C.S.I.; REV. PROFESSOR G. MILLIGAN, D.D.; VERY REV. W. F. NORRIS, D.D. (Dean of York); DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, F.R.S.; G. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.; PROFESSOR A. N. WHITEHEAD, F.R.S.

## 1924

*Nine elections* : R. ANNING-BELL, R.A.; SIR J. BLAND-SUTTON, P.R.C.S.; E. K. CHAMBERS, C.B.; PRINCIPAL J. C. IRVINE, F.R.S.; PROFESSOR SIR F. WALKER MOTT, F.R.S.; J. W. SIMPSON, F.R.I.B.A.; FRANK E. SMITH, F.R.S.; W. B. SQUIRE, F.S.A.; PROFESSOR C. S. TERRY, D.Mus.

## 1925

*Nine elections* : PROFESSOR F. W. ASTON, F.R.S.; SIR O. BEIT, F.R.S.; F. C. GOODENOUGH; SIR S. F. HARMER, F.R.S.; LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. B. LEISHMAN, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; PROFESSOR SIR R. LODGE, LL.D.; PROFESSOR A. C. PEARSON, F.B.A.; PROFESSOR W. ROTHENSTEIN; SIR F. SHORT, R.A., P.R.E.



*Postscript.*—As this book goes to press, we have to note with much regret the death of two eminent “Rule II” members—Sir Paul Vinogradoff and Sir Hamo Thornycroft R.A., elected respectively in 1915 and 1891. Sir H. Thornycroft retired some years ago.

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
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